

# D-Lactate Assay Kit II

(fluorometric)

## Instruction Manual

<b>Catalog Number</b>	PK-CA577-K668		
<b>Description</b>	<p>D-Lactate is the result of anaerobic glycolysis by microorganisms in the gastrointestinal system, and the product of detoxification of methylglyoxal by the glyoxalase system. The presence of abnormal levels of D-Lactate has been linked to a series of pathological conditions, such as diabetes, and appendicitis.</p> <p>PromoKine's D-Lactate Assay kit offers simplicity, sensitivity, and can be adapted to high-throughput research. The assay enzymatically oxidizes D-Lactate generating a fluorescent signal (Ex/Em = 535/587 nm). The signal is directly proportional to the amount of D-Lactate. The assay kit can detect D-Lactate as low as 0.1 <math>\mu</math>M in a variety of samples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">             D-Lactate <math>\xrightarrow{\text{Enzyme Mix}}</math> Intermediate <math>\xrightarrow{\text{Substrate Mix + Fluor. Probe}}</math> Fluorescence Signal              (Ex/Em = 535/587 nm)         </p> <p><b>Application:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measurement of D-Lactate in various tissues/cells/biological fluids</li> <li>• Analysis of D-lactate in pathological conditions</li> <li>• Mechanistic study of the glyoxalase system</li> </ul> <p><b>Sample Type:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serum, plasma, urine &amp; other body fluids</li> <li>• Animal tissues: liver, muscle, heart, etc.</li> <li>• Cell culture: adherent or suspension cells</li> <li>• Fermentation media</li> <li>• Food</li> </ul>		
<b>Quantity</b>	100 assays		
<b>Kit Components</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Cap Code</b>
	D-Lactate Assay Buffer	25 ml	WM
	Lactate Fluorometric Probe (in DMSO)	0.4 ml	Blue
	D-Lactate Enzyme Mix (lyophilized)	1 vial	Green
	D-Lactate Substrate Mix (Lyophilized)	1 vial	Red
	D-Lactate Standard (100 mM)	0.1 ml	Yellow
	<p><b>User Supplied Reagents and Equipment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White 96-well plate with flat bottom</li> <li>• Multi-well spectrophotometer</li> </ul> <p><b>Storage and Handling:</b></p> <p>Store kit at <math>-20^{\circ}\text{C}</math>, protected from light. Warm D-Lactate Assay Buffer to room temperature before use. Briefly centrifuge small vials prior to opening.</p> <p><b>Reagent Preparation and Storage Conditions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lactate Fluorometric Probe:</b> Ready to use as supplied. Warm to room temperature before use. Store at <math>-20^{\circ}\text{C}</math>.</li> <li>• <b>D-Lactate Enzyme Mix:</b> Reconstitute with 220 <math>\mu</math>l D-Lactate Assay Buffer. Pipette up and down to dissolve completely. Aliquot and store at <math>-20^{\circ}\text{C}</math>. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw. Keep on ice while in use. Stable for 2 months at <math>-20^{\circ}\text{C}</math>.</li> <li>• <b>D-Lactate Substrate Mix:</b> Reconstitute with 220 <math>\mu</math>l D-Lactate Assay Buffer. Pipette up and down to dissolve completely. Aliquot and store at <math>-20^{\circ}\text{C}</math>. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw. Keep on ice while in use. Stable for 2 months at <math>-20^{\circ}\text{C}</math>.</li> </ul>		

**D-Lactate Assay Protocol:**

1. **Sample Preparation:** Prepare 2-50  $\mu\text{l}$  test samples in a 96-well plate (for high target concentrations, dilute the samples). Bring the volume to 50  $\mu\text{l}$ /well with D-Lactate Assay Buffer. We suggest using different volumes of your sample to ensure the readings are within the Standard Curve range.

**Notes:**

(a) Tissue (20 mg) or cells ( $2 \times 10^6$ ) can be homogenized in 100  $\mu\text{l}$  D-Lactate Assay Buffer. Centrifuge at 10,000x g for 10 minutes to remove insoluble material. Soluble fractions may be assayed directly.

(b) Body fluids, such as urine, should be filtered using a 10 kDa MW spin filter (Cat # PK-CA577-1997). Dilute samples with pure water. An appropriate dilution factor is usually between 1:10 and 1:100. Diluted samples can be assayed directly.

(c) Food samples. A) Beer: Remove  $\text{CO}_2$  by vacuum-filtering samples. Dilute samples with pure water (appropriate dilution factor is approximately 1:10). Diluted samples can be assayed directly. B) Yogurt: vortex 1 gram of yogurt in 10 ml of water until homogeneous. Dilute with pure water (dilution factor ~ 1:100 to 1:500). Diluted samples can be assayed directly.

(d) Endogenous enzyme activity may cause loss of D-Lactate. Samples containing enzyme activity (such as culture medium or tissue lysate) should be kept at  $-80^\circ\text{C}$  or filtered through a 10 kDa MW spin filter (Cat.# PK-CA577-1997).

2. **Standard Curve Preparation:** Dilute D-Lactate Standard to 1 mM (1000 pmol/ $\mu\text{l}$ ) by adding 10  $\mu\text{l}$  of 100 mM D-Lactate Standard to 990  $\mu\text{l}$  D-Lactate Assay Buffer, mix well. Dilute further to 0.02 mM (20 pmol/ $\mu\text{l}$ ) by adding 20  $\mu\text{l}$  of 1 mM D-Lactate Standard to 980  $\mu\text{l}$  of D-Lactate Assay Buffer. Mix well. Add 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10  $\mu\text{l}$  of 0.02 mM D-Lactate Standard into a series of wells in a 96 well plate to generate 0, 40, 80, 120, 160 and 200 pmol/well of D-Lactate Standard. Adjust volume to 50  $\mu\text{l}$ /well with D-Lactate Assay Buffer.

3. **Reaction Mix:** Mix enough reagents for the number of assays (samples and Standards) to be performed. For each well, prepare 50  $\mu\text{l}$  Reaction Mix containing:

	<b>Reaction Mix</b>	<b>Background Control Mix*</b>
D-Lactate Assay Buffer	45 $\mu\text{l}$	47 $\mu\text{l}$
PicoProbe™	1 $\mu\text{l}$	1 $\mu\text{l}$
D-Lactate Enzyme Mix	2 $\mu\text{l}$	----
D-Lactate Substrate Mix	2 $\mu\text{l}$	2 $\mu\text{l}$

Add 50  $\mu\text{l}$  of the Reaction Mix to each well containing Standard and test samples. Mix well.

\***Note:** For samples having high NADH levels, add 50  $\mu\text{l}$  of Background Control Mix to sample background control well(s). Mix well.

4. **Measurement:** Incubate the reaction for 30 minutes at  $37^\circ\text{C}$ , protected from light. Measure fluorescence (Ex/Em = 535/587 nm) in a microplate reader with kinetics mode.

5. **Calculation:** Subtract 0 D-Lactate Standard reading from all readings. Plot the D-Lactate Standard curve. If sample background control reading is significantly high, subtract the background control reading from sample reading. Apply the corrected sample reading to the D-Lactate Standard curve to get B pmol of D-Lactate in the sample wells.

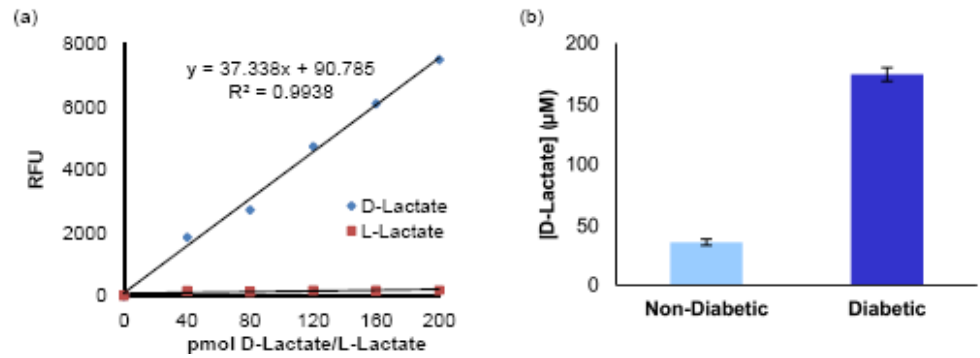
**Sample D-Lactate concentration =  $B/V \times \text{Dilution Factor} = \text{pmol}/>| = \text{nmol/ml}$  or  $>M$**

Where: **B** = amount of D-Lactate in sample well from Standard curve (pmol)

**V** = sample volume added in the reaction well ( $\mu\text{l}$ )

D-Lactate in samples can also be expressed in nmol/mg of sample.

D-Lactate molecular weight: 112.1 g/mol.



**Figure:** (a) D-Lactate Standard Curve. The assay specifically detects D-Lactate, not L-Lactate. (b) Measurement of D-Lactate in urine: Diluted samples (1:10, non-diabetic; 1:100 diabetic) were spiked with known amounts of D-Lactate (0-200 pmol) and assayed as specified.

**Intended Use**

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

**Storage & Stability**

Store kit at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  upon arrival. Store individual reagents as indicated on the respective labels.

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