



Glucose (Serum) Microplate Assay Kit

User Manual

Catalog # CAK1094

(Version 1.2C)

Detection and Quantification of Glucose (Serum) Content in Serum,
Plasma, Other biological fluids Samples.

For research use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

I. INTRODUCTION.....2

II. KIT COMPONENTS.....3

III. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED.....3

IV. SAMPLE PREPARATION.....4

V. ASSAY PROCEDURE.....5

VI. CALCULATION.....6

VII. TYPICAL DATA.....7

VIII. TECHNICAL SUPPORT.....7

IX. NOTES.....7

I. INTRODUCTION

Glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) is a key diagnostic parameter for many metabolic disorders.

Increased glucose levels have been associated with diabetes mellitus, hyperactivity of thyroid, pituitary and adrenal glands. Decreased levels are found in insulin secreting tumors, myxedema, hypopituitarism and hypoadrenalism.

The assay is initiated with the enzymatic catalysis of glucose by glucose oxidase. The enzyme catalysed reaction products H_2O_2 react with the substrate, and can be measured at a colorimetric readout at 505 nm.

II. KIT COMPONENTS

Component	Volume	Storage
96-Well Microplate	1 plate	
Enzyme	Powder x 1	-20 °C
Enzyme Diluent	10 ml x 1	4 °C
Dye Reagent	Powder x 1	4 °C, keep in dark
Standard (10 mmol/L)	1 ml x 1	4 °C
Plate Adhesive Strips	3 Strips	
Technical Manual	1 Manual	

Note:

Enzyme: add 10 ml Enzyme Diluent to dissolve before use.

Dye Reagent: add 10 ml distilled water to dissolve before use.

III. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

1. Microplate reader to read absorbance at 505 nm
2. Distilled water
3. Pipettor, multi-channel pipettor
4. Pipette tips
5. Mortar
6. Ice
7. Centrifuge
8. Timer

IV. SAMPLE PREPARATION

1. For serum or plasma samples

Detect directly.

V. ASSAY PROCEDURE

Add following reagents into the microplate:

Reagent	Sample	Standard	Blank
Sample	20 μ l	--	--
Standard	--	20 μ l	--
Distilled water	--	--	20 μ l
Enzyme	90 μ l	90 μ l	90 μ l
Dye Reagent	90 μ l	90 μ l	90 μ l
Mix, put it in the oven, 37 °C for 15 minutes, record absorbance measured at 505 nm.			

Note:

- 1) Perform 2-fold serial dilutions of the top standards to make the standard curve.
- 2) The concentrations can vary over a wide range depending on the different samples.
For unknown samples, we recommend doing a pilot experiment & testing several doses to ensure the readings are within the standard curve range.
- 3) Reagents must be added step by step, can not be mixed and added together.

VI. CALCULATION

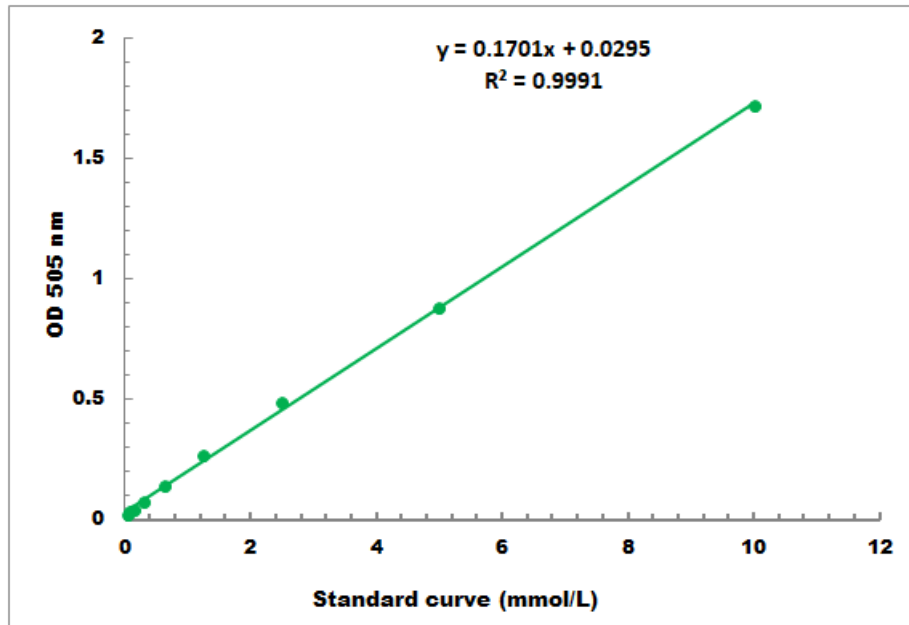
1. According to the volume of serum or plasma

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Glucose (mmol/L)} &= C_{\text{Standard}} \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) \\ &= 10 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}})\end{aligned}$$

C_{Standard} : the standard concentration, 10 mmol/L.

VII. TYPICAL DATA

The standard curve is for demonstration only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.



Detection Range: 0.1 mmol/L - 10 mmol/L

VIII. TECHNICAL SUPPORT

For troubleshooting, information or assistance, please go online to www.cohesionbio.com or contact us at techsupport@cohesionbio.com

IX. NOTES