



Aug 14, 2019

Biochemical Measures of Neuropathy - Glutathione Assay (GSH)

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.3qjgmun



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External link: <https://www.diacomp.org/shared/document.aspx?id=54&docType=Protocol>

Protocol Citation: Eva Feldman 2019. Biochemical Measures of Neuropathy - Glutathione Assay (GSH). **protocols.io**
<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.3qjgmun>

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Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

Created: June 04, 2019

Last Modified: August 14, 2019

Protocol Integer ID: 24043

Keywords: Biochemical Measures of Neuropathy, diabetic neuropathy, Glutathione(GSH), biochemical measures of neuropathy, neuropathy, glutathione assay, increased levels of glucose overload mitochondria, glutathione, oxidative stress, hyperglycemia, glucose overload mitochondria, antioxidant capacity, excess glucose, biochemical measure, diabetic complication, axons of the peripheral nervous system, metabolic change, flow of excess glucose

Abstract

Summary:

Oxidative stress is highly correlated with the metabolic changes caused by hyperglycemia. Increased levels of glucose overload mitochondria and result in the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS). In addition, the flow of excess glucose through cellular pathways decreases the cell's normal ability to detoxify ROS. As a result, the neurons and axons of the peripheral nervous system contain increased levels of ROS and decreased antioxidant capacity. The following assays are used to measure these changes in rodent models of diabetic neuropathy.

Diabetic Complication:



Neuropathy



Materials

MATERIALS

⊗ Perchloric Acid (Lot # 227044) Fisher Scientific Catalog #A469-500

⊗ KOH Potassium hydroxide Fisher Scientific Catalog #P250-1

⊗ Imidazole Base Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #I 2399

⊗ Potassium Chloride Fisher Scientific Catalog #P217-500

⊗ Tris Base Fisher Scientific Catalog #604204

⊗ Tris Hydro Fisher Scientific Catalog #812854

⊗ EDTA (Lot 0M1037) Fisher Scientific Catalog #16-004Y

⊗ Glutathione (Lot 070K0888) Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #G-6529

⊗ o-Phthaldialdehyde (Lot 080K2519) Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #P-0657

⊗ Methanol Fisher Scientific Catalog #A 4524

Reagent Preparation:

3 M HClO₄ – 42 ml of 72% stock Perchloric acid into 58 ml ddH₂O

2N KOH, 0.4 M imidazole base, and 0.4 M KCl – 56.11 g KOH, 13.62 g Imidazole base and 14.91 g KCl. Add ddH₂O to bring up to 500 ml.

1.0 M Tris-HCl buffer pH 8.1 with 20mM EDTA – 50 mL 2M TRIS-HCL pH 8.1, 4mL 0.5 M EDTA and 46 mL ddH₂O.

0.1M Glutathione – 30.7 mg into 1 ml H₂O.

O-Phthaldialdehyde – 10 mg in 1 ml of methanol.

Troubleshooting

Sample Preparation:

1

Do not let samples set at 0° for long periods of time.

Prior to dissection, perfuse tissue with PBS pH7.4 with 0.16 mg/ml heparin

1. Label 6 sets of micro centrifuge tubes. (If only doing GSH only need 3 sets)
2. Prepare 3 M HClO₄ and freeze.
3. Cut tissue into segments and weigh. (~10 mg)
4. Keeping labeled tubes on dry ice, add 3 times the weight of 3 M HClO₄.
5. Sonicate on ~5.
6. Add 300 µl of ddH₂O **for each 100 µl** HClO₄ (3.3 per µl) and vortex. (May include 1 mM EDTA in ddH₂O)
7. Centrifuged at 5000 x g for 10 min.
8. Transfer supernatant to a new labeled tube. Discard protein precipitate.
9. Immediately neutralize with 290 µl/ml of a mixture of 2 N KOH, 0.4 M imidazole base, and 0.4M KCl and vortex. (Leaving a solution at pH 7.)
10. Centrifuge samples @ 5000 x g for 10 min @ 4° to precipitate insoluble KClO₄

Performing the assay:

2

1. Set up Fluroskan layout and area. Read using 345nm excitation and 425nm emission.
2. Prepare standards as follows: (0-1000uM)



Concentration $\mu\text{M/mL}$	H ₂ O	GSH
0	500	NO GSH
15.63	500	Take 500 μL from tube 3
31.25	500	Take 500 μL from tube 4
62.5	500	Take 500 μL from tube 5
125	500	Take 500 μL from tube 6
250	500	Take 500 μL from tube 7
500	500	Take 500 μL from tube 8
1000	990	10 μL 0.1M stock

3. On a clear 96 well plate add 20 μL standards to each well in duplicate
4. Add 20 μL sample extract to each sample well in duplicate or triplicate.
5. Add 180 μL Tris-HCl buffer to each well.
6. Begin reaction by adding 2 μL methanol solution of o-phthaldialdehyde (OPD) (10 mg/ml methanol)
7. Place plate into Fluroskan holder and click **START**.
8. From the drop down menu under sheet select curve fit. Choose the appropriate data to organize (usually Measure1),
then click **OK**. This calculates your standard curve.
9. Save the curve fit sheet as an Excel file into your data folder. Use the naming convention GSXXXXXX.xls, where
XXXXXX is the date in yymmdd.xls.