Technical Bulletin

Glutathione GSH/GSSG Assay Kit

Catalog Number MAK440

Product Description

Glutathione, a tripeptide of glycine, glutamic acid, and cysteine, is one of the key antioxidants involved in protecting cells from damage by reactive oxygen species. Glutathione (GSH) reduces disulfide bonds in cytoplasmic proteins to cysteines, which results in glutathione being converted to its oxidized form GSSG.

The Glutathione GSH/GSSG Assay Kit is designed to accurately measure total, reduced (GSH) and oxidized (GSSG) glutathione in biological samples using an enzymatic method that utilizes Ellman's Reagent (DTNB) and glutathione reductase (GR). DTNB reacts with reduced glutathione to form a yellow product. The rate of change in the optical density, measured at 412 nm, is directly proportional to the glutathione concentration in the sample. This kit can also be used to measure oxidized glutathione (GSSG) by using a specific protocol which first scavenges all existing GSH using 1-methyl-2-vinylpyridinium triflate as a Scavenger reagent. The assay method has a linear detection range of 0.1 - 3 µM GSH equivalents, with a lower detection limit of 10 nM GSH equivalents.

The Glutathione GHS/GSSG Kit is suitable for the quantitative determination of reduced and oxidized glutathione (GSH/GSSG) in whole blood, plasma, serum, urine, and tissue and cell extracts.

Components

The kit is sufficient for 100 colorimetric assays in 96-well plates.

•	Scavenger Catalog Number MAK440A	500 μL
•	NADPH Catalog Number MAK440B	40 μL
•	DTNB Catalog Number MAK440C	60 μL
•	2x Assay Buffer Catalog Number MAK440D	25 mL
•	GR Enzyme Catalog Number MAK440E	120 μL
•	Glutathione Standard Catalog Number MAK440F	50 μL

Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided

- Pipetting devices and accessories (e.g., multichannel pipettor)
- Spectrophotometric multiwell plate reader
- Clear flat-bottom 96-well plates. Cell culture or tissue culture treated plates are **not** recommended.
- 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tubes
- Dounce tissue grinder set (Catalog Number D9063 or equivalent)
- Refrigerated microcentrifuge capable of RCF \geq 10,000 \times g
- Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS) (Catalog Number P3813 or equivalent)
- Sodium phosphate monobasic (Catalog Number S0751 or equivalent)



- EDTA disodium salt (Catalog Number ED2SS or equivalent)
- meta-Phosphoric acid (Catalog Number 239275 or equivalent)

Precautions and Disclaimer

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures. Please consult the Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

The kit is shipped on wet ice. Store components at -20 °C.

Preparation Instructions

Briefly centrifuge small vials prior to opening. Equilibrate Scavenger, DTNB and 2x Assay Buffer to room temperature prior to use.

 $1 \times$ Assay Buffer: Dilute 2x Assay buffer with an equal volume of purified water.

GR Enzyme: Briefly mix prior to use.

Procedure

All samples and standards should be run in duplicate.

Note: β -Mercaptoethanol, dithiothreitol and cysteine are known to interfere in this assay. Avoid using these compounds during sample preparation.

Sample Preparation for GSSG Measurement

Cell Lysate

Note: The volumes used for buffer and Scavenger should not be altered from the stated volumes.

- 1. Wash cells (1-2 \times 10⁶) in cold 1 \times PBS.
- 2. Centrifuge at 300-900 *x g* for 5 minutes at room temperature.
- Remove PBS and lyse the cell pellet by homogenization or sonication in 200 μL of cold buffer containing 50 mM phosphate, pH 7, 1 mM EDTA, and 20 μL of Scavenger.

- 4. Centrifuge at $10,000 \times g$ for 5 minutes at 4 °C.
- 5. Transfer the supernatant to a clean tube and proceed to the deproteination procedure.

Whole Blood

- Mix 50 μL of whole blood with 5 μL of Scavenger and freeze at -70 °C.
 Freezing helps to lyse the blood cells.
- 2. After freezing, thaw and mix sample.
- 3. Incubate at room temperature for 2-10 minutes, then proceed to the deproteination procedure.

<u>Sample Preparation for Total Glutathione</u> Measurement

Cell Lysate

Note: The volumes used for buffer and Scavenger should not be altered from the stated volumes.

- 1. Wash cells (1-2 \times 10⁶) in cold 1 \times PBS.
- 2. Centrifuge at 300-900 *x g* for 5 minutes at room temperature.
- 3. Remove PBS and lyse the cell pellet by homogenization or sonication in 200 μ L of cold buffer containing 50 mM phosphate, pH 7, and 1 mM EDTA.
- 4. Centrifuge at $10,000 \times g$ for 15 minutes at 4 °C.
- 5. Transfer the supernatant to a clean tube and proceed to the deproteination procedure.

Whole Blood

- Freeze 50 μL of whole blood at -70 °C. Freezing helps to lyse the blood cells.
- 2. After freezing, thaw and mix sample.
- 3. Incubate at room temperature for 2-10 minutes, then proceed to the deproteination procedure.



Deproteination Procedure

- Prepare a 5% (by weight)
 meta-Phosphoric Acid solution (MPA
 Reagent) in purified water. This reagent
 must be prepared fresh daily.
- 2. Add 65 μ L of the MPA Reagent to 25 μ L of sample/ Briefly vortex to mix and then centrifuge at 14,000 \times g for 5 minutes.
- 3. For total glutathione whole blood samples, transfer 5 μ L of clear supernatant to a clean tube and mix with 620 μ L of 1× Assay Buffer.
- 4. For <u>all other samples</u>, transfer 6 μ L of clear supernatant to a clean tube and mix with 244 μ L of 1× Assay Buffer.
- 5. Transfer 200 μ L of each neutralized deproteinated Sample from Step 3 or Step 4 to separate wells of a clear 96-well plate.

Glutathione Assay

Standard Curve Preparation

- 1. Prepare a 300 μ M GSH Standard by mixing 3 μ L of the 100 mM Glutathione Standard with 997 μ L of purified water.
- 2. Prepare a 3 μ M GSH Standard by mixing 5 μ L of the 300 μ M GSH Standard with 495 μ L of 1× Assay Buffer.
- 3. Prepare GSH standards in 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tubes according to Table 1.

Table 1. Preparation of GSH standards

Well	3 μM GSH Standard	1× Assay Buffer	GSH (μM)
1	250 μL	-	3.0
2	150 μL	100 μL	1.8
3	75 μL	175 μL	0.9
4	-	250 μL	0

4. Mix well and transfer 200 μL of each Standard into separate wells of the plate.

Working Reagent

1. Mix enough reagent for the number of assays to be performed. For each Standard and Sample well, prepare 106.75 μ L of Working Reagent according to Table 2.

Table 2.Preparation of Working Reagent

Reagent	Working Reagent
1× Assay Buffer	105 μL
GR Enzyme	1 μL
NADPH	0.25 μL
DTNB	0.5 μL

2. Mix the Working Reagent immediately after adding the DTNB reagent.

Measurement

- 1. Add 100 μL of the Working Reagent to each Sample and Standard well. Tap plate to mix.
- 2. Read the optical density (OD) of each well at 412 nm at zero and 10 minutes (OD_{0Min} and OD_{10Min} respectively).



Results

- 1. Calculate the Δ OD by subtracting the OD_{0Min} reading from the OD_{10Min} reading for each Standard and Sample.
- 2. Subtract the ΔOD_{Blank} (Standard #4) from the remaining Standards. Plot the corrected ΔOD against the standard concentrations.
- 3. Determine the slope of the standard curve using linear regression.
- 4. Calculate the GSSG and GSH concentrations of the sample:

$$GSH_{Total}(\mu M) =$$

$$\Delta OD_{Sample} - \Delta OD_{Blank}$$
 x DF Slope (μM^{-1})

GSSG
$$(\mu M) =$$

$$\frac{\text{O.5 x } \Delta \text{OD}_{S(GSSG)} - \Delta \text{OD}_{Blank}}{\text{Slope (}\mu\text{M}^{-1}\text{)}} \times \text{DF}$$

GSH
$$(\mu M) =$$

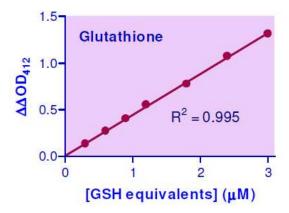
$$(GSH_{Total}) - [2 \times (GSSG)]$$

where

- $\Delta \text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} = \text{Change in OD values of Sample}$ between zero minutes and 10 minutes.
- $\Delta \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}} = \text{Change in OD values of Blank}$ (Standard #4) between zero minutes and 10 minutes.
- $$\begin{split} \Delta \text{OD}_{\text{S(GSSG)}} = & \text{Change in OD values of Sample} \\ & \text{treated with Scavenger between} \\ & \text{zero minutes and 10 minutes.} \\ & \text{See Sample Preparation for} \\ & \text{GSSG Measurement.} \end{split}$$
- DF = For all samples treated with Scavenger, DF = 165. For samples not treated with Scavenger, DF = 450 for whole blood, and 150 for all other samples.

Conversions: 1 mg/dL glutathione equals 32.5 μ M, 0.001% or 10 ppm.

Figure 1.Typical Glutathione Standard Curve



References

- Lee, J., et al., Epigenetic reprogramming of epithelial-mesenchymal transition promotes ferroptosis of head and neck cancer. *Redox Biol.*, 37:101697 (2020).
- Paul, S., et al., STAT3-RXR-Nrf2 activates systemic redox and energy homeostasis upon steep decline in pO₂ gradient. Redox Biol., 14, 423-438 (2018).
- Lin, T.A., et al., Red quinoa bran extracts protects against carbon tetrachlorideinduced liver injury and fibrosis in mice via activation of antioxidative enzyme systems and blocking TGF-beta1 pathway. *Nutrients*, 11(2), 395 (2019).



Notice

We provide information and advice to our customers on application technologies and regulatory matters to the best of our knowledge and ability, but without obligation or liability. Existing laws and regulations are to be observed in all cases by our customers. This also applies in respect to any rights of third parties. Our information and advice do not relieve our customers of their own responsibility for checking the suitability of our products for the envisaged purpose.

The information in this document is subject to change without notice and should not be construed as a commitment by the manufacturing or selling entity, or an affiliate. We assume no responsibility for any errors that may appear in this document.

Contact Information

For the location of the office nearest you, go to SigmaAldrich.com/offices.

Technical Service

Visit the tech service page on our web site at <a>SigmaAldrich.com/techservice.

Standard Warranty

The applicable warranty for the products listed in this publication may be found at SigmaAldrich.com/terms.

MAK440 Technical Bulletin Rev 01/2022

The life science business of Merck operates as MilliporeSigma in the U.S. and Canada.

