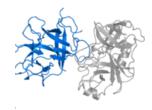


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© Enzymatic Assay of Trypsin Inhibition

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Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

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Abstract

This protocol has been standardized for analysis of protease inhibitors in soybean leaf extract, but can be easily adjusted for other biological samples.

Materials

MATERIALS

XX Tris

MSO Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #D1435

Trypsin from bovine pancreas Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #T8003

Nα-Benzoyl-L-arginine 4-nitroanilide hydrochloride (L-BApNA) Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #B3279

Troubleshooting

Before start

Check that all reagents and equipment are available. Plan the experiment!



Prepare the solutions and the workspace

1 Preparation of solutions

Trypsin solution:

Dilute 1.25 mg of bovine trypsin in 1 mL of water pH 3.0 (adjust with HCI).

L-BA*p*NA stock solution:

Dilute 130.47 mg L-BApNA in 5 mL DMSO (concentration: 6.0 10^{-2} M). Store at -20 °C and protected from light.

L-BApNA usage solution (freshly prepared):

Dilute 200 mL of stock solution in 10 mL of 100 mM Tris-HCl buffer, pH 8.2 and 20 mM CaCl₂. Protect from light.

2 Separate three microtubes and name them "blank", "control (uninhibited test)" and "test (inhibited test)".

Pipette the following reagents.

Blank: 500 μL BA*p*NA usage solution and 500 μL buffer.

Control: 100 µL trypsin solution and 400 µL buffer.

Test: 100 μL enzyme, 100 μL leaf extract (source of inhibitors) and 300 μL buffer.

3 Mix the three microtubes by inversion and equilibrate to 25°C for 5 min

Zero spectrophotometer with **blank** content at 410 nm

To the **control** microtube, add 500 μ L of the BApNA usage solution

Immediately mix by inversion and mark the time and pour the contents into a cuvette. After 30 s of reaction onset, monitor readings at 410 nm for 120 s

5 Add 500 μ L of the BApNA usage solution to the **test** tube

Immediately mix by inversion and mark the time and pour the contents into a cuvette. After 30 s of reaction onset, monitor readings at 410 nm for 120 s

6 Calculations

% Inhibition = $(\Delta A_{410 \text{ nm}}$ **control** - $\Delta A_{410 \text{ nm}}$ **test**) * 100 / $(\Delta A_{410 \text{ nm}}$ **control** - $A_{410 \text{ nm}}$ **blank**)



or

Trypsin Inhibitor Units / mL = $(\Delta A_{410 \text{ nm}} \text{control} - \Delta A_{410 \text{ nm}} \text{test})$ / (8800 * time * leaf extract volume)

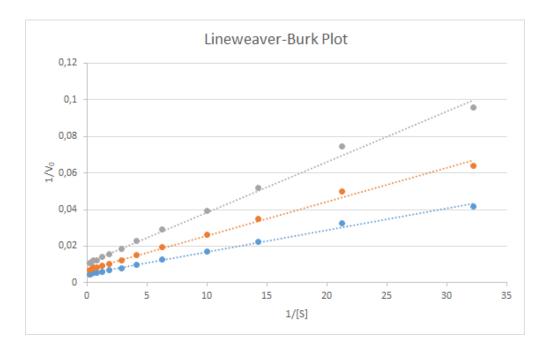
 $A_{410 \text{ nm}}$ **blank** = Absorbance in the **blank** at 410 nm

 $\Delta A_{410 \text{ nm}}$ **control** = Absorbance variation in the **control** sample at 410 nm within 120 seconds

 $\Delta A_{410 \text{ nm}}$ **test** = Absorbance variation in the **test** sample at 410 nm within 120 seconds 8800 = extinction coefficient of p-nitroanilide at 410 nm time = 120 seconds

leaf extract volume = Volume of inhibitor source used (in milliliters)

The presence of trypsin inhibitors in the leaf extract decreases the enzymatic activity and this inhibition can be represented in the Lineweaver-Burk graph, where, as the inhibitor concentration increases, the slope of the line also increases.



Lineweaver-Burk plot analysis of the inhibitory activity of soybean leaf extract toward trypsin. In blue, the kinetics in the absence of inhibitors (control). The kinetics in the presence of inhibitors (test) at 0.5 K_i and K_i are represented in orange and gray, respectively.