

# OXALOACETATE DECARBOXYLASE [OAC II]

from *Pseudomonas* sp.  
(Oxaloacetate carboxy-lyase, EC 4.1.1.3)  
(Long-chain-fatty-acid-CoA ligase)



## Preparation and Specification

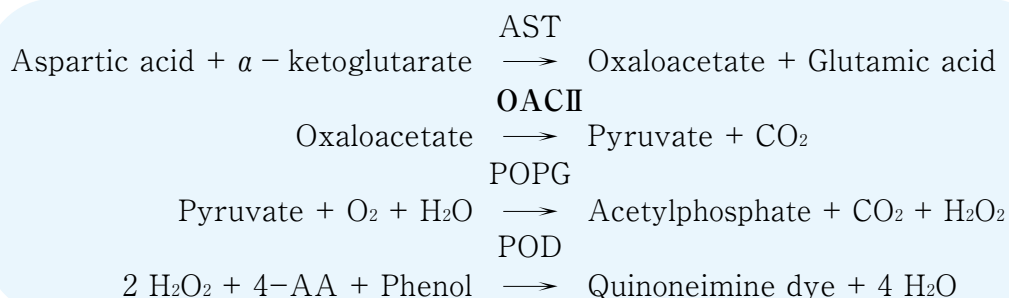
Appearance	: White to off white amorphous powder, lyophilized
Specific activity	: More than 2300 U/mg solid
Contaminants	:
AST (GOT)	Less than 0.005 % (U/U)
Catalase	Less than 0.3 % (U/U)

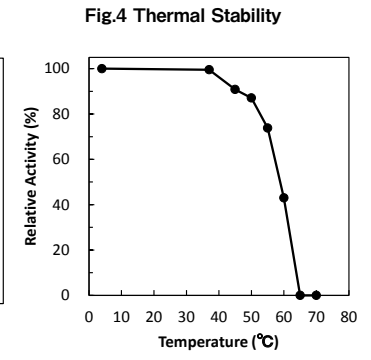
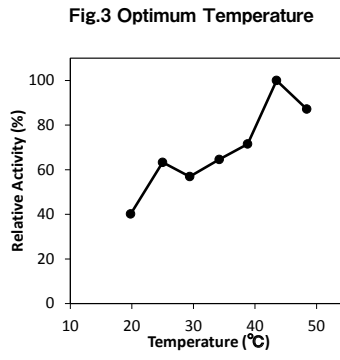
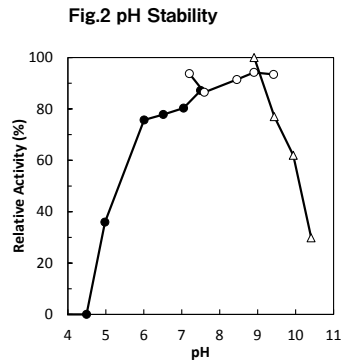
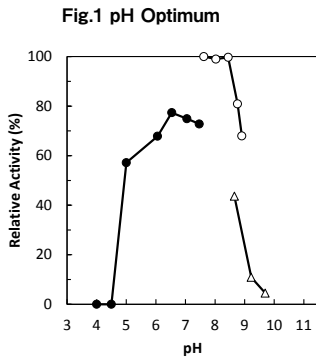
## Properties

Molecular weight	: SDS-PAGE 31 kDa, Superdex 200 120 kDa.	
Isoelectric point	: pH 5.16	
Michaelis constant	: Oxaloacetate $3.3 \times 10^{-3}\text{M}$	
Optimum pH	: 7.5-8.5	Figure 1
pH stability	: 7.5-9.0 (50°C, 3 hr.)	Figure 2
Optimum temperature	: 40-50°C	Figure 3
Thermal stability	: Stable at 50°C and below (pH 7.0, 10 min)	Figure 4
Storage stability	: At least one year at -20°C	
Activators	: $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ , $\text{Mn}^{2+}$	
Inhibitors	: Sodium dodecylsulfate, Sodium laurylbenzen sulfonate	

## Applications for Diagnostic Test

This enzyme is useful for enzymatic determination of **AST** when coupled with pyruvate oxidase (T-45).





● : 3,3-Dimethylglutarate-NaOH buffer  
○ : Tris-HCl buffer  
△ : Glycine-NaOH buffer

50°C, 3 hr.  
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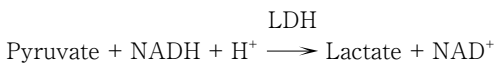
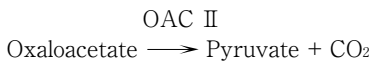
pH 8.0  
0.1 M TEA-NaOH buffer

pH 7.0, 10 min.  
50 mM phosphate buffer

## Assay

### Principle

The assay is based on the decrease in absorbance at 340 nm as the consumption of NADH proceeds in the following reactions:



LDH: Lactate dehydrogenase

NADH: Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide

### Unit definition

One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme which produces 1  $\mu\text{mole}$  of pyruvate per minute at 25°C under the conditions specified in the assay procedure.

### Reagents

- Reaction mixture
 

0.1 M TEA-NaOH buffer pH 8.0	0.90 ml
10 mM $\text{MnCl}_2$ solution	0.10 ml
6.5 mM NADH solution	0.10 ml
Distilled water	0.90 ml
- 550 U/ml LDH solution  
Mix 0.1 ml of LDH solution (10 mg/2 ml, 2,750 U/ml) with 0.4 ml of 10 mM Tris-HCl buffer pH 7.0
- Substrate solution (50 mM oxaloacetate solution)  
Dissolve 33 mg of oxaloacetate with 5 ml of 0.2 M Tris-HCl buffer pH 9.0.
- Enzyme dilution buffer  
10 mM Tris-HCl buffer pH 8.0
- Reagents  
TEA (Triethanolamine, HCl salt) : Merck Co.  
 $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ : Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.  
Special grade #133-00725

NADH (2Na · 3H<sub>2</sub>O, Reduced form):

Kyowa Hakko Co., Ltd.

LDH: Roche Diagnostics GmbH #10 127 876 001

Oxaloacetate:

Wako Pure Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. #150-00411

### Enzyme solution

Accurately weigh about 20 mg of the sample and add enzyme dilution buffer to make a total of 20 ml. Dilute it with enzyme dilution buffer to adjust the concentration to within 0.5–1.4 U/ml.

### Procedure

- Pipette accurately 2.0 ml of reaction mixture, 20  $\mu\text{l}$  of LDH solution and 50  $\mu\text{l}$  of enzyme solution into a small test tube and preincubate at 25°C.  
※ In the case of a test blank, add 50  $\mu\text{l}$  of enzyme dilution buffer in place of enzyme solution.
- After 5 min, add 100  $\mu\text{l}$  of substrate solution and mix to start the reaction at 25°C.
- After starting the reaction, measure the rate of decrease per minute in absorbance at 340 nm. The rate must be measured within the linear portion of the absorbance curve.  
Absorbance sample :  $A_s/\text{min}$   
blank :  $A_b/\text{min}$   
 $\Delta A/\text{min} = (A_s/\text{min} - A_b/\text{min}) \leq 0.15 \text{ Abs}/\text{min}$

### Calculation

$$\text{Activity (U/mg of powder)} = \frac{\Delta A/\text{min}}{6.22} \times \frac{2.17}{0.05} \times \frac{1}{X}$$

6.22 : millimolar extinction coefficient of NADH at 340 nm  
( $\text{cm}^2/\mu\text{mole}$ )

2.17 : final volume (ml)

0.05 : volume of enzyme solution (ml)

X : concentration of the sample in enzyme solution (mg/ml)

## Storage

Storage at -20°C in the presence of a desiccant is recommended. Enzyme activity will be retained for at least one year under this condition.

## References

- Horton, A. A. and Kornberg, H. L. (1964) Biochem. Biophys. Acta, **89**, 381-383.
- Schmitt, A., Bottke, I. and Siebert, G. (1966) Hoppe-Seyler's Z. Physiol. Chem., **347**, 18-34.

## OAC II 活性測定法 (Japanese)

### I. 試薬液

- 反応試薬混合液
 

0.1M TEA-NaOH 緩衝液 pH8.0	0.90 ml
10mM 塩化マンガン溶液	0.10 ml
6.5mM NADH 溶液	0.10 ml
精製水	0.90 ml
- 550U/ml LDH 溶液  
ロシュ社製 LDH 溶液 (10mg/2ml 2,750U/ml) の 0.1ml と 10mM トリス-HCl 緩衝液 pH7.0 を 0.4ml 混合する。
- 基質溶液 (50mM オキサロ酢酸溶液)  
オキサロ酢酸 33mg を 0.2M トリス-HCl 緩衝液 pH9.0 5ml で溶解する。
- 酵素溶解希釈用液  
10mM トリス-HCl 緩衝液 pH8.0
- 試薬  
TEA (トリエタノールアミン・塩酸塩):  
メルク社製  
塩化マンガン (MnCl<sub>2</sub> · 4H<sub>2</sub>O):  
和光純薬工業製特級 #133-00725  
NADH (ニコチンアミドアデニンジヌクレオチド・2Na · 3H<sub>2</sub>O · 還元型): 協和発酵製  
LDH (乳酸脱水素酵素): ロシュ社製 #10 127 876 001  
オキサロ酢酸: 和光純薬工業製 #150-00411

### II. 酵素試料液

検品約 20mg を精密に量り、酵素溶解希釈用液で溶解して全容 20ml とする。その液を酵素溶解希釈用液で 0.5~1.4U/ml 濃度となるように適宜希釈する。

### III. 測定操作法

- 小試験管に反応試薬混合液 2.0ml と LDH 溶液 20 μl 及び酵素試料液 50 μl を正確に分注して 25°C で予備加温する。  
※盲検は酵素試料液の代わりに酵素溶解希釈用液 50 μl を加える。
- 5分経過後、基質溶液 100 μl を加えて混和し、25°C で反応を開始する。
- 反応開始後、340nm における吸光度を測定して直線的に反応している 1分間当たりの吸光度変化を求める。  
求められた吸光度変化を試料液は As/min、盲検液は Ab/min とする。  
$$\Delta A/\text{min} = (A_s/\text{min} - A_b/\text{min}) \leq 0.15 \text{ Abs}/\text{min}$$

### IV. 計算

$$\text{活性 (U/mg)} = \frac{\Delta A/\text{min}}{6.22} \times \frac{2.17}{0.05} \times \frac{1}{X}$$

6.22: NADH の 340nm におけるミリモル分子吸光係数 (cm<sup>2</sup>/ μmole)

2.17: 反応総液量 (ml)

0.05: 反応に供した酵素試料液量 (ml)

X: 酵素試料液中の検品濃度 (mg/ml)