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ASSAY OF

endo-FRUCTANASE

in the presence of exo-fructanase

using

AZO-FRUCTAN

S-AZFRX01 11/17



PRINCIPLE:

The substrate is the high molecular weight fraction of chicory fructan (DP \sim 20-60) dyed with an azo-dye content of about one dye molecule per 15 sugar molecules.

In the standard assay procedure, Azo-Fructan solution is incubated (in the presence of excess exo-inulinase) with preparations containing endo-inulinase under defined assay conditions. The reaction is terminated and unhydrolysed Azo-Fructan is precipitated by the addition of an alkaline ethanolic solution. The solution is stirred vigorously, centrifuged and the absorbance of the supernatant solution measured at 590 nm. The activity of endo-inulinase is determined by reference to a standard curve or by use of the equation provided.

ACCURACY:

Standard errors of less than 5% are achieved routinely.

SPECIFICITY:

The assay procedure is specific for *endo*-inulinase however, it is evident that the presence of *exo*-inulinase affects the sensitivity of the assay (refer to Figure I, page 5). As the *endo*-inulinase hydrolyses the fructan molecule, it exposes regions of fructan which are susceptible to *exo*-inulinase. On action of *exo*-inulinase, smaller dyed fragments are produced and these become soluble in the precipitant solution. If measurement of pure *endo*-inulinase (not containing *exo*-inulinase) is required, we recommend the use of **S-AZFR5**, in which the addition of excess *exo*-inulinase is not necessary.

SAFETY

The general safety measures that apply to all chemical substances should be adhered to. For more information regarding the safe usage and handling of this product please refer to the associated SDS that is available from the Megazyme website.

EQUIPMENT (RECOMMENDED):

- I. Volumetric flasks/beakers.
- 2. Glass test-tubes (16 x 120 mm).
- 3. Analytical balance.
- 4. Vortex mixer (e.g. Vortex-Genie[®] 2 mixer).
- 5. Thermostated water bath (set at 40°C).

- **6.** Centrifuge (required speed 3,000 rpm).
- 7. Micro-pipettors, e.g. Gilson Pipetman $^{\circledR}$ (20 μ L, 200 μ L and I mL).
- 8. Positive displacement pipettor, e.g. Eppendorf Multipette[®].
- 9. Spectrophotometer set at 590 nm.
- 10. Stop clock.

CONTROLS AND PRECAUTIONS:

- I. The time of incubation of the assay must be carefully controlled (i.e. exactly 10 min).
- 2. Incubation temperatures must be accurately controlled (i.e. exactly 40°C).
- **3.** After addition of Precipitant Solution to the reaction tube, the tubes must be stirred vigorously to ensure thorough mixing.
- **4.** If the absorbance values for a particular assay are greater than 1.0, the enzyme extract should be further diluted in buffer and re-assayed.

REACTION BLANK:

The reaction blank is prepared by using 0.1 M sodium acetate buffer (0.1 mL, pH 4.5) instead of endo-inulinase preparation in the standard assay procedure and incubating this under the same conditions as the reaction mixture. Reaction blank absorbance values are approximately 0.25 absorbance units.

PREPARATION OF REAGENTS (NOT SUPPLIED):

I. Sodium acetate buffer (0.1 M, pH 4.5):

Add glacial acetic acid (5.8 g, 1.05 g/mL) to 900 mL of distilled water. Adjust to pH 4.5 using I M (4 g/100 mL) sodium hydroxide (approx. 25 mL is required). Adjust the volume 1000 mL. Stable for > 2 years at room temperature.

2. Sodium acetate buffer (0.1 M, pH 4.5) containing potassium chloride (0.5 M):

Add potassium chloride (18.6 g) to 500 mL of sodium acetate buffer pH 4.5. Adjust to pH 4.5. using I M (4 g/100 mL) sodium hydroxide (approx. 4 drops required). Use this solution to dissolve Azo-Fructan substrate as described below.

3. Potassium hydroxide (2 M):

Add potassium hydroxide (56.1 g) to 500 mL of distilled water. Use this solution to formulate Precipitant Solution as described below. Stable for > 2 years at room temperature.

4. Precipitant Solution:

Add potassium hydroxide (100 mL, 2 M) to 1000 mL of 95% ethanol. Mix thoroughly before use. Stable for > 2 years at room temperature.

PREPARATION OF SUBSTRATE:

Powdered substrate (2.0 g) is added to 100 mL of 0.1 M sodium acetate buffer (pH 4.5) containing 0.5 M potassium chloride, and stirred vigorously at room temperature until it completely dissolves. The solution is stored in an air-tight glass storage bottle (e.g. Duran) and overlain with 2 drops of toluene to prevent microbial contamination. This substrate is stable at room temperature for several days but we recommend storage at 4°C between uses. For long term storage, the solution can be frozen.

PREPARATION OF EXO-INULINASE:

Dilute the contents of exo-inulinase in sodium acetate buffer (0.1 M, pH 4.5) to a final concentration of 200 U/mL (i.e. add I mL of exo-inulinase to 9 mL of buffer). Store frozen in polypropylene tubes. Stable for >2 years at -20°C.

ENDO-INULINASE ASSAY ENZYME EXTRACTION:

Liquid Preparations

- Add I mL of enzyme preparation to 25 mL of 0.1 M sodium acetate buffer (pH 4.5) and gently stir over a period of approx.
 I5 min or until the sample is completely dispersed or dissolved.
- 2. Clarify this solution by centrifugation (3,000 rpm, 10 min) or filtration through Whatman No. I (9 cm) filter circles if required.
- **3.** Further dilute in 0.1 M sodium acetate buffer (pH 4.5), as required to obtain the correct range of activity for assay.

Powder Preparations

- Add I g of enzyme powder preparation to 25 mL of 0.1 M sodium acetate buffer (pH 4.5) and gently stir the slurry over a period of approx. 15 min or until the sample is completely dispersed or dissolved.
- Clarify this solution by centrifugation (1,000 g, 10 min) or filtration through Whatman No. I (9 cm) filter circles if required.
- 3. Further dilute in 0.1 M sodium acetate buffer (pH 4.5), as required to obtain the correct range of activity for assay.

ASSAY PROCEDURE:

- Dispense 0.5 mL aliquots of Azo-Fructan solution into test tubes and add 0.1 mL of diluted exo-inulinase (20 U). Preincubate the tubes and contents at 40°C for 5 min.
- 2. Pre-incubate endo-inulinase extract at 40°C for 5 min.
- 3. To each tube containing Azo-Fructan solution and exoinulinase, add 0.1 mL of pre-equilibrated *endo*-inulinase directly to the bottom of the tube and stir contents vigorously on a vortex mixer. Incubate at 40°C for exactly 10 min (from time of addition).
- **4.** At the end of the 10 min incubation period, add exactly 2.5 mL of Precipitant Solution and stir the tube contents vigorously for 10 sec or more.
- 5. Allow the reaction tubes to equilibrate to room temperature over a 5 min period and then centrifuge at 3,000 rpm for 10 min.
- 6. Read the absorbance of the solutions and the reaction blank at 590 nm against distilled water. Activity is determined by reference to a standard curve or using **Equation I** as provided below.

STANDARD CURVE:

One Unit of endo-inulinase activity is defined as the amount of enzyme required to release one micromole of fructose reducing-sugar equivalents per minute from inulin (10 mg/mL) at pH 4.5 and 40°C.

Equation 1 (excess exo-inulinase):

milli-Units / assay (i.e. 0.1 mL) = $15.1 + 496.8 \text{ x Abs} + 211 \text{ x Abs}^2$

Equation 2 (no exo-inulinase):

milli-Units / assay (i.e. 0.1 mL) = $19.52 + 1416 \times \text{Abs} + 1877 \times \text{Abs}^2$

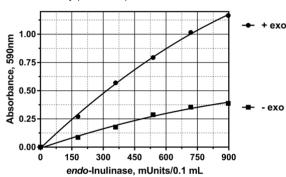


Figure 1. Standard curve relating activity of endo-inulinase on Azo-Fructan (Lot 30102) at 40°C and pH 4.5 to activity on inulin (10 mg/mL) at 40°C and pH 4.5 in the presence and absence of added exo-inulinase.

CALCULATIONS:

Units/mL of original solution

= milliUnits per assay (ie. per 0.1 mL) \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 Dilution 1000

where:

mU/assay = calculated using Equation 1 or 2. 10 = adjustment from 0.1 mL to 1.0 mL. 1/1000 = conversion from milliUnits to Units.

Dilution = total dilution of enzyme.



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