



# Total Cholesterol Microplate Assay Kit User Manual

**Catalog # ASK1116**

Detection and Quantification of Total Cholesterol (TC) Content in Serum, Plasma, Tissue extracts, Cell lysate, Cell culture media, Other biological fluids samples.

**For research use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.**

Bioworld Technology, Inc. (USA)

Email: [info@bioworld.com](mailto:info@bioworld.com)

Web: [www.bioworld.com](http://www.bioworld.com)

Bioworld technology, co. Ltd. (China)

Email: [info@biogot.com](mailto:info@biogot.com)

Web: [www.biogot.com](http://www.biogot.com)



I. INTRODUCTION.....2

II. KIT COMPONENTS.....3

III. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED.....3

IV. SAMPLE PREPARATION.....4

V. ASSAY PROCEDURE.....5

VI. CALCULATION.....6

VII. TYPICAL DATA.....7



**I. INTRODUCTION**

Cholesterol is a sterol and lipid present in the cell membranes, and is transported in the bloodstream of all animals. It is used to form cell membranes and hormones, and plays important roles in cell signaling processes. Elevated levels (hypercholesterolemia) have been associated with cardiovascular diseases such as atherosclerosis; whereas, low levels (hypocholesterolemia) may be linked to depression, cancer and cerebral hemorrhage.

In this kit, the cholesterol concentration is determined by a coupled enzyme assay. The products can be measured at a colorimetric readout at 550 nm.



II. KIT COMPONENTS

Component	Volume	Storage
96-Well Microplate	1 plate	
Assay Buffer	30 ml x 1	4 °C
Diluent	20 ml x 1	4 °C
Enzyme	Powder x 1	-20 °C, keep in dark
Dye Reagent	Powder x 1	4 °C, keep in dark
Standard (10 mmol/L)	1 ml x 1	4 °C
Technical Manual	1 Manual	

**Note:**

**Enzyme:** add 10 ml Diluent to dissolve before use.

**Dye Reagent:** add 10 ml Diluent to dissolve before use.

III. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

1. Microplate reader to read absorbance at 550 nm
2. Distilled water
3. Pipettor
4. Pipette tips
5. Centrifuge
6. Timer



**IV. SAMPLE PREPARATION**

1. For serum, plasma and other biological samples

Detect directly. Dilute samples 10-fold (e.g. 10  $\mu$ l sample with 90  $\mu$ l Assay Buffer).

2. For cell and bacteria samples

Collect cell or bacteria into centrifuge tube, discard the supernatant after centrifugation, add 1 ml Assay buffer for  $5 \times 10^6$  cell or bacteria, sonicate (with power 20%, sonication 3s, interval 10s, repeat 30 times); centrifuged at 8000g 4 °C for 10 minutes, take the supernatant into a new centrifuge tube and keep it on ice for detection.

3. For tissue samples

Weigh out 0.1 g tissue, homogenize with 1 ml Assay buffer on ice, centrifuged at 8000g 4 °C for 10 minutes, take the supernatant into a new centrifuge tube and keep it on ice for detection.



V. ASSAY PROCEDURE

Add following reagents into the microplate:

Reagent	Sample	Standard	Blank
Sample	10 µl	--	--
Standard	--	10 µl	--
Assay Buffer	--	--	10 µl
Enzyme	100 µl	--	--
Diluent	--	100 µl	100 µl
Dye Reagent	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl

Mix, 37 °C wait for 10 minutes, measured at 550 nm and record the absorbance.

**Note:** The concentrations can vary over a wide range depending on the sample. For unknown samples, we recommend doing a pilot experiment & testing several doses to ensure the readings are within the Standard Curve range.

**VI. CALCULATION**

1. According to the liquid sample

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TC (mmol/L)} &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / V_{\text{Sample}} \\ &= 10 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) \end{aligned}$$

2. According to the weight of sample

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TC (mmol/g)} &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (V_{\text{Sample}} \\ &\quad \times W / V_{\text{Assay}}) \\ &= 10 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / W \end{aligned}$$

3. According to the concentration of cell or bacteria

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TC (mmol/10}^4\text{)} &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (N \times \\ &\quad V_{\text{Sample}} / V_{\text{Assay}}) \\ &= 10 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / N \end{aligned}$$

$C_{\text{Protein}}$ : the protein concentration, mg/ml;

$W$ : the weight of sample, g;

$C_{\text{Standard}}$ : the concentration of Standard, 10 mmol/L;

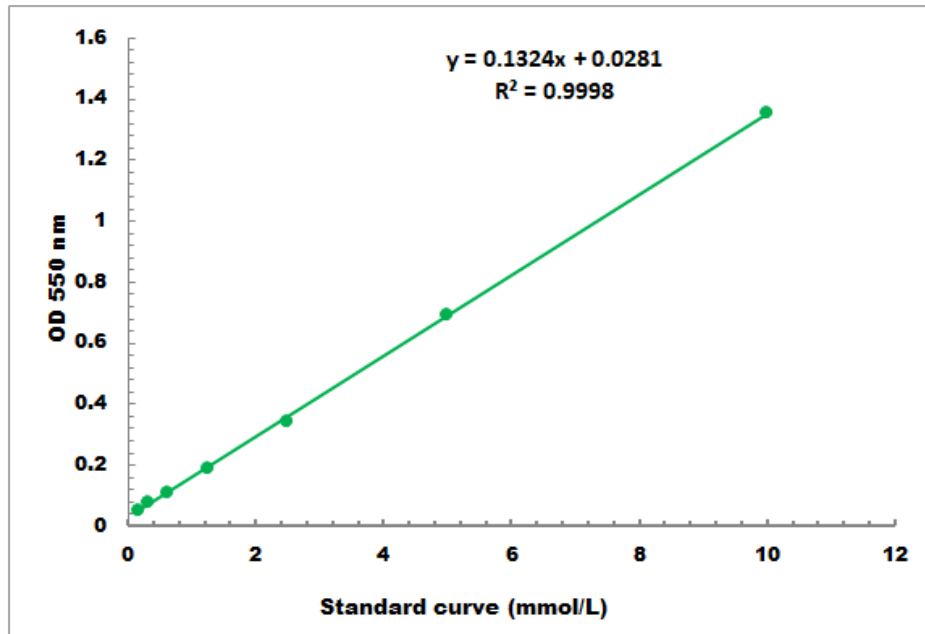
$V_{\text{Standard}}$ : the volume of standard, 0.01 ml;

$V_{\text{Sample}}$ : the volume of sample, 0.01 ml;

$V_{\text{Assay}}$ : the volume of Assay buffer, 1 ml.

**VII. TYPICAL DATA**

The standard curve is for demonstration only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.



Detection Range: 0.1 mmol/L - 10 mmol/L