

Acid Sphingomyelinase (aSMase) Activity Assay Kit

K-3200 (96 wells)

Support: echelon@echelon-inc.com

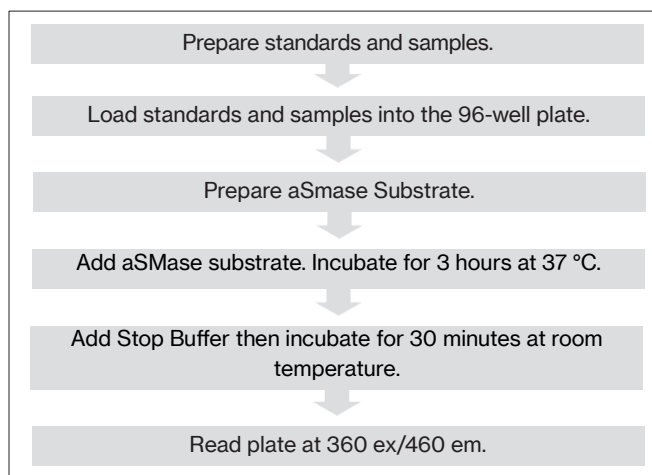
Description: The Acid Sphingomyelinase Assay Kit is an enzyme assay that measures acid sphingomyelinase activity in biological samples through the direct hydrolysis of a fluorogenic substrate.

Storage: Store at $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Under proper storage conditions, the kit components are stable for > 6 months from date of receipt. Allow the reagents to warm to room temperature before opening vials. Substrate Buffer (K-3203) and Stop Buffer (K-3204) can be stored at room temperature after thawing.

Materials Provided

Catalog #	Description	Quantity
K-3205	Standard	2 vials
K-3202	aSMase Substrate	2 vials
K-3203	Substrate Buffer	1 bottle
K-3204	Stop Buffer	1 bottle
---	96 well plate	1 plate
---	Microtiter Plate Seal	2 seals

Quick Protocol



Additional Materials Provided by User

- Fluorescence microtiter plate reader capable of reading at 360 nm excitation and 460 emission.
- $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Plate Shaker / Incubator
- $70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Heat block

Hazardous Properties and Cautions: The toxicological and pharmacological properties of this compound are not fully known. For further information see the MSDS on request. This product is manufactured and shipped only in small quantities, intended for research and development in a laboratory utilizing prudent procedures for handling chemicals of unknown toxicity, under the supervision of persons technically qualified to evaluate potential risks and authorized to enforce appropriate health and safety measures. As with all research chemicals, precautions should be taken to avoid unnecessary exposures or risks.

Warranty and Disclaimer: Echelon warrants the product conforms to the specifications stated herein. In the event of nonconformity, Echelon will replace products or refund purchase price, at its sole option, and Echelon shall not be responsible for any other loss or damage, whether known or foreseeable to Echelon. No other warranties apply, express or implied, including but not limited to warranty of fitness for any purpose or implied warranty of merchantability. Purchaser is solely responsible for all consequences of its use of the product and Echelon assumes no responsibility therefore, including success of purchaser's research and development, or health or safety of any uses of the product.

Background

Sphingomyelinase catalyzes the hydrolysis of sphingomyelin into ceramide and phosphorylcholine; and is involved in programmed cell death (apoptosis), cell differentiation and cell proliferation. Sphingomyelinases are classified into five categories: acid sphingomyelinase (aSMase), secretory sphingomyelinase (sSMase), neutral Mg²⁺-dependent sphingomyelinase (nSMase), neutral Mg²⁺-independent sphingomyelinase and alkaline sphingomyelinase. Acid sphingomyelinase was the first described and best characterized of the sphingomyelinases. A deficiency of lysosomal acid sphingomyelinase leads to rapid neurodegeneration and death due to excessive accumulation of sphingomyelin (Niemann-Pick disease).

Assay Design

Echelon's Acid Sphingomyelinase Activity Assay Kit uses a fluorogenic substrate, specific for Acid Sphingomyelinase, to provide a sensitive and homogenous method to measure the activity of aSMase in vitro from cell lysates or tissue homogenates. The kit provides all necessary reagents to measure the acid sphingomyelinase activity of 40 samples run in duplicate.

Health Hazard Data

The aSMase Substrate (K-3202) and Substrate Buffer (K-3203) contain highly toxic sodium azide and should be handled with caution. Sodium azide can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, ingestion and through the skin causing irritation to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract.

Assay Kit Notes

1. The assay is not compatible with some common lysis buffers components (Table 1). Sonication or freeze-thaw protocols are recommended for preparing cell lysate samples. Avoid non-compatible components if a lysis buffer is used. See support protocol for Cell lysis samples at the end of document.

Table 1, Incompatible Buffer Components

Buffer Component	Concentration
EDTA	≥1 mM
EGTA	≥1 mM
Na ⁺ Pyrophosphate	≥2.5mM
Glycerophosphate	N/A
Na ⁺ vanadate	≥1 mM
Triton X-100	≥1.0% v/v
Deoxycholate	≥0.5% w/v
Igepal CA-630	≥1% v/v
SDS	≥0.1% v/v

2. Cell lysis and Tissue homogenate samples should be titrated in the assay for optimal performance. As a starting point use 10 to 30 µg total protein per data point. Sample protein concentration should be adjusted depending on the acid sphingomyelinase activity within the sample.

Table 2, Cell Types and Lysis Methods

Lysis Method used	Cell Line	# cells	Protein/well	aSMase Activity (pmol/hr/µg)
Sonication	NIH 3T3	1 x 10 ⁶	1.910 µg	21.753
Sonication	MDA-MB-231	1.45 x 10 ⁶	0.811 µg	28.569
Sonication	MDA-MB-468	1.45 x 10 ⁶	0.558 µg	17.842
Freeze-thaw	MDA-MB-231	1.45 x 10 ⁶	2.834 µg	19.441
Freeze-thaw	MDA-MB-468	1.45 x 10 ⁶	4.833 µg	7.999

3. Tested cell lines and the lysis method used can be found in Table 2.
4. Cell lysate and Tissue Homogenate samples should be prepared on the same day as the assay. Samples with freeze defrost cycles or prolonged storage have not been tested.
5. Stop Buffer is necessary for fluorescence detection.
6. Minimum of 25 µmol hydrolyzed substrate is needed for fluorescence detection.
7. The plate can be read multiple times with no significant loss in signal.
8. If a lower sensitivity is required (> 200 µmole/hour) a 2 hour incubation is sufficient.
9. Overnight incubation (17 hours) will result in greater sensitivity (< 3.125 µmol/hour). However, higher coefficient of variation might occur.
10. To avoid matrix effects, keep the buffer compositions between the standards and samples the same.
11. This assay can be adapted for use with 384 well plates. When working with 384 well plates, add 20 µL substrate, standards, and stop solution to each well at the respective steps.

Assay Procedure

Please read this entire section, Assay Notes, and relevant support protocols before beginning the assay. This protocol has been developed for duplicate reaction points. If singlet or triplicate points are required, the protocol will need to be adjusted accordingly.

1. Turn on a plate shaker / incubator to 37 °C. Warm a heat block, with 1.5 mL tube block, to 70°C. Bring the Substrate Buffer (K-3203), Stop Buffer (K-3204), and Standard (K-3205) to room temperature before use. Place the aSMase Substrate (K-3202) on ice until use. Once defrosted, verify the Substrate Buffer (K-3203) and the Stop Buffer (K-3204) is clear. If precipitation is

visible, heat at 37°C until clear. Bring back to room temperature before use.

- Prepare the fluorescent standard curve by adding 400 μL of Substrate buffer (K-3203) to vial of room temperature Standard (K-3205). Vortex 10 sec. Place at room temperature. This is the 32.8 μM standard. This is stable at room temperature for at least 2 hours. Placing on ice may affect solubility. Serial dilute the 32.8 μM standard 2-fold, 6 times for a total of 7-concentrations using the table below.

Table 3, Preparation of Fluorescent Standard

μM	pmol/well	μL of prepared standard of previous dilution	μL of Substrate buffer (K-3202)
32.8	1,640	150 μL of 32.8 μM standard	--
16.4	820	150 μL of 32.8 μM standard	150 μL
8.2	410	150 μL of 16.4 μM standard	150 μL
4.1	205	150 μL of 8.2 μM standard	150 μL
2.05	102.5	150 μL of 4.1 μM standard	150 μL
1.025	51.25	150 μL of 2.05 μM standard	150 μL
0.5125	25.625	150 μL of 1.025 μM standard	150 μL
0	0	--	150 μL

- Prepare your samples using Substrate Buffer (K-3203). Please see assay notes for non-compatible buffers, matrix effects, and sample prep suggestions.
- Load 50 μL /well standards (step 2) or samples (step 3) to the provided 96-well plate using the suggested template as a guide (Table 4).
- Thaw the aSMase Substrate (K-3202) in heat block at 70 °C for 2 min. Mix well. If substrate is not clear, repeat until clear. Precipitation will severely reduce enzyme activity.
- Dilute the aSMase Substrate at 1:40 (80 μL per vial). For the entire plate, add 150 μL aSMase Substrate (K-3202) to 6 mL Substrate Buffer (K-3203). Mix well and keep at

Table 4, Suggested Detection Plate Layout

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	1640 pmol/well	1640 pmol/well	Sample 1	Sample 1	Sample 9	Sample 9	Sample 17	Sample 17	Sample 25	Sample 25	Sample 33	Sample 33
B	820 pmol/well	820 pmol/well	Sample 2	Sample 2	Sample 10	Sample 10	Sample 18	Sample 18	Sample 26	Sample 26	Sample 34	Sample 34
C	410 pmol/well	410 pmol/well	Sample 3	Sample 3	Sample 11	Sample 11	Sample 19	Sample 19	Sample 27	Sample 27	Sample 35	Sample 35
D	205 pmol/well	205 pmol/well	Sample 4	Sample 4	Sample 12	Sample 12	Sample 20	Sample 20	Sample 28	Sample 28	Sample 36	Sample 36
E	102.5 pmol/well	102.5 pmol/well	Sample 5	Sample 5	Sample 13	Sample 13	Sample 21	Sample 21	Sample 29	Sample 29	Sample 37	Sample 37
F	51.25 pmol/well	51.25 pmol/well	Sample 6	Sample 6	Sample 14	Sample 14	Sample 22	Sample 22	Sample 30	Sample 30	Sample 38	Sample 38
G	25.625 pmol/well	25.625 pmol/well	Sample 7	Sample 7	Sample 15	Sample 15	Sample 23	Sample 23	Sample 31	Sample 31	Sample 39	Sample 39
H	0 pmol/ hr	0 pmol/ hr	Sample 8	Sample 8	Sample 16	Sample 16	Sample 24	Sample 24	Sample 32	Sample 32	Sample 40	Sample 40

room temperature until use. This preparation is stable at room temperature for at least 5 hours.

- Add 50 μL /well of the diluted substrate (step 6) to the 96-well plate. Cover plate with acetate plate seal and incubate at 37 °C for 3 hours with shaking. See assay notes (7-9) for other incubation options.
- Add 50 μL /well Stop Buffer (K-3204) to the 96-well plate. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature with shaking. Protect from light. Read plate at 360 nm excitation and 460 nm emission.

Quantification of Samples

Generate a best fit curve for the fluorescent standards and interpolate relative sample values. We use Graphpad Prism software for sample analysis. The standard curve can be analyzed using a linear curve. Figure 1 shows a 7-point standard linear curve. Determine the activity of your sample by comparing the RFU of your sample to the fluorescent standard curve. For tissue homogenate and cell lysate samples the samples should be normalized with grams of total protein or tissue.

