

**ab174097**

# **2-Phosphoglycerate Assay Kit (Colorimetric/Fluorometric)**

## **Instructions for Use**

For the sensitive and accurate measurement of 2-Phosphoglycerate activity in a variety of samples

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PLEASE NOTE: With the acquisition of BioVision by Abcam, we have made some changes to component names and packaging to better align with our global standards as we work towards environmental-friendly and efficient growth. You are receiving the same high-quality products as always, with no changes to specifications or protocols.



# Table of Contents

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Table of Contents	2
1. Overview	3
2. Protocol Summary	4
3. Kits Components	5
4. Storage and Stability	5
5. Materials Required, Not Supplied	6
6. Reagents Preparation	7
7. Assay Protocol	8
8. Data Analysis	14
9. Troubleshooting	17

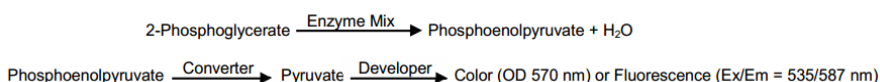
# 1. Overview

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2-phosphoglycerate (2PG) is an important intermediate in the glycolysis pathway. 2-Phosphoglycerate is converted by enolase to phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP) which is a key step from glucose to pyruvate. Aberrant glycolytic metabolism is a highly studied and potentially critical mechanism for ATP generation in cancer cells (The Warburg effect). Measurement of intracellular 2PG levels is a useful tool for analyzing the glycolytic pathway and its relevance to cancer research.

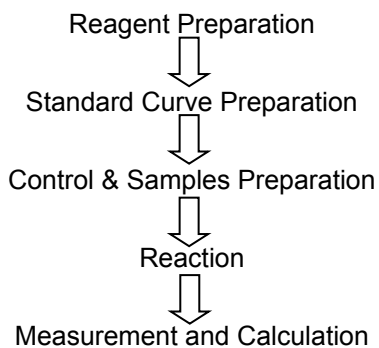
Abcam's 2-Phosphoglycerate Assay kit (ab174097) is a sensitive, fast and easy-to-use kit. In this assay, 2PG is converted by Enzyme Mix to PEP, which is further converted to pyruvate. The pyruvate is oxidized to generate color (OD 570 nm) and fluorescence (Ex/Em = 535/587 nm). The colored product or fluorescence intensity is proportional to 2PG level. This assay kit can detect 2PG level below 20 pmol and can be used for a variety of sample types.

**Figure 1:** Assay Procedure.



## 2. Protocol Summary

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### 3. Kits Components

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Item	Quantity
Assay Buffer IV/2PG Assay Buffer	25 mL
2PG Enzyme Mix/2PG Enzyme Mix (Lyophilized)	1 vial
OxiRed Probe/2PG Probe (in DMSO)	0.2 mL
PEP Converter Mix/2PG Converter (Lyophilized)	1 vial
Development Enzyme Mix I/2PG Developer (Lyophilized)	1 vial
2-Phosphoglycerate/2PG Standard (Lyophilized)	1 vial

### 4. Storage and Stability

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Upon arrival, store the kit at -20°C and protect from light. Please read the entire protocol before performing the assay. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Warm Assay Buffer IV/2PG Assay Buffer to room temperature before use. Briefly centrifuge all small vials prior to opening.

## **5. Materials Required, Not Supplied**

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- 96-well clear plate with flat bottom (for Colorimetric Assay)
- 96-well black plate with flat bottom (for Fluorometric Assay)
- Multi-well spectrophotometer (ELISA reader)
- Multi-channel pipette
- Distilled water

## 6. Reagents Preparation

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### 1. **2PG Enzyme Mix, PEP Converter Mix/2PG Converter and Development Enzyme Mix I/2PG Developer:**

Reconstitute each of the components with 220  $\mu\text{L}$  Assay Buffer IV/2PG Assay Buffer. Pipette up and down to dissolve completely. Keep on ice while in use. Aliquot and store at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Avoid repeated freeze/ thaw. All reconstituted components are stable for 2 months at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### 2. **OxiRed Probe/2PG Probe (in DMSO):**

Ready to use as supplied. Warm up solution 1 – 2 min at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  to melt the frozen DMSO before use. Ensure the probe is liquid before using and mix well. Probe can be stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  protected from light and moisture. Use within two months.

### 3. **2-Phosphoglycerate/2PG Standard:**

Reconstitute with 100  $\mu\text{L}$   $\text{dH}_2\text{O}$  to generate a 100 mM (100 nmol/ $\mu\text{L}$ ) 2-Phosphoglycerate/2PG Standard solution. Keep on ice while in use. Aliquot and store at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Avoid repeated freeze/ thaw. Reconstituted standard is stable for 2 months at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .



## 7. Assay Protocol

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### 1. Sample Preparation and Control Preparation:

#### a) Cells (starting material: $1 \times 10^6$ cells)

Harvest cells and spin down briefly and discard supernatant. Resuspend the cell pellet in 200  $\mu$ L ice cold Assay Buffer IV/2PG Assay Buffer and put on ice. Homogenize with a Douncer homogenizer (10 – 15 passes) on ice, or by pipetting up and down using a smaller tip, until efficient lysis is confirmed by viewing the cells under the microscope. Centrifuge homogenate at 12000 rpm for 5 minutes to remove cell debris and collect the supernatant.

Use the supernatant for your subsequent assays. Test different dilutions of the sample to ensure the readings will fall within the linear range of the standard curve.

Add test sample to the wells of a 96-well plate. If volume need is  $<50 \mu$ L, bring it up to 50  $\mu$ L with Assay Buffer IV/2PG Assay Buffer.

#### b) Tissue Sample (starting material: 10mg tissue)

Cut tissue in small pieces, add 200  $\mu$ L ice cold Assay Buffer IV/2PG Assay Buffer and put on ice. Homogenize using a Douncer homogenizer (10 – 15 passes) on ice, until efficient lysis

is confirmed, by viewing the cells under the microscope. Spin down the samples and collect the supernatant.

Use the supernatant for your subsequent assays. Test different dilutions of the sample to ensure the readings will fall within the linear range of the standard curve.

Add 1- 50  $\mu\text{L}$  test sample to wells of a 96-well plate. If volume needed is  $<50 \mu\text{L}$ , bring it up to 50  $\mu\text{L}$  with Assay Buffer IV/2-PG Assay Buffer.

**NOTE:**

*For unknown samples, we suggest testing several doses of your samples to ensure the readings are within the Standard Curve range.*

**Control:**

*If samples contain pyruvate, this will generate background.*

*For samples having high pyruvate levels, prepare parallel sample well(s) as background control. They will be mixed with Background Control mix (Step 4c)*

**2. Standard Curve:**

**For colorimetric assay:**

- a) Prepare a 1mM 2-Phosphoglycerate/2PG Standard by diluting 10  $\mu\text{L}$  of 100 mM 2-Phosphoglycerate/2PG Standard into 990  $\mu\text{L}$   $\text{dH}_2\text{O}$  and mixing well.

- b)** Using the 1 mM 2-Phosphoglycerate/2PG Standard solution, please prepare a standard curve as follows, in a microplate or microcentrifuge tubes:

<b>2PG 1 mM amount (μL)</b>	<b>Assay Buffer IV/2PG Assay buffer (μL)</b>	<b>Amount in well</b>	<b>END [2PG] IN WELL</b>
0	150	50 μL	0 nmol/well
6	144	50 μL	2 nmol/well
12	138	50 μL	4 nmol/well
18	132	50 μL	6 nmol/well
24	126	50 μL	8 nmol/well
30	120	50 μL	10 nmol/well

Add 50 μL of each standard dilution into a 96-well plate to set up standard. Each dilution has enough amount of standard to set up 2 x duplicates x 50 μL/well.

**For fluorometric assay:**

Detection sensitivity for fluorometric assays is ~ 10 – 100 fold greater than colorimetric assays, so standards need to be diluted accordingly.

- c) Using the 1mM 2-Phosphoglycerate/2PG Standard prepared in step **2a**, prepare a 0.025 mM (=25  $\mu$ M) 2-Phosphoglycerate/2PG Standard by adding 25  $\mu$ L of 1 mM 2-Phosphoglycerate/2PG Standard to 975  $\mu$ L dH<sub>2</sub>O and mixing well.
- d) Using the 25  $\mu$ M 2-Phosphoglycerate/2PG Standard solution, please prepare a standard curve as follows, in a microplate or microcentrifuge tubes:

<b>2PG 25 <math>\mu</math>M amount (<math>\mu</math>L)</b>	<b>Assay Buffer IV/2PG Assay buffer (<math>\mu</math>L)</b>	<b>Amount in well</b>	<b>END [2PG] IN WELL</b>
0	150	50 $\mu$ L	0 pmol/well
6	144	50 $\mu$ L	50 pmol/well
12	138	50 $\mu$ L	100 pmol/well
18	132	50 $\mu$ L	150 pmol/well
24	126	50 $\mu$ L	200 pmol/well
30	120	50 $\mu$ L	250 pmol/well

Add 50  $\mu$ L of each standard dilution into a 96-well plate to set up standard. Each dilution has enough amount of standard to set up 2 x duplicates x 50  $\mu$ L/well.

### 3. Reaction Mix:

Prepare Reaction Mix for each reaction containing:

#### a) COLORIMETRIC REACTION

	Reaction Mix	Background Control Mix
Assay Buffer IV/2PG	42 $\mu$ L	44 $\mu$ L
Assay Buffer		
OxiRed Probe/2PG	2 $\mu$ L	2 $\mu$ L
Probe		
2PG Enzyme Mix	2 $\mu$ L	---
PEP Converter Mix2PG	2 $\mu$ L	2 $\mu$ L
Converter		
Development Enzyme	2 $\mu$ L	2 $\mu$ L
Mix I/2PG Developer		

Mix enough reagents for the number of assays (samples and positive control) to be performed. Prepare a Master Mix of the Reaction Mix to ensure consistency. We recommend the following calculation:

	Reaction Mix
Assay Buffer IV/2PG	42 $\mu$ L x (Nb samples + Standards + control +1)
Assay Buffer	
OxiRed Probe/2PG	2 $\mu$ L x (Nb samples + Standards + control +1)
Probe	
2PG Enzyme Mix	2 $\mu$ L x (Nb samples + Standards + control +1)

PEP Converter                      2  $\mu$ L x (Nb samples + Standards + control +1)  
 Mix/2PG Converter  
 Development Enzyme   2  $\mu$ L x (Nb samples + Standards + control +1)  
 Mix I/2PG Developer

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We also recommend preparing enough **Background Control Mix** to set up duplicate readings using the same calculation.

## b) FLUOROMETRIC REACTION

*\*\*Note: For fluorometric Assay, use 1/10 of Probe (0.2  $\mu$ L/well) to reduce the background.*

	Reaction Mix	Background Control Mix
Assay Buffer IV/2PG	43.8 $\mu$ L	45.8 $\mu$ L
Assay Buffer		
OxiRed Probe/2PG	0.2 $\mu$ L	0.2 $\mu$ L
Probe**		
2PG Enzyme Mix	2 $\mu$ L	---
PEP Converter Mix/2PG	2 $\mu$ L	2 $\mu$ L
Converter		
Development Enzyme	2 $\mu$ L	2 $\mu$ L
Mix I/2PG Developer		

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Mix enough reagents for the number of assays (samples and positive control) to be performed. Prepare a Master Mix of the Reaction Mix to ensure consistency. We recommend the following calculation:

#### **Reaction Mix**

Assay Buffer IV/2PG	43.8 $\mu$ L x (Nb samples + Standards + control +1)
Assay Buffer	
OxiRed Probe/2PG	0.2 $\mu$ L x (Nb samples + Standards + control +1)
Probe	
2PG Enzyme Mix	2 $\mu$ L x (Nb samples + Standards + control +1)
PEP Converter	2 $\mu$ L x (Nb samples + Standards + control +1)
Mix/2PG Converter	
Development Enzyme	2 $\mu$ L x (Nb samples + Standards + control +1)
Mix I/2PG Developer	

We also recommend preparing enough **Background Control Mix** to set up duplicate readings using the same calculation.

#### **4. Plate Set up and Detection**

- a) Add 50  $\mu$ L of the Reaction Mix to wells
- b) Add 50  $\mu$ L of standard or sample to wells.
- c) If necessary, also add 50  $\mu$ L of Background Control Mix to 50  $\mu$ L of control well(s). Mix well.
- d) Incubate at room temperature for 40 minutes.
- e) Measure reading on a microplate reader:
  - Colorimetric assay: measure OD570nm
  - Fluorometric assay: measure Ex/Em = 535/587 nm.

## 8. Data Analysis

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### Calculations:

- a) Correct background by subtracting the value derived from the zero standard from all sample readings.
- b) Plot the 2-Phosphoglycerate/2PG Standard Curve.
- c) If Background Control reading is significantly high, subtract the Background Control reading from sample reading. Apply the corrected sample reading to the 2-Phosphoglycerate/2PG Standard Curve to get **B** in nmol (colorimetric) or pmol (fluorometric) [2PG] in the sample wells.

$$\text{Sample 2PG Concentration (C)} = \text{B/V} \times \text{Dilution Factor} = \text{nmol}/\mu\text{L} \\ = \mu\text{mol/mL} = \text{mM}$$

Where:

**B** = amount of 2PG in the sample well (nmol or pmol)

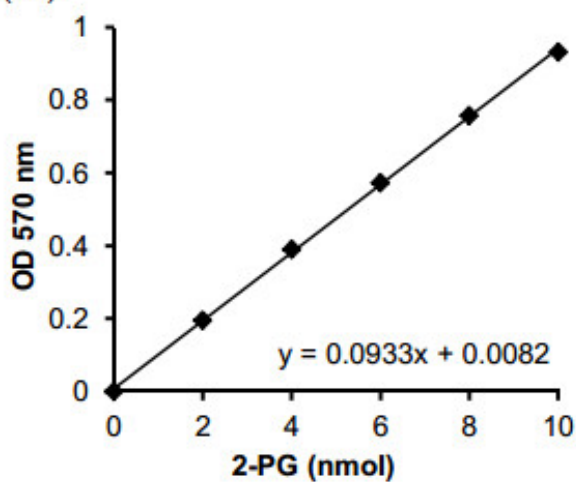
**V** = volume of sample used in the reaction ( $\mu\text{L}$ )

2PG in samples can also be expressed in nmol/mg of protein

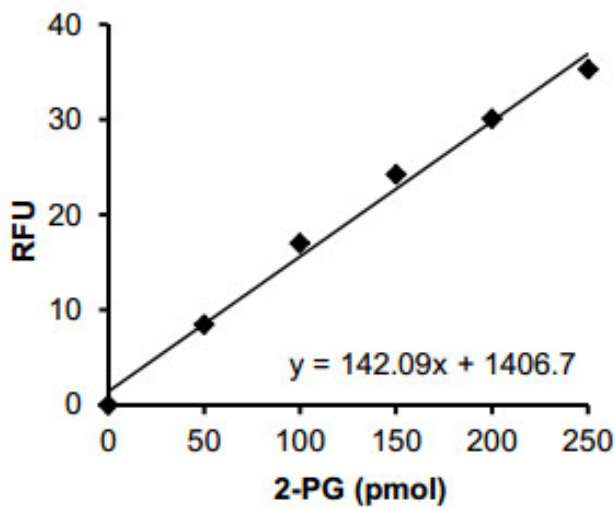
*2-Phosphoglycerate molecular weight: 186.06 g/mol*

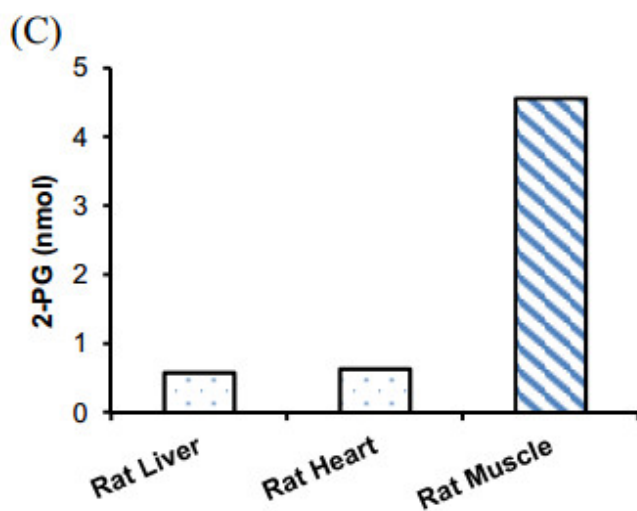


(A)



(B)





**Figure 2:** (A) 2-Phosphoglycerate/2PG Standard Curve - colorimetric (B) 2-Phosphoglycerate/2PG Standard Curve - fluorometric (C) Measurement of 2PG level in rat liver, heart and muscle lysate (200  $\mu$ g protein each). Assays were performed according to kit protocol.

## 9. Troubleshooting

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Problem	Reason	Solution
Assay not working	Assay buffer at wrong temperature	Assay buffer must not be chilled - needs to be at RT
	Protocol step missed	Re-read and follow the protocol exactly
	Plate read at incorrect wavelength	Ensure you are using appropriate reader and filter settings (refer to datasheet)
	Unsuitable microtiter plate for assay	Fluorescence: Black plates (clear bottoms); Luminescence: White plates; Colorimetry: Clear plates. If critical, datasheet will indicate whether to use flat- or U-shaped wells
Unexpected results	Measured at wrong wavelength	Use appropriate reader and filter settings described in datasheet
	Samples contain impeding substances	Troubleshoot and also consider deproteinizing samples
	Unsuitable sample type	Use recommended samples types as listed on the datasheet
	Sample readings are outside linear range	Concentrate/ dilute samples to be in linear range

Problem	Reason	Solution
Samples with inconsistent readings	Unsuitable sample type	Refer to datasheet for details about incompatible samples
	Samples prepared in the wrong buffer	Use the assay buffer provided (or refer to datasheet for instructions)
	Samples not deproteinized (if indicated on datasheet)	Use the <b>10kDa spin column (ab93349)</b>
	Cell/ tissue samples not sufficiently homogenized	Increase sonication time/ number of strokes with the Dounce homogenizer
	Too many freeze-thaw cycles	Aliquot samples to reduce the number of freeze-thaw cycles
	Samples contain impeding substances	Troubleshoot and also consider deproteinizing samples
	Samples are too old or incorrectly stored	Use freshly made samples and store at recommended temperature until use
Lower/ Higher readings in samples and standards	Not fully thawed kit components	Wait for components to thaw completely and gently mix prior use
	Out-of-date kit or incorrectly stored reagents	Always check expiry date and store kit components as recommended on the datasheet
	Reagents sitting for extended periods on ice	Try to prepare a fresh reaction mix prior to each use
	Incorrect incubation time/ temperature	Refer to datasheet for recommended incubation time and/ or temperature
	Incorrect amounts used	Check pipette is calibrated correctly (always use smallest volume pipette that can pipette entire volume)

<b>Problem</b>	<b>Reason</b>	<b>Solution</b>
Standard curve is not linear	Not fully thawed kit components	Wait for components to thaw completely and gently mix prior use
	Pipetting errors when setting up the standard curve	Try not to pipette too small volumes
	Incorrect pipetting when preparing the reaction mix	Always prepare a master mix
	Air bubbles in wells	Air bubbles will interfere with readings; try to avoid producing air bubbles and always remove bubbles prior to reading plates
	Concentration of standard stock incorrect	Recheck datasheet for recommended concentrations of standard stocks
	Errors in standard curve calculations	Refer to datasheet and re-check the calculations
	Use of other reagents than those provided with the kit	Use fresh components from the same kit

**For further technical questions please do not hesitate to contact us by email ([technical@abcam.com](mailto:technical@abcam.com)) or phone (select “contact us” on [www.abcam.com](http://www.abcam.com) for the phone number for your region).**





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