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PRINCIPLE:

Acetic acid is phosphorylated to form acetyl-phosphate in the reaction catalysed by acetate kinase (AK) (1).

(I) Acetic acid + ATP (AK) acetyl-phosphate + ADP

The rapid conversion of the acetyl-phosphate product into acetyl-CoA and inorganic phosphate is catalysed by the action of phosphotransacetylase (PTA) in the presence of coenzyme A (CoA) (2).

(2) Acetyl-phosphate + CoA $\xrightarrow{(PTA)}$ acetyl-CoA + P_i

D-Glucose is phosphorylated by the enzyme ADP-glucokinase (ADP-GK) and adenosine-5'-diphosphate (ADP) to glucose-6-phosphate (G-6-P) with the simultaneous formation of adenosine-5'-monophosphate (AMP) (3).

(ADP-GK)
(3) ADP + D-glucose
$$\longrightarrow$$
 glucose-6-phosphate + AMP

In the presence of the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6P-DH), G-6-P is oxidised by nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide (NAD⁺) to gluconate-6-phosphate with the formation of reduced nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide (NADH) (4).

(G6P-DH) (4) Glucose-6-phosphate + NAD⁺ \longrightarrow 6-phosphogluconate + NADH + H⁺

KITS:

Kits suitable for performing 500 assays in auto-analyser format are available from Megazyme. The kits contain the full assay method plus:

| Bottle I: | Buffer (11 mL, pH 7.4). Stable for > 2 years at 4°C. |
|-----------|--|
| Bottle 2: | NAD ⁺ , ATP, D-glucose, CoA and PVP. Freeze dried powder. Stable for > 5 years below -10°C. |
| Bottle 3: | Acetate kinase, phosphotransacetylase, ADP- glucokinase plus glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase suspension, 2.6 mL. Stable for > 2 years at 4°C. |
| Bottle 4: | Acetic Acid Standard (2 mL) (1.8 g/L). Ready to use. Stable for > 2 years at 4°C. |

PREPARATION OF REAGENT SOLUTIONS/SUSPENSIONS:

- I,3 & 4. Use the contents of bottles 1, 3 and 4 as supplied. Stable for > 2 years at 4°C.
- 2. Dissolve the contents of bottle 2 in 11 mL of distilled water. This is reagent R2 and is stable for > 1 week at 4°C or > 2 years below -10°C (this reagent is stable when subjected to freeze/thaw cycles, however to avoid repetitive freeze/thaw cycles, divide into appropriately sized aliquots and store in polypropylene tubes).

REAGENT PREPARATION:

Preparation of RI:

| Component | Volume |
|---|----------------------------|
| distilled water bottle I (buffer) suspension 3 (AK/PTA/ADP-GK/G6P-DH) | 87.5 mL 10 mL 2.5 mL |
| Total volume | 100 mL |

Preparation of R2:

| Component | Volume |
|--|---|
| bottle 2 (NAD ⁺ /ATP/D-glucose/CoA/PVP) | II mL (after adding II mL of distilled water) |
| Total volume | ll mL |

EXAMPLE METHOD:

| RI: Sample: R2: | 0.200 mL ~ 0.003 mL 0.020 mL |
|---|---|
| Reaction time: Wavelength: Prepared reagent stability: | ~ 8 min at 25°C or ~ 5 min at 37°C 340 nm |
| RI: R2: Calculation: Reaction direction: Linearity: | > 30 days 4°C/> 2 years below -10°C > 7 days 4°C/> 2 years below -10°C endpoint increase up to 1.8 g/L of acetic acid |

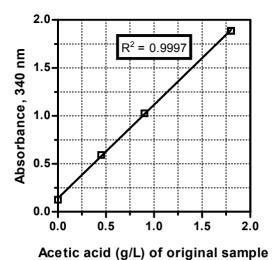


Figure 1. Calibration curve demonstrating the linearity of **K-ACETGK**. The reactions used to generate this calibration curve were performed at 37°C for 5 min using a Chemwell-T autoanalyser.



WITHOUT GUARANTEE

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