

Sulfate Assay Kit (Colorimetric)

LS-K286-200 (200 Tests) • Store at RT



Introduction

INORGANIC SULFATE is one of the most abundant anions in mammalian plasma. Sulfate plays important physiological roles in activating and detoxifying xenobiotics, steroids, neurotransmitters, and bile acids. Sulfate is needed for the biosynthesis of glycosaminoglycans, cerebroside sulfate, and heparin sulfate. Undersulfation of cartilage proteoglycans has been associated with human inherited osteochondrodysplasia disorders. In mammals, sulfate homeostasis is regulated by the kidney. The majority of filtered sulfate is absorbed in the proximal tubules, and only 5-20% of the filtered load is excreted into the urine. Simple, direct and automation-ready procedures for quantitative determination of inorganic sulfate find wide applications in research and drug discovery. This sulfate assay kit is designed to measure sulfate concentration in biological fluids such as serum and urine. This improved Method utilizes the quantitative formation of insoluble barium sulfate in polyethylene glycol. The turbidity measured between 540 and 610nm is proportional to sulfate level in the sample.

Key Features

- Sensitive and accurate. Detection range 0.02 mM (0.19 mg/dL) to 2 mM (19.2 mg/dL) sulfate in 96-well plate assay.
- Simple and high-throughput. The procedure involves addition of a single working reagent and incubation for 5 min.

Applications

- Direct Assays: inorganic sulfate in serum and urine.
- Pharmacology: effects of drugs on sulfate metabolism.

Components

Component	K286-200
	200 Tests
Reagent A	25 mL
Reagent B (Powder)	2.4 g
TCA Reagent	25 mL
Sulfate Standard (60 mM)	1 mL

Materials Not Supplied

Pipetting devices and accessories, clear flat-bottom 96-well plates and plate reader, or cuvettes and spectrophotometer.

Storage

The kit is shipped and stored at room temperature. Shelf life of 12 months after receipt.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not for use in humans.

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Assay Procedure

Sample Treatment

Urine samples should be diluted 10-fold in deionized water prior to assay.

Fresh serum or plasma (non-hemolyzed) samples can be either assayed immediately, or frozen for future tests.

Samples should be deproteinated as follows: mix 200 μ L sample and 100 μ L TCA Reagent in a 1.5-mL Eppendorf tube.

Spin down protein precipitates 5 min at 14,000 rpm on a table centrifuge. Transfer 200 μ L supernatant for assay.

Procedure Using 96-Well Plate

- Standards. Prepare a 2.0 mM Premix by mixing 20 μ L 60 mM Sulfate Standard with 580 μ L dH₂O. Dilute Premix as follows.

No	Premix + H ₂ O	Sulfate (mM)
1	200 μ L + 0 μ L	2.0
2	100 μ L + 100 μ L	1.0
3	50 μ L + 150 μ L	0.5
4	0 μ L + 200 μ L	0

Transfer 200 μ L Standards into separate wells of a clear flat-bottom 96-well plate. Note: when deproteination is required (i.e. serum or plasma), treat the standards by adding 100 μ L TCA Reagent to 200 μ L of each standard, mix and transfer 200 μ L of the resulting standard into separate wells.

Transfer 200 μ L Samples (see above for Sample Treatment) into separate wells of the plate.

- Working Reagent. The Working Reagent (WR) must be prepared fresh and used within 1 hour after reconstitution.

Prepare enough WR for all samples and standards (100 μ L WR per assay well) by mixing 95 mg Reagent B per mL Reagent A, i.e. 10 assay wells, mix 95 mg Reagent B with 1 mL Reagent A. Vortex for at least 1 min to ensure complete dissolution of the powder and incubate the reconstituted Working Reagent for 10 min before use.

Use a multi-channel pipettor, add 100 μ L Working Reagent to each assay well. Tap plate to mix well. If TCA precipitation was required, mixing the samples and standards with the WR can be improved by pipetting up and down once.

- Incubate 5 min at room temperature and read optical density at 540-610nm (600nm).

Calculations

Sulfate concentration (mM) in the sample can be calculated as follows,

$$[\text{Sulfate}] = \frac{OD_{\text{SAMPLE}} - OD_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}{\text{Slope}} \times n \quad (\text{mM})$$

OD_{SAMPLE} and $OD_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ are the OD values of the sample well and the water well (Standard #4), respectively. $n = 10$ for urine.

Conversions: 1 mM sulfate equals 9.61 mg/dL or 96.1 ppm.

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General Considerations

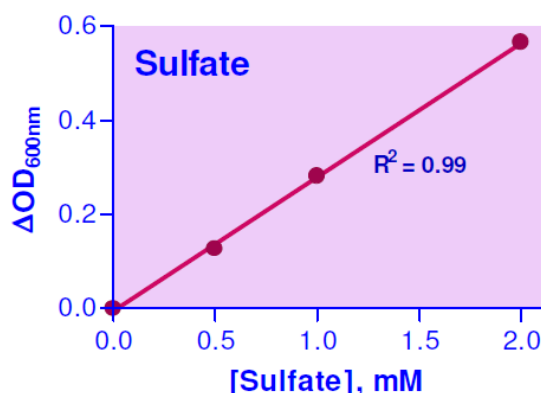
This procedure can be scaled up to assays in a cuvette.

The following compounds have been tested and do not interfere: 400 mM sodium chloride, 500 mM urea, 5 mM sodium phosphate, 4 mM sodium citrate, 1.5 mM sodium EDTA.

Ester sulfate can be determined following a digestion step (Lundquis, P. et al. (1980). Clin. Chem. 26:1178-81). This will allow quantification of total inorganic and ester sulfate in a sample.

Sample Data

Duplicate assays for rat serum, fetal bovine serum, human serum, and human urine gave sulfate content of 1.54 ± 0.07 , 1.69 ± 0.09 , 0.48 ± 0.01 and 10.5 ± 0.09 mM ($n = 2$).



Standard Curve in 96-well plate assay

Version: V.08.09.2018

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