

## INSTRUCTION MANUAL

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# ProtaQuant Assay Kit

**Kit for protein quantification**  
(Cat. No. 39225.01)



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# 1. ProtQuant Assay Kit

## 1.1. General information

The ProtQuant™ Assay bases on the precipitation of proteins as insoluble dye complexes with acidic, methanolic amido black 10B solution (Popov et al. 1975). After precipitation the protein-dye complexes are spinned down. The pellet is washed and resolubilized with NaOH. The thereby released dye amount is measured at 620 nm and is proportional to the start amount.

### Advantages of the method:

- **Precise and reproducible assay data**
- **Fast assay procedure (ca. 45 min.)**
- **No disturbance of the protein measurement by detergents (SDS, Nonident P40, CHAPS) or reducing reagents as DTT or  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol** in contrast to procedures after Lowry, Bradford or with bicinchonnic acid (BCA™).
- **Format of the ProtQuant Assay is optimal for high throughput procedures**

**Note:** Ampholytes bind the dye as well and therefore simulate too high protein concentrations. Therefore protein measurement of analytic solutions for **2D-gel electrophoresis** must **be done before ampholyte addition**.

## 1.2. Kit components

10 x Dye concentrate	2,5 ml
Elution solution (0.1 M NaOH)	30 ml
Bovine serum albumin	15 mg
Multiscreen HTS™-DV 96-well Filtration System, clear styrene	1
PP-Masterblock 2 ml, 96 well	1
Microplate 96Deep-well PP 350 $\mu$ l square well	1
96 F Microwell plate	1

### 1.3. Additionally required chemicals and equipment

- Sorvall centrifuge Multifuge 3 S-R and rotor 75006444 (or equivalent device)
- Microtiter plate reader
- Microtiter plate shaker
- Magnet stirrer
- Vortex mixer

#### Materials:

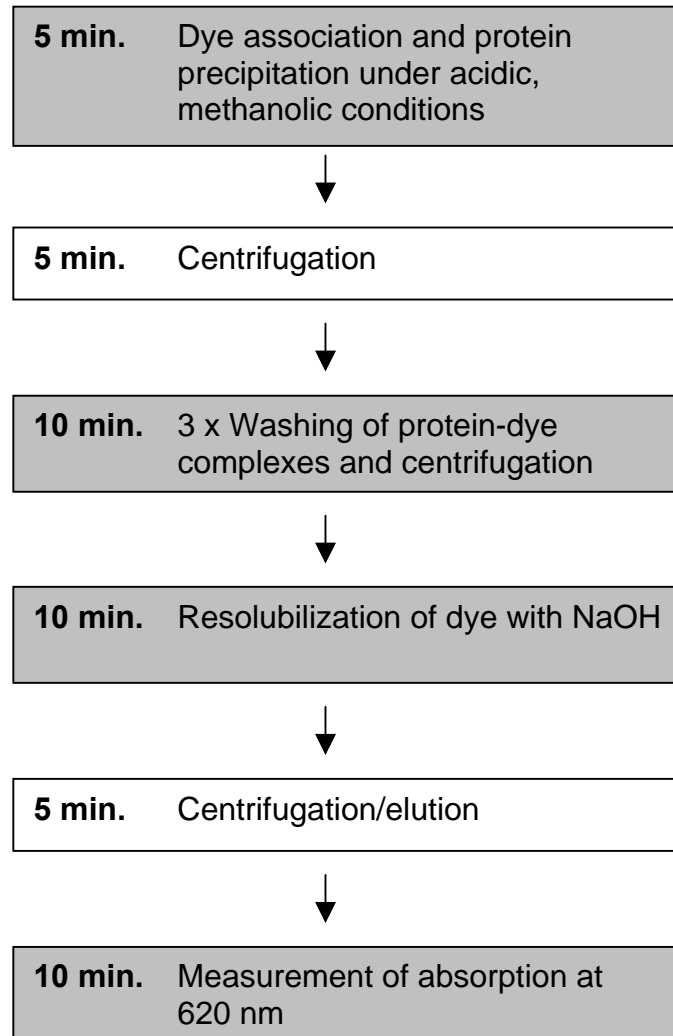
- Glacial acetic acid
- Methanol, Cat. No. 45630

### 1.4. Storage conditions

The solutions of the ProtaQuant Assay Kit as well as the BSA reference standard are stored at 2 °C – 8 °C. The remaining kit components are stored at room temperature. If stored at the recommended temperature at least usable until: see expiry date on package.

## 2. ProtaQuant Assay protocol

### 2.1. Overview of the assay procedure



## 2.2. Procedure of the ProtaQuant Assay

### 2.2.1. Preparation of solutions

**Wash solution** Add 15 ml glacial acetic acid to 135 ml methanol in an 250 ml-measuring cylinder.

**10 x Dye concentrate** ready to use

**Dye solution** Fill up with wash solution the complete volume of 10 x dye concentrate (2.5 ml) in an 25 ml-cylindrical sensing chamber to 25 ml end volume.

**Elution solution** ready to use

**BSA stock solution** Solve contents of the vial with 3 ml sample buffer (buffer, in which the sample to be quantified is solved; concentration: 5 mg/ml).

**Blank solution** sample buffer (R8)

**Reference solutions** Prepare the BSA reference solutions according to the following schema:

No.	Concentration of reference solutions	Solution quantities	
R1	1.75 mg/ml	350 µl	BSA stock solution (conc. 5 mg/ml)
		650 µl	sample buffer
R2	1.5 mg/ml	300 µl	BSA stock solution (conc. 5 mg/ml)
		700 µl	sample buffer
R3	1.25 mg/ml	250 µl	BSA stock solution (conc. 5 mg/ml)
		750 µl	sample buffer
R4	1 mg/ml	200 µl	BSA stock solution (conc. 5 mg/ml)
		800 µl	sample buffer
R5	0.75 mg/ml	150 µl	BSA stock solution (conc. 5 mg/ml)
		850 µl	sample buffer
R6	0.5 mg/ml	100 µl	BSA stock solution (conc. 5 mg/ml)
		900 µl	sample buffer
R7	0.25 mg/ml	50 µl	BSA stock solution (conc. 5 mg/ml)
		950 µl	sample buffer
R8	0 mg/ml	-	BSA stock solution (conc. 5 mg/ml)
		1000 µl	sample buffer

## 2.2.2. Procedure

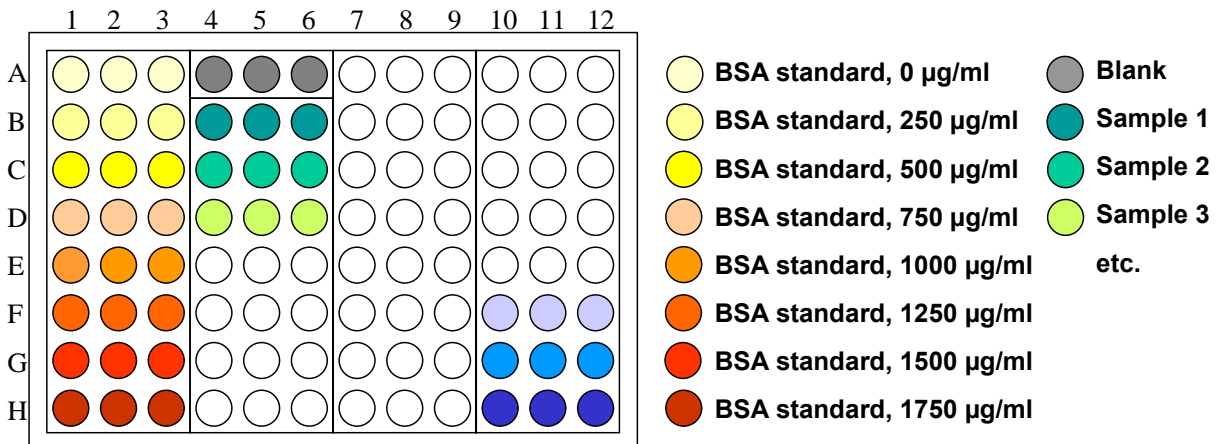


Fig. 1: Recommended layout for 1 - 23 samples in triple measurement

1. Place **Multiscreen HTS™-DV 96-well Filtration System** plate onto **PP-Masterblock 2-ml**.
2. Pipet **30 µl sample buffer** into wells of **Multiscreen HTS™-DV 96-well Filtration System** plate.
3. Add **20 µl protein solution** (reference- or sample solution) **in sample buffer**.
4. Give **180 µl dye solution** to each well. From now on stop time, and incubate for **30 sec. at 300 rpm on a shaker** and thereafter **until 5 minutes are elapsed** without shaking at room temperature.
5. **Centrifuge** both plates together for **5 minutes at 4000 rpm (3000 x g)** (it is not necessary to remove the filtrate from the lower PP-Masterblock plate, because the wells of the plate can hold a total volume of up to 2 ml, and therefore as well the solutions of the washing steps).
6. Add **250 µl washing solution** to each well for removing of excessive dye. Centrifuge for **3 minutes at 4000 rpm (3000 x g)**.
7. Repeat **step 6 twice**.
8. Place the **Multiscreen HTS™-DV 96-well Filtration System** plate for elution of the dye onto the **96Deep-well PP 350 µl square well microplate**. Resolubilize the dye by addition of **250 µl elution solution** to each well. Support the resolubilization by **shaking** of plate for **10 minutes at 200 rpm**.
9. **Centrifuge** plates for **4 minutes at 4000 rpm (3000 x g)**.
10. Transfer **200 µl eluate** and additionally **200 µl elution solution** as blank with a multichannel pipette into a 96-well plate.
11. Measure **absorption at 620 nm** in a microtiter plate reader.

### 2.2.3. Calculation of protein concentrations

Create a table with the absorbance results obtained from the assay. From the values obtained for the BSA reference solutions create a calibration curve, which is used to determine the protein concentration in the unknown sample.

**Table 1** shows exemplary absorbance results for creation of the BSA calibration curve (samples were solved in water) and **graph 1** the hence resulting calibration curve.

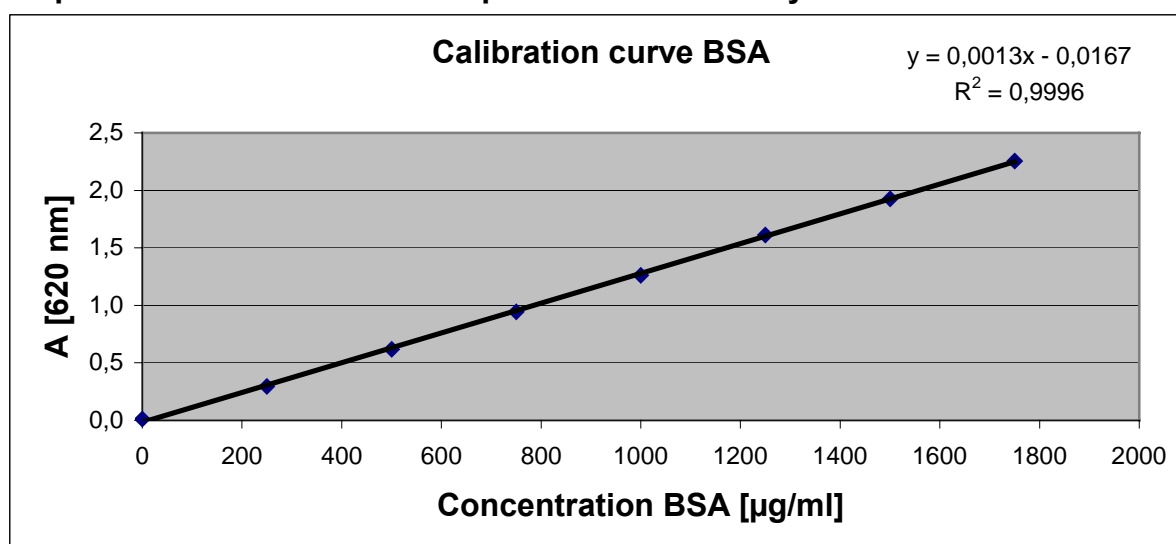
#### Note:

The data below should not be used as a replacement of a calibration curve. The absorbance of the BSA reference solutions in each assay will differ from those presented here.

**Table 1: Example of assay data table of BSA reference solutions**

Concentration	Assay values $A_{620}$	Assay values minus blank	Calculated protein concentration [ $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ]	SD assay values	CV in % assay values
Blank	0,0304			0,000	0,987
0	0,0415	0,0111	21,49	0,009	21,386
250	0,3259	0,2955	241,19	0,013	4,114
500	0,6478	0,6174	489,97	0,013	1,991
750	0,9741	0,9437	742,07	0,016	1,675
1000	1,2926	1,2622	988,17	0,039	3,034
1250	1,6428	1,6124	1258,77	0,028	1,675
1500	1,9579	1,9275	1502,24	0,037	1,912
1750	2,2864	2,2560	1756,10	0,052	2,280

**Graph 1: BSA calibration curve produced from assay data of table 1**



The calculation is made with linear regression of the reference solutions and the following conversion of the absorption values of the sample solutions in protein concentrations through the regression equation.



### 3. Literature

- **Schaffner W., Weissmann C.**, A rapid, sensitive, and specific method for the determination of protein in dilute solution, *Anal. Biochem.* 1973; **65**: 502-514.
- **Popov N., Schmitt M., Schulzeck S., Matthies H.**, Reliable micro method for determination of the protein content in tissue homogenates, *Acta Biol. Med. Ger.* 1975; **34 (9)**: 1441-1446.