

## Amplite™ Colorimetric D-Lactate Assay Kit

Catalog number: 13811

Unit size: 200 Tests

Component	Storage	Amount
Component A: Enzyme Mix	Freeze (<-15 °C), Dessicated, Avoid Light	2 bottles (lyophilized powder)
Component B: Assay Buffer	Freeze (<-15 °C)	1 bottle (10 mL)
Component C: NAD	Freeze (<-15 °C), Dessicated, Avoid Light	1 vial
Component D: D-Lactate Standard	Freeze (<-15 °C), Dessicated, Avoid Light	2.25 mg/vial

### OVERVIEW

Lactic acid is chiral and has two optical isomers: L-lactic acid and D-lactic acid. Lactate is constantly produced from pyruvate via the enzyme lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) in the process of metabolism and exercise. Monitoring lactate levels is a good way to evaluate the balance between tissue oxygen demand and utilization and is useful when studying cellular and animal physiology. D-lactate is not metabolized by mammals and its elimination from the body depends mainly on renal excretion. D- and L-lactic acid are found in many fermented milk products such as yogurt and cheese, and also in pickled vegetables, and cured meats and fish. The D- and L-lactic acid (generated by bacteria) is a quality indicator of foods, such as egg, milk, fruit juice and wine. Abnormal high concentration of D-lactate in the blood is usually a reflection of bacterial overgrowth in the gastrointestinal tract. AAT Bioquest's Amplite™ Lactate Assay Kits (Cat# 13814 and 13815 for L-lactate assay, and Cat# 13810 and 13811 for D-lactate assay) provide both fluorescence and absorbance-based method for detecting either L-lactate or D-lactate in biological samples such as serum, plasma, urine, as well as in cell culture samples. In the enzyme coupled assay, lactate is proportionally related to NADH, which is specifically monitored by a chromogenic NADH sensor. The signal can easily read by an absorbance microplate reader at the absorbance ratio of  $\sim A_{575nm}/A_{605nm}$  to increase assay sensitivity. With this Colorimetric Amplite™ D-Lactate Assay Kit, we were able to detect as little as 4  $\mu M$  D-lactate in a 100  $\mu L$  reaction volume.

### AT A GLANCE

#### Protocol summary

1. Prepare D-Lactate working solution (50  $\mu L$ )
2. Add D-Lactate standards or test samples (50  $\mu L$ )
3. Incubate at room temperature for 30 min - 2 hours
4. Monitor absorbance ratio increase at  $A_{575nm}/A_{605nm}$

**Important** Thaw one vial of each kit component at room temperature before starting the experiment.

### KEY PARAMETERS

Instrument:	Absorbance microplate reader
Absorbance:	575/605 nm
Recommended plate:	Clear bottom

### PREPARATION OF STOCK SOLUTIONS

Unless otherwise noted, all unused stock solutions should be divided into single-use aliquots and stored at -20 °C after preparation. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

#### 1. NAD stock solution (100X):

Add 100  $\mu L$  of H<sub>2</sub>O into the vial of NAD (Component C) to make 100X NAD stock solution.

#### 2. D-Lactate standard solution (100 mM):

Add 200  $\mu L$  of H<sub>2</sub>O or 1x PBS buffer into the vial of D-Lactate Standard (Component D) to make 100 mM D-Lactate standard solution.

### PREPARATION OF STANDARD SOLUTION

#### D-Lactate standard

For convenience, use the Serial Dilution Planner:

<https://www.aatbio.com/tools/serial-dilution/13811>

Add 10  $\mu L$  of 100 mM D-Lactate standard solution into 990  $\mu L$  1x PBS buffer to generate 1 mM D-Lactate standard solution (SD7). Take 1 mM D-Lactate standard solution (SD7) and perform 1:3 serial dilutions in 1x PBS buffer to get serially diluted D-Lactate standards (SD6 - SD1).

**Note** Diluted D-Lactate standard solution is unstable, and should be used within 4 hours.

### PREPARATION OF WORKING SOLUTION

1. Add 5 mL of Assay Buffer (Component B) into one bottle of Enzyme Mix (Component A), and mix well.
2. Add 50  $\mu L$  of 100X NAD stock solution into the bottle of Component A+B and mix well to make D-Lactate working solution.

**Note** This D-Lactate working solution is enough for one 96-well plate. It is unstable and should be used promptly within 2 hours. Avoid exposure to light.

**Note** Alternatively, one can make a 50X of D-Lactate Enzyme Mix stock solution by adding 100  $\mu L$  of H<sub>2</sub>O into the bottle of Enzyme Mix (Component A), and then prepare the D-Lactate working solution by mix the stock solution with Assay Buffer (Component B) and 100X NAD stock solution proportionally.

### SAMPLE EXPERIMENTAL PROTOCOL

**Table 1.** Layout of D-Lactate standards and test samples in a white clear bottom 96-well microplate. SD= D-Lactate Standards (SD1 - SD7, 1 to 1000  $\mu M$ ), BL=Blank Control, TS=Test Samples.

BL	BL	TS	TS
SD1	SD1	...	...
SD2	SD2	...	...
SD3	SD3		
SD4	SD4		
SD5	SD5		
SD6	SD6		
SD7	SD7		

**Table 2.** Reagent composition for each well.

Well	Volume	Reagent
SD1 - SD7	50 $\mu L$	Serial Dilutions (1 to 1000 $\mu M$ )
BL	50 $\mu L$	Dilution Buffer

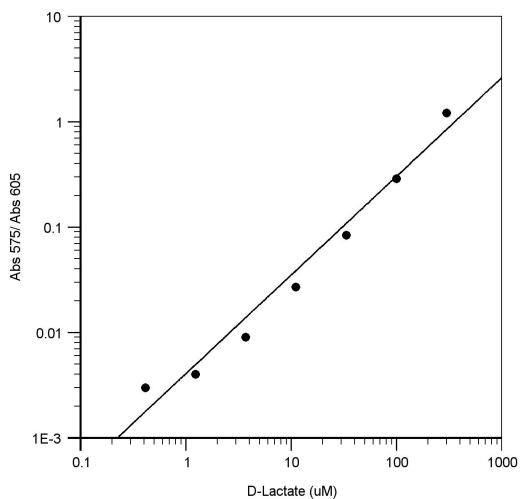
TS	50 $\mu$ L	test sample
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1. Prepare D-Lactate standards (SD), blank controls (BL), and test samples (TS) according to the layout provided in Tables 1 and 2. For a 384-well plate, use 25  $\mu$ L of reagent per well instead of 50  $\mu$ L.
2. Add 50  $\mu$ L of D-Lactate working solution to each well of D-Lactate standard, blank control, and test samples to make the total D-Lactate assay volume of 100  $\mu$ L/well. For a 384-well plate, add 25  $\mu$ L of D-Lactate working solution into each well instead, for a total volume of 50  $\mu$ L/well.
3. Incubate the reaction at room temperature for 30 minutes to 2 hours, protected from light.
4. Monitor the absorbance ratio increase with an absorbance plate reader at  $A_{575nm}/A_{605nm}$ .

#### EXAMPLE DATA ANALYSIS AND FIGURES

The reading (Abs 575/ Abs 605) obtained from the blank standard well is used as a negative control. Subtract this value from the other standards' readings to obtain the base-line corrected values. Then, plot the standards' readings to obtain a standard curve and equation. This equation can be used to calculate D-Lactate samples. We recommend using the Online Linear Regression Calculator which can be found at:

<https://www.aatbio.com/tools/linear-logarithmic-semi-log-regression-online-calculator>



**Figure 1.** D-lactate dose response was measured with Amplite™ Colorimetric D-lactate Assay Kit in a 96-well white clear bottom plate using a SpectraMax Plus (Molecular Devices) microplate reader.

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