

SET OF COLORIMETRIC ASSAYS FOR ENZYME TESTS: SCREENING AND ACTIVITY **DETERMINATION**

SUMMARY

Enzyme screening and activity test platforms at laboratory and industrial scales require the utilization of appropriate methods. Colorimetric methods are among the most useful ones for such purposes as they are based on the utilization of easy-to-use particular commercially available substrates, some of which may have interest at industrial settings, to target enzymes coding activities of interest.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCT

The MAGICPAH Consortium gets ready a set of ready-to-use colorimetric methods based on the following enzyme-substrates tandems:

Esterases and lipases:

α-Naphtyl acetate

(+)-Methyl (R)-2-chloropropionate

(+)-methyl D-lactate

(-)-Methyl L-lactate

(1R)-(-)-Menthyl acetate

(1R)-(-)-Neomenthyl acetate

(1S)-(+)-Menthyl acetate

(1S)-(+)-Neomenthyl acetate

(R)-(-)-Glycidyl butyrate

(*S*)-(+)-Glycidyl butyrate

2-Bromoethyl acetate

Butyl acetate

Ethyl (R)-(-)-3-hydroxybutyrate

Ethyl (S)-(-)-4-chloro-3-hydroxybutyrate

Ethyl 2-chloropropionate

Ethyl 2-methylacetoacetate

Ethyl 4-chloroacetoacetate

Ethyl 4-hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamate

Ethyl acetate

Ethyl bromoacetate

Ethyl caprate

Ethyl chloroacetate

Ethyl fluoroacetate

Ethyl hexanoate

Ethyl iodoacetate

Ethyl octanoate

Ethyl propionate

Ethyl propionylacetate

Ethyl tribromoacetate

Ethyl trifluoroacetate

Ethyl-2-bromopropionate

Ethyl-3-bromopropionate

Ethyl-4-bromobutyrate

Ethyl-α-isobromobutyrate

Ethyl-trans-cinnamate

Glycerol trihexanoate

Glycine ethyl ester

Isobutyl acetate

Isobutyl cinnamate

Isopropenyl acetate

Methyl (R)-(+)-3-bromo-2-methylpropionate

Methyl (S)-(+)-3-hydroxy-2-methylpropionate

Methyl (S)-(+)-3-hydroxybutyrate

Methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-hydroxypropionate

Methyl 2-hydroxyisobutyrate

Methyl 4-(hydroxymethyl)benzoate

Methyl acetoacetate

Methyl benzoate

Methyl bromoacetate

Methyl butyrate

Methyl chloroacetate

Methyl cinnamate

Methyl glycolate

Methyl propionate

Methyl pyruvate

Methyl α-bromophenylacetate

Methyl *trans*-cinnamate

Methyl-(R)-(-)mandelate

Methyl-(S)-(+)-mandelate

Methyl-2-chloro-3-hydroxypropionate

Methyl-2-chloropropionate

Methyl-3-bromopropionate

Phenethyl cinnamate

Phenyl acetate

p-Nitrophenyl acetate

p-Nitrophenyl butyrate

p-Nitrophenyl propionate

Propyl acetate

tert-Butyl 3-hydroxypropionate

tert-Butvl cinnamate

Triacetin







Tributyrin

Tricaprin

Tricaprylin

Trilaurin

Tripropionin

Vinyl acetate

Vinyl benzoate

Vinyl butyrate

Vinyl cinnamate

Vinyl crotonoate

Vinvl decanoate

Vinyl laurate

Vinyl methacrylate

Vinyl pivalate

Vinyl propionate

C-C meta-cleavage product hydrolases:

2-Hydroxy-6-oxo-6-phenylhexa-2,4-dienoate

2-Hydroxy-6-oxohepta-2,4-dienoate

Aromatic ring extradiol dioxygenases:

Catechol

3-Methyl catechol

4-Chloro catechol

4-Methyl catechol

2,3-Dihydroxybiphenyl

Aromatic ring mono- and dioxygenases

Indol - indigo

Laccases:

Remazol Brilliant Blue Guaiacol 2,2'-Azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6sulphonic acid (ABTS)

Glycosyl hydrolases:

*p*NP-β-acetylglucuronide

*p*NP-α-arabinofuranoside

*p*NP-β-arabinopyranoside

pNP-β-D-cellobioside

*p*NP-β-D-galactopyranoside

pNP-β-D-glucopyranoside

 $pNP-\alpha$ -D-maltohexaoside

*p*NP-α-D-maltopentaoside

pNP-β-D-mannopyranoside

pNP-β-fucoside

*p*NP-α-fucoside

*p*NP-α-glucopyranoside

*p*NP-β-glucuronide

*p*NP-β-lactopyranoside

pNP-α-L-galactopyranoside

*p*NP-α-L-rhamnopyranoside

*p*NP-α-maltoside

*p*NP-α-mannopyranoside

*p*NP-α-xylopyranoside

*p*NP-β-xylopyranoside

* *p*NP: *p*-nitrophenyl

INNOVATIONS AND ADVANTAGES OFFERED

- The assays can be used for: (1) screening or selection systems to be applied in liquid or solid assays, for example, using clone libraries; and (2) colorimetric assays for enzyme characterization and determination of substrate specificity and kinetic parameters.
- The assays require a low substrate concentration, typically ranging from μg to mg per ml.

POTENTIAL AREA OF UTILIZATION

The enzyme activities covered by the ready-touse colorimetric methods have received considerable attention because they are among the most important groups of biocatalysts for biotechnological applications, including: (1) production of chiral synthons; (2) activation of inert molecules; and (3) esterification and transesterification reactions, to cite some.

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