



ISO 13485:2016 ISO 9001:2015

Ver.250101

BCA Protein Assay Kit

PC0020

Microplate reader: 500 Tests

Spectrophotometer: 50 Tests

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY, DO NOT USE IT IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS

Product Description

BCA protein assay is used for quantitation of total protein in a sample. The principle of this method is that proteins can reduce Cu^{2+} to Cu^+ in an alkaline solution. The result is the formation of a purple colour by bicinchoninic acid having an absorption at 562nm.

Kit components

| Reagent | Volume | Storage |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|
| BCA Reagent | 100mL × 1 | RT |
| Cu Reagent | 3mL × 1 | RT |
| PBS Dilution | 30mL × 1 | RT |
| BSA Standard (5mg/mL) | 1mL × 1 | -20°C |

BSA standard is stable for 3 months at 4°C or for 1 year at -20°C. Other reagents can be kept at room temperature for 1 year.

Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided

Centrifuge, micropipette, cooling centrifuge, spectrophotometer / microplate reader, micro glass cuvette / 96-well flat bottom plates and distilled water.

Protocol

Prepare Working Solution

1. BCA Working Solution.

Mix 50 parts of BCA Reagent with 1 part of Cu Reagent. The BCA working reagent could be kept at RT for 24 hours.

2. BSA standard working solution.

Dilute 10 μL BSA standard (5mg/mL) to 100 μL with PBS to obtain working standard of concentration 0.5mg/mL.

Microplate Reader

- Add different volume of BSA standard working solution (0.5mg/mL) to 96 well plates, make up to 20 μL with PBS as mentioned in the table below.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| BSA Working Standard (0.5mg/mL) (μL) | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 |
| PBS (μL) | 20 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Final Amount of BSA (μg) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Add 20 μL sample to each well.
- Add 200 μL BCA working solution to each wells, incubate at 37°C for 30 minutes. Cover the plate properly to avoid evaporation during incubation.
- Measure absorbance at 562nm.
- Draw standard curve with X axis as amount of protein and Y axis as the absorbance.
- Determine sample concentration from standard graph.

Spectrophotometer

- Prepare standards and samples as mentioned in the table below.

| | Standard | | | | | | Sample | | |
|--|----------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | S1 | S2 | S3 |
| BSA Working Standard (0.5mg/mL) (μ L) | 0 | 40 | 80 | 120 | 160 | 200 | - | - | - |
| Sample (μ L) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| PBS (μ L) | 20 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| BCA Working Solution (mL) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Final Amount of BSA (μ g) | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | - | - | - |

- Incubate at 37°C for 30 minutes. Cover the tubes properly to avoid evaporation during incubation.
- Measure absorbance at 562nm.
- Draw standard curve with X axis as amount of protein and Y axis as the absorbance.
- Determine sample concentration from standard graph.

Note:

- If the absorption of the sample is high, dilute appropriately with PBS and repeat the assay.
- BCA Protein Assay is affected by the presence of chelating agents (EDTA, EGTA), reducing agents (DTT, mercaptoethanol) and lipids.