

ROS-Glo™ H₂O₂ Assay

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF PRODUCTS G8820 AND G8821.

Quick
PROTOCOL

For more information, see the *ROS-Glo™ H₂O₂ Assay Technical Manual #TM391*, available at: www.promega.com/protocols

Cell-Based Assay Protocol

Homogeneous Assay (Lytic Assay)

The following reagent preparation and volumes are recommended for a cell-based ROS-Glo™ H₂O₂ Assay in a 96-well plate. Volumes can be scaled proportionally for other plate formats. Include controls as described in Technical Manual #TM391, Section 3.C.

1. Plate cells at desired density in $\leq 80\mu\text{l}$ of medium in 96-well opaque-walled assay plates (white plates are recommended). For adherent cells allow sufficient time for attachment to plate.
2. Test compounds such as drugs or other small molecules may be added with the H₂O₂ Substrate Solution.

Note: It is recommended to keep the final concentration of solvents such as DMSO to $\leq 1\%$.

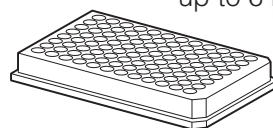
Add the test compound vehicle to minus-test-compound control samples (e.g., DMSO at same concentration as the test compound).

3. Thaw the H₂O₂ Substrate Dilution Buffer, and place it on ice. Prepare the H₂O₂ Substrate and test compound solution using the chilled H₂O₂ Substrate Dilution Buffer: Dilute the 10mM H₂O₂ Substrate provided in the kit to 125 μM in H₂O₂ Substrate Dilution Buffer. Just before use, prepare an amount of H₂O₂ Substrate Solution sufficient for all samples including controls. For a 96-well plate, prepare the following:

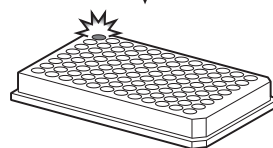
Number of Wells	H ₂ O ₂ Substrate Dilution Buffer	H ₂ O ₂ Substrate
10	200 μl	2.5 μl
50	1.0ml	12.5 μl
100	2.0ml	25 μl

4. Add 20 μl of H₂O₂ Substrate solution (or 20 μl of combined H₂O₂ Substrate and test compound) to cells and mix. The final well volume will be 100 μl , and the final H₂O₂ Substrate concentration will be 25 μM .
5. Place cells in an incubator (e.g., 37°C, 5% CO₂ incubator) for the desired treatment time.

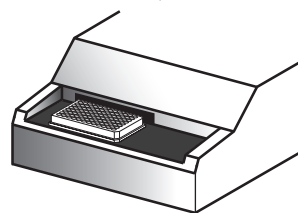
Treat samples.
Add H₂O₂ Substrate Solution. Incubate for up to 6 hours.



Add ROS-Glo™ Detection Solution. Incubate for 20 minutes.



Read luminescence.



11360MA

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ROS-Glo™ H₂O₂ Assay (continued)

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Homogeneous Assay (Lytic; continued)

Note: If experimental treatment time is longer than 6 hours, it is recommended to add the H₂O₂ Substrate for the final 6 hours of treatment. For example, if the cells are to be treated with test compound for 24 hours, add the test compound first, incubate the cells for 18 hours, then add the H₂O₂ Substrate Solution and return the plate to the incubator for the final 6 hours of treatment.

6. Add 100µl of ROS-Glo™ Detection Solution (see TM391, Section 3.B) to each well.
7. Incubate for 20 minutes at room temperature (22°–25°C).
8. Record relative luminescence units using a plate-reading luminometer.

Non-Lytic Assay

The non-lytic assay preserves cells for downstream applications. Media samples are transferred to a separate plate after exposure to the H₂O₂ Substrate (Step 4 of Homogeneous Assay) and combined with an equal volume of ROS-Glo™ Detection Solution.

1. After Step 5 of the Homogeneous Assay Protocol, combine 50µl of media from each sample well with 50µl of ROS-Glo™ Detection Solution in a separate opaque white plate.
2. Incubate for 20 minutes at room temperature.
3. Record relative luminescence units (RLU) using a plate-reading luminometer.
4. Cells in the original sample plate can be assayed separately for other parameters, such as cell viability (see TM391, Section 5.A, Multiplexing Protocols).

Data Analysis for Cell-Based ROS-Glo™ H₂O₂ Assays

Before examining various potential experimental outcomes, note this list of essential aspects of H₂O₂ dynamics in cell culture systems:

- H₂O₂ is cell membrane-permeable. When produced inside cells it diffuses into the medium, and when produced in the medium it diffuses into cells. ROS-Glo™ H₂O₂ Assay detects H₂O₂ in the plate well without regard to its source.
- Cultured cells have a strong capacity to eliminate H₂O₂.
- Certain compounds cause cells to produce H₂O₂.
- Certain compounds undergo reactions in cell culture medium that produce H₂O₂ independent of cells (abiotic ROS production).
- Certain cell culture media contain significant amounts of H₂O₂ (likely due to oxidation of medium components), and certain media contain components that react with and eliminate H₂O₂.

Detailed protocols and instructions can be found in the *ROS-Glo™ H₂O₂ Assay Technical Manual* #TM391, available online at: www.promega.com/protocols

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