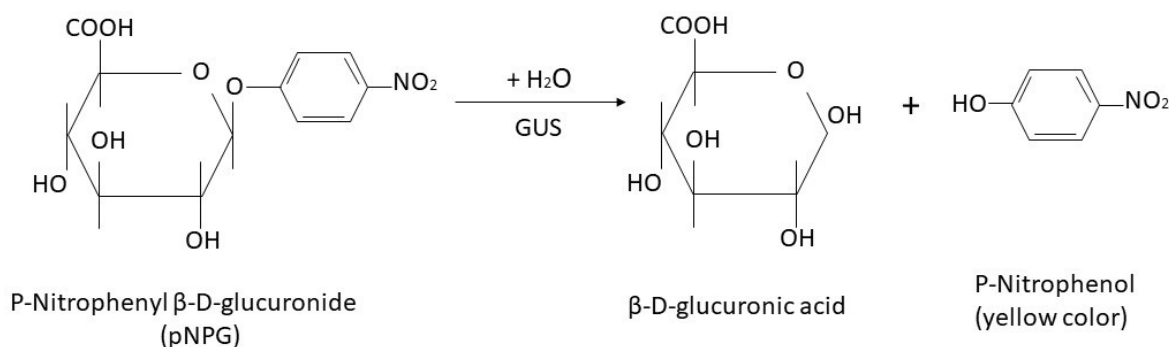


Detection of β -Glucuronidase (GUS) Utilizing PNPG

Introduction

β -Glucuronidase (GUS) is a lysosomal enzyme isolated from *E. coli* that hydrolyzes β -linked D-glucuronides to D-Glucuronic acid and aglycones. GUS has become an important reporter gene and is used in the study of regulation of gene transcription in various organisms. It is often used as a reporter in studies involving transgenic plants because it is not endogenously expressed in plants. One assay often used in detection of GUS is spectrophotometric analysis since p-nitrophenol glucuronide is cleaved by GUS to p-nitrophenol, which is a chromopheric product and has a high absorbance at 405 nm. Detection of the yellow product (p-nitrophenol) indicates successful expression of the *gusA* gene.

Reaction catalyzed by GUS:



Materials

- Purified enzyme
- Phosphate
- β -mercaptoethanol
- PNPG (GoldBio Catalog # [N-325](#))
- Spectrophotometer with absorbance at 405 nm

Storage and Handling

- Store PNPG desiccated at -20°C and protect from light.

- This product may be shipped in blue ice and should be stored immediately upon arrival at -20°C .

Method

This assay should be carried out at 22°C .

1. Suspend purified enzyme in the following buffer:
 - a. 20mM (final concentration) phosphate at pH 7.4 and 10mM (final concentration) β -mercaptoethanol. This solution should be prepared fresh every time.
2. Add PNP to the buffer enzyme solution to a final concentration of 1mM.
3. Monitor absorbance continuously at 405 nm.

Calculations

$$1^* \text{unit of activity} = \frac{1 \mu\text{mol of } p - \text{nitrophenol}}{\text{min}}$$

*At a pH of 7.4 the extinction coefficient of p-nitrophenol is approximately $9000 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

Associated Products

- [PNP \(GoldBio Catalog # N-325\)](#)

References

- Aich, S., Delbaere, L. T., and Chen, R. (2001). Expression and Purification of *Escherichia coli* β -Glucuronidase. *Protein expression and purification*, 22(1), 75-8.
- Gallagher, S. (1992). GUS Protocols: Using the GUS gene as a reporter of gene expression. Elsevier. Doi:10.1016/C2009-0-03175-4.