#### Technical Bulletin

# NAD+/NADH Assay Kit

#### Catalog Number MAK460

## **Product Description**

Pyridine nucleotides play an important role in metabolism, and there is continued interest in monitoring their concentration levels. Quantitative determination of NAD+/NADH has applications in research pertaining to energy transformation and the redox state of cells or tissue.

The NAD+/NADH Assay Kit is based on a lactate dehydrogenase cycling reaction in which the formed NADH reduces a probe into a highly fluorescent product. The fluorescence intensity of this product, measured at  $\lambda_{Ex}=530~\text{nm}/\lambda_{Em}=585~\text{nm},$  is proportional to the NAD+/NADH concentration in the sample. This assay is highly specific for NAD+/NADH with minimal interference (<1%) by NADP+/NADPH and is a convenient method to measure NAD, NADH, and their ratio. The method has a detection limit of 0.02  $\mu\text{M}$  and is linear up to 1  $\mu\text{M}.$ 

The kit is suitable for the determination of NAD and NADH and the evaluation of drug effects on NAD/NADH metabolism in cells, tissue extracts, etc.

#### Components

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

•	Assay Buffer	10 mL
	Catalog Number MAK460A	

•	Enzyme A	120 μL
	Catalog Number MAK460B	

•	Lactate Catalog Number MAK460C	1.5 mL
•	Enzyme B Catalog Number MAK460D	120 μL
•	Probe Catalog Number MAK460E	750 μL
•	NAD <sup>+</sup> Standard (1 mM) Catalog Number MAK460F	0.5 mL
•	NAD <sup>+</sup> Extraction Buffer Catalog Number MAK460G	12 mL
•	NADH Extraction Buffer Catalog Number MAK460H	12 mL

## Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided

- Pipetting devices and accessories (e.g., multichannel pipettor)
- Fluorescent multiwell plate reader
- Black flat-bottom 96-well plates for fluorometric assay. Cell culture or tissue culture treated plates are **not** recommended.
- Microcentrifuge capable of RCF  $\geq$  14,000  $\times$  g
- 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tubes
- Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS) (Catalog Number P3813 or equivalent)

#### **Precautions and Disclaimer**

For R&D use only. Not for drug, household, or other uses. 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.

### Procedure

All samples and standards should be run in duplicate.

#### Sample Preparation

Note: The following substances interfere and should be avoided in sample preparation: EDTA (>0.5 mM), ascorbic acid, SDS (>0.2%), sodium azide, NP-40 (>1%) and TWEEN® 20 (>1%).

For samples containing higher than 100  $\mu\text{M}$  of pyruvate, the use of an internal standard is recommended.

- 1. For tissues, weigh ~20 mg of tissue for each sample. Wash with cold PBS.
- 2. For cell samples, wash cells with cold PBS and pellet  $\sim 10^5$  cells for each sample.
- 3. Homogenize samples (either tissue or cells) in a 1.5 mL tube with **either** 100  $\mu$ L of NAD<sup>+</sup> Extraction Buffer for NAD determination **or** 100  $\mu$ L of NADH Extraction Buffer for NADH determination.
- 4. Heat extracts at 60 °C for 5 minutes.
- 5. Add 20  $\mu$ L of Assay Buffer and 100  $\mu$ L of the opposite extraction buffer as used in step 3 to neutralize the extracts.
- 6. Briefly vortex and then centrifuge the samples at  $14,000 \times g$  for 5 minutes.
- 7. Use the supernatant for NAD/NADH assays. Determination of both NAD and NADH concentrations requires extractions from two separate samples.
- 8. Transfer 50  $\mu$ L of each Sample into separate wells of a black flat-bottom 96-well plate.

#### **Standard Curve Preparation**

Note: At these concentrations, the Standard curves for both NAD+ and NADH are identical. Since NADH in solution is unstable, only NAD+ Standard is provided.

- 1. Prepare a 1  $\mu$ M NAD+ Standard by mixing 5  $\mu$ L of the 1 mM NAD+ Standard with 4995  $\mu$ L of purified water.
- Prepare NAD+ standards in 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tubes according to Table 1.

**Table 1.** Preparation of NAD+ Standards

Well	1 μM NAD <sup>+</sup> Standard	Purified Water	NAD+ (μM)
1	100 μL	-	1.0
2	60 μL	40 μL	0.6
3	30 μL	70 μL	0.3
4	-	100 μL	0

3. Mix well and transfer 50  $\mu$ L of each Standard into separate wells of the 96-well plate.

## Working Reagent

Note: This assay is based on an enzyme-catalyzed kinetic reaction. Addition of Working Reagent should be quick and mixing should be brief but thorough. Use of a multi-channel pipettor is recommended.

Prepare Working Reagent fresh just prior to assay. Mix enough reagents for the number of assays to be performed. For each Standard and Sample well, prepare 57  $\mu$ L of Working Reagent according to Table 2.



**Table 2.** Preparation of Working Reagent

Reagent	Working Reagent	
Assay Buffer	40 μL	
Enzyme A	1 μL	
Enzyme B	1 μL	
Lactate	10 μL	
Probe	5 μL	

#### **Measurement**

- 1. Quickly add 50  $\mu L$  of Working Reagent to each well and tap plate to mix.
- 2. Immediately measure the fluorescence intensity at  $\lambda_{Ex} = 530 \text{ nm}/\lambda_{Em} = 585 \text{ nm}$  for time zero (F<sub>0</sub>).
- 3. Protect the plate from light and incubate the plate at room temperature for 10 minutes.
- 4. Immediately after the 10 minute incubation, measure the fluorescence intensity at  $\lambda_{Ex} = 530 \text{ nm}/\lambda_{Em} = 585 \text{ nm}$  (F<sub>10</sub>).

#### Results

- 1. Calculate the  $\Delta F$  for each Standard and Sample by subtracting the  $F_0$  value from the  $F_{10}$  value.
- 2. Plot the Standard  $\Delta F$  values against the Standard concentrations and determine the slope of the Standard curve.
- 3. Calculate the NAD+/NADH concentration of the Sample:

 $NAD^{+}/NADH (\mu M) =$ 

$$\frac{\Delta F_{Sample} - \Delta F_{Blank}}{Slone (\mu M^{-1})} \times DF$$

where

 $\Delta F_{Sample}$  = Change in fluorescence intensity values of the Sample

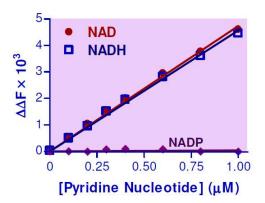
 $\Delta F_{Blank} =$  Change in fluorescence intensity values of the Blank well (Standard #4)

Slope  $(\mu M^{-1})$  = Slope of the NAD<sup>+</sup> Standard curve

DF = Dilution factor of the Sample, if required (DF = 1 for undiluted Samples)

Note: If the Sample  $\Delta F$  values are higher than the  $\Delta F$  value for the 1  $\mu M$  standard, dilute the Sample in purified water and repeat the assay. Multiply the result by the dilution factor.

Figure 1.
Typical NAD+ Standard Curve



#### References

- 1. Joe, Y., et al., Cross-talk between CD38 and TTP is essential for resolution of inflammation during microbial sepsis. *Cell Rep.*, **30**, 1063-1076.e5 (2020).
- Zhang, M., et al., Dysregulated metabolic pathways in age-related macular degeneration. Sci. Rep., 10, 2464 (2020).
- 3. Chaurasiya, A., et al. Pathogen induced subversion of NAD+ metabolism mediating host cell death: a target for development of chemotherapeutics. *Cell Death Discov.*, **7**, 10 (2021).



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