

Product Information

Nitric Oxide Assay Kit

Catalog Number: N6025

Product Size: 200 T / 1000T (96-well plate)

Contents:

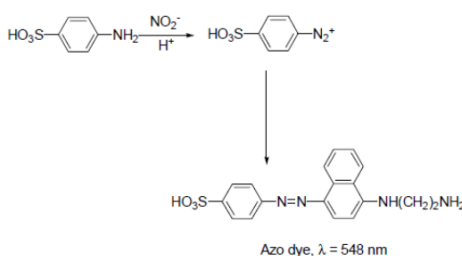
Component	200 T	1000 T
A. Griess Reagent I	10 mL	50 mL
B. Griess Reagent II	10 mL	50 mL
C. 1M NaNO ₂	200 μL	1mL

Storage

Store at -20 °C, protected from light.

Description

Griess reagent can be used determination of nitrite by spectrophotometric. The reagent contains two chemicals, sulfonic acid and N - (1-naphthyl) ethylenediamine. Under acidic conditions, sulfonic acid is converted into diazonium salt by nitrite, which can form highly colored azo dye product with N - (1-naphthyl) ethylenediamine that absorbs visible light at 548nm:



NO is unstable, can be oxidized to form nitrite and nitrate. Griess indirectly reflects the content of NO by detecting the content of nitrite.

Protocol

1. Prepare Griess reagent I and II and return them to room

temperature.

2. Standard dilution: dilute the standard NaNO₂ (1-100 μM) with the solution of the tested sample. The standard can be diluted into 1 μM, 10 μM, 20 μM, 40 μM, 80 μM, 100μM, and add 100 μl standard per well . If the sample concentration is too low, the range of standard dilution(1μM, 2 μM, 3 μM, 4 μM, 6 μM, 8 μM, 10 μM) can be appropriately reduced.

3. Sample testing

3.1 According to the total volume of 200 μ L / well, 100 μ L / well sample is added into 96-well plate; if the sample is the supernatant of culture medium, it can be directly sampled; if there is sediment, the supernatant should be centrifuged. If the sample is a cell or tissue, it can be rapidly freeze-thawed, and then centrifugally precipitated to obtain the supernatant. If the volume is less than 100 μL, it can be diluted with diH₂O or 0.9% NaCl (the standard sample should also be diluted with distilled water or 0.9% NaCl).

3.2 Add 50 μL / well Griess reagent I.

3.3 Add 50 μL / well Griess reagent I.

3.4 The absorbance was measured at 540nm.

If there is no 540 nm filter, 520-560 nm filter can be used. If there is no microplate or suitable filter, the concentration of NO in the sample can also be determined by visual colorimetry. A more precise concentration gradient is required for the standard





to be measured visually.

Notes

1. Before using Griess reagent, return it to room temperature and check for precipitation in the solution. If Griess reagent I contains precipitates, it can be placed in a 37 °C water bath until the precipitate dissolves.

2. This product is potentially harmful. Avoid long-term or repeated contact. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

3. For your safety and health, please wear lab clothes and disposable gloves.

