

## Glutathione detection

### Product Information

<b>Name :</b>	<b>mBCl Glutathione detection kit</b>		
<b>Catalog Numbers:</b>	mBCl Glutathione detection kit	FP-BU1410	100 tests
	Monochlorobimane, stand alone product	FP-38980A	25 mg
<b>CAS</b>	76421-73-3		
<b>Molecular Formula</b>	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>11</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>		
<b>MW</b>	226.66		
<b>λ<sub>Exc./Em.</sub></b>	380 / 460 nm		
<b>Kit components:</b>			
	Cell lysis buffer	25 ml	
	Monochlorobimane	200 µl (10mM)	
	GST positive control	500 µl (50U/ml)	

**Storage:** Store at -20°C (6 months)

### Introduction

Diminished cellular glutathione (GSH) level occurs at the early stage of mitochondrion-associated apoptosis pathway due to GSH efflux. GSH depletion further leads to cytochrome c release and caspase 3 induction.

In the kit, a thiol-reactive dye monochlorobimane (mBCl) is used. It is essentially nonfluorescent until it reacts with a thiol to form a blue fluorescent product ( $\lambda_{\text{abs}}/\lambda_{\text{em}} = 380/460$  nm).

The incubation of cellular lysate and mBCl generates an intensity of the fluorescent signal and allows to give the amount of GSH present in the cells.

A fluorometer or 96- well fluorometric plate reader is used to detect it.

### Glutathione Assay Protocol

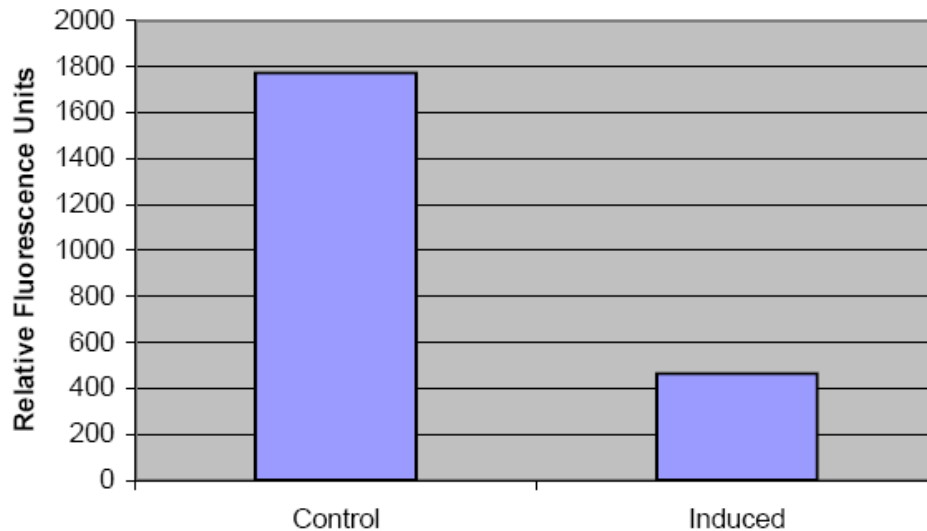
*Note: The following protocol was optimized using Jurkat cells. Other cell types in which glutathione levels drop during apoptosis may be used. However, the condition may need to be optimized.*

1. Induce apoptosis according to your specific protocol. Concurrently incubate a control culture without induction.
2. Collect cells ( $>1 \times 10^6$ ) by centrifugation at 700 x g for 5 minutes.
3. Remove supernatant and resuspend cell pellet in 1 mL ice-cold PBS.
4. Transfer into a 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tube, and centrifuge at 700 x g for 5 minutes at 4°C. Remove supernatant.
5. Resuspend cells in 100 µL ice-cold Cell Lysis Buffer.
6. Incubate on ice for 10 minutes, then centrifuge at top speed in an eppendorf centrifuge for 10 minutes.
7. Transfer supernatant to a fresh tube or to a well on a 96-well plate.
8. Add 5 µL of the 10 mM MCB and 2 µL of the 50 U/mL GST Reagent.

*Note: Prepare a negative control sample with 100 µL Cell Lysis Buffer, 5 µL MCB and 2 µL GST.*

9. Incubate all samples at 37°C for 15-30 minutes.

10. Measure fluorescence in a fluorometer or fluorescence plate reader at Ex./Em. = 380/460 nm.



**Figure 1. Diminished Glutathione Level in Apoptotic Cells.** Jurkat cells were treated with DMSO (Control) or 1  $\mu$ M staurosporine (Induced) for 4 hours. Glutathione level was measured using Biotium's MCB Glutathione Detection Kit. Fluorescence was measured using Ex./Em. = 380/460 nm.

## References

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- 2 Biochem. Soc. Trans. 28, 56 (2000).
- 3 FASEB J. 12(6), 479 (1998).
- 4 J Biol Chem. 263(28):14107 (1988)
- 5 **DeCory H. et al.**, Efflux of Glutathione Conjugate of Monochlorobimane from Striatal and Cortical Neurons, *Drug Metabolism and Disposition*, Vol. 29, Issue 10, 1256-1262 (2001) [Article](#)
- 6 **Franco R. et al.**, Glutathione Depletion Is Necessary for Apoptosis in Lymphoid Cells Independent of Reactive Oxygen Species Formation, *J. Biol. Chem.*, Vol. 282, Issue 42, 30452-30465 (2007) [Article](#)
- 7 **Li S. et al.**, Pro-oxidant effect of transforming growth factor- $\beta$ 1 mediates contractile dysfunction in rat ventricular myocytes, *Cardiovascular Research* 77(1):107-117 (2008) [Article](#)
- 8 **Sun X. et al.**, Two-photon Imaging of Glutathione Levels in Intact Brain Indicates Enhanced Redox Buffering in Developing Neurons and Cells at the Cerebrospinal Fluid and Blood-Brain Interface, *J. Biol. Chem.*, Vol. 281, Issue 25, 17420-17431 (2006) [Article](#)

## Related Products

- Live Cell Glutathione Transferase Activity Kit, [BQ2350](#)

## Ordering information

Catalog size quantities and prices may be found at <http://www.interchim.com>  
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