abcam

Product datasheet

Phenylalanine Assay Kit ab83376

3 Images

Overview

Product name Phenylalanine Assay Kit

Detection method Fluorescent

Sample type Urine, Serum, Plasma, Other biological fluids, Tissue Extracts

Assay type Quantitative

Sensitivity > 2 µM

Range $2 \mu M - 20 \mu M$

Assay time 1h 00m

Product overview Phenylalanine Assay Kit ab83376 provides a quick, simple, accurate method for quantifying

phenylalanine in biological samples.

In the phenylalanine assay protocol, phenylalanine is reductively deaminated with the simultaneous formation of NADH which reacts with our fluorescent probe to generate

fluorescence at Ex/Em=535/587 nm. The assay is linear in the range from 0.1 to 1.0 nmol (2-20

μM) of Phenylalanine.

Phenylalanine assay protocol summary:

- add samples and standards to wells
- add reaction mix and incubate for 60 min
- analyze with a microplate reader

Notes This product is manufactured by BioVision, an Abcam company and was previously called K572

Phenylalanine Fluorometric Assay Kit. K572-100 is the same size as the 100 test size of

ab83376.

L-Phenylalanine (PHE) is an electrically-neutral amino acid, one of the twenty common and one of the three aromatic amino acids used to biochemically form proteins. Phenylalanine uses the same active transport channel as tryptophan to cross the blood-brain barrier, and, in large quantities,

interferes with the production of serotonin.

Platform Microplate reader

Properties

1

Storage instructions

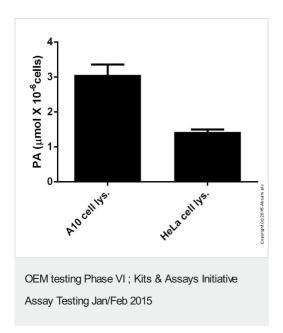
Store at -20°C. Please refer to protocols.

Components	100 tests
Phenyalanine Standard	1 vial
Fructose Assay Buffer	1 x 25ml
Phenylalanine Developer Mix	1 vial
Phenylalanine Enzyme Mix	1 vial
Tyrosinase	1 vial

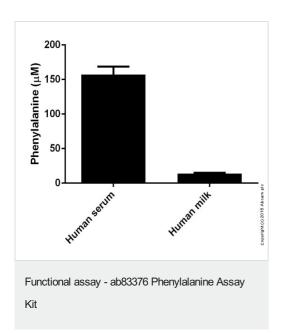
Relevance

L-Phenylalanine (PHE) is an electrically-neutral amino acid, one of the twenty common and one of the three aromatic amino acids used to biochemically form proteins. Phenylalanine uses the same active transport channel as tryptophan to cross the blood-brain barrier, and, in large quantities, interferes with the production of serotonin. Errors in PHE metabolism lead to phenylketonuria or PKU which can have dire consequences.

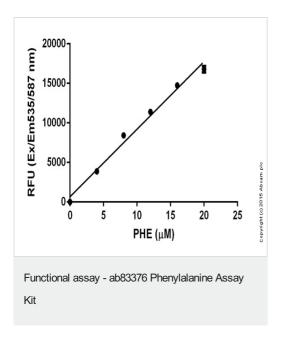
Images



Phenylalanine measured in cell lysates showing quantities (micromoles) per million of cells tested.



Phenylalanine measured in biofluids showing concentration in micromolar.



Phenylalanine fluorimetric standard curve: mean of duplicates (+/-SD) with background readings subtracted

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