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# Spectrophotometric methods to determine oxidative damage

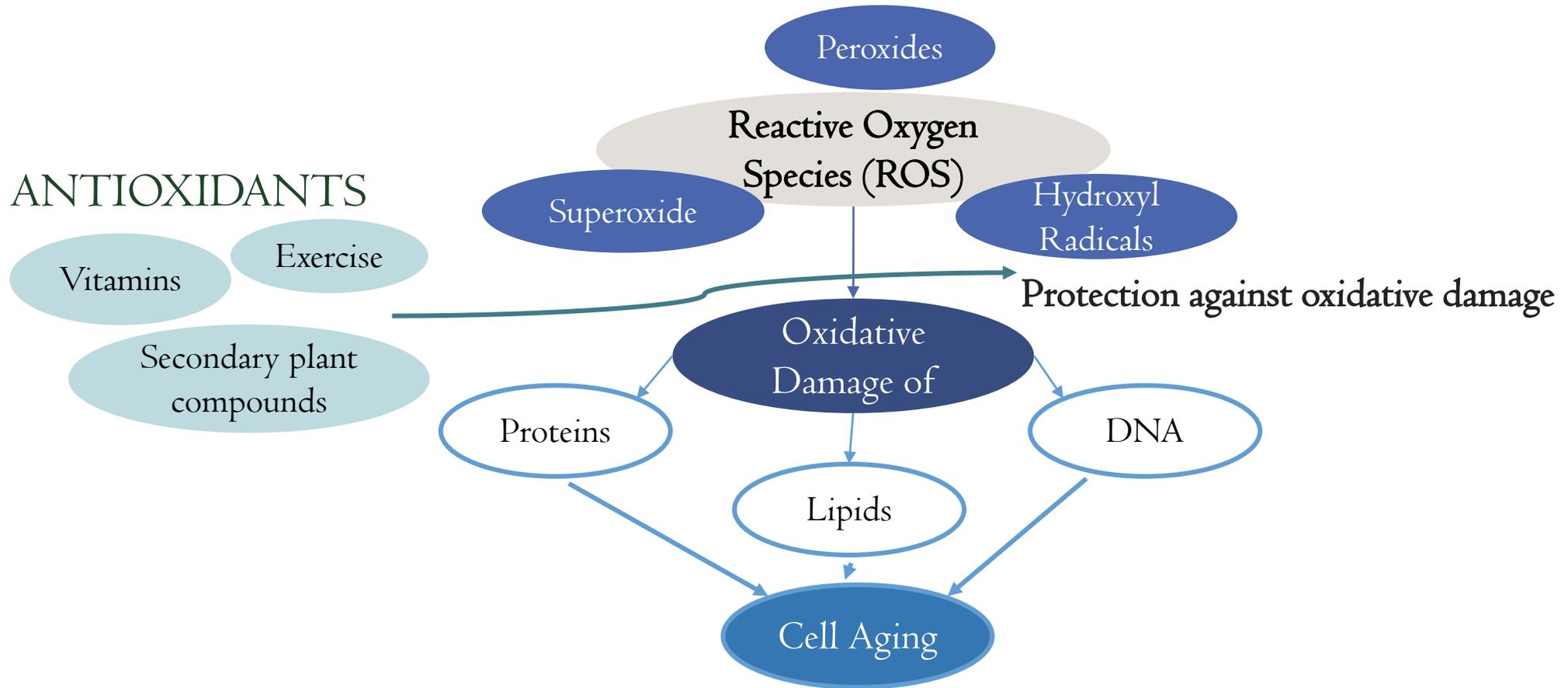
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LAURA BRAGAGNA

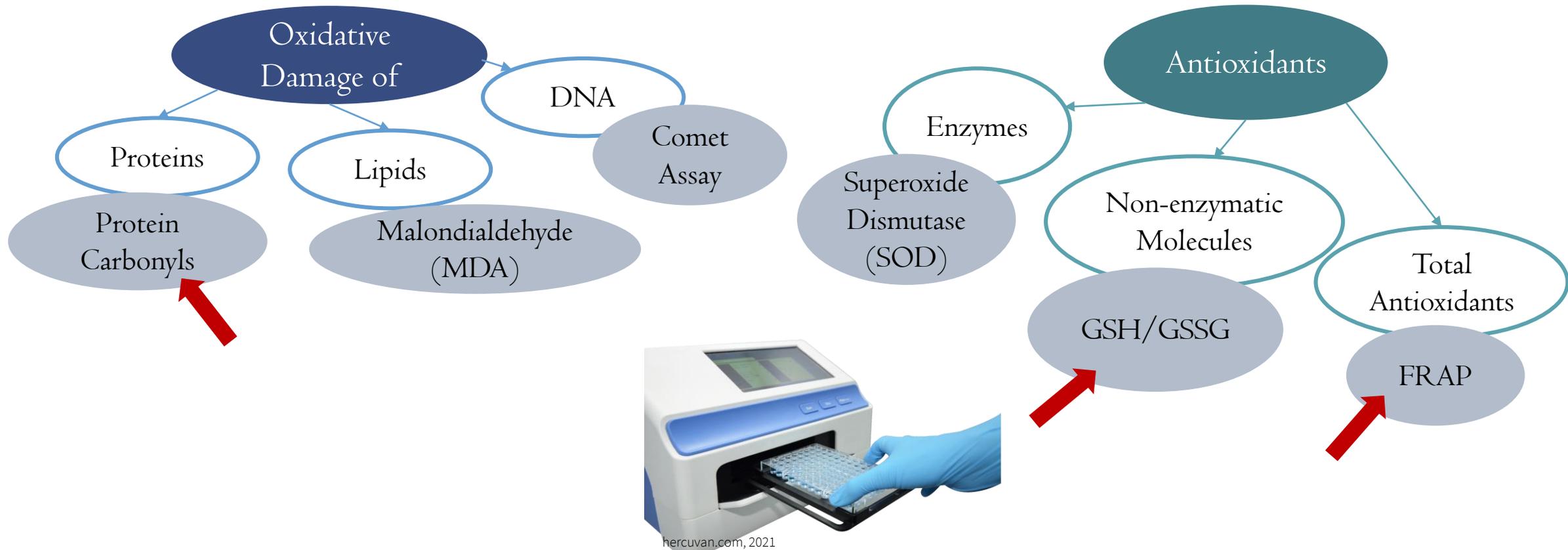
WAGNER WORKING GROUP

DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES, VIENNA

# Oxidative Stress Theory of Aging



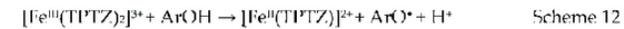
# Markers for Oxidative Stress



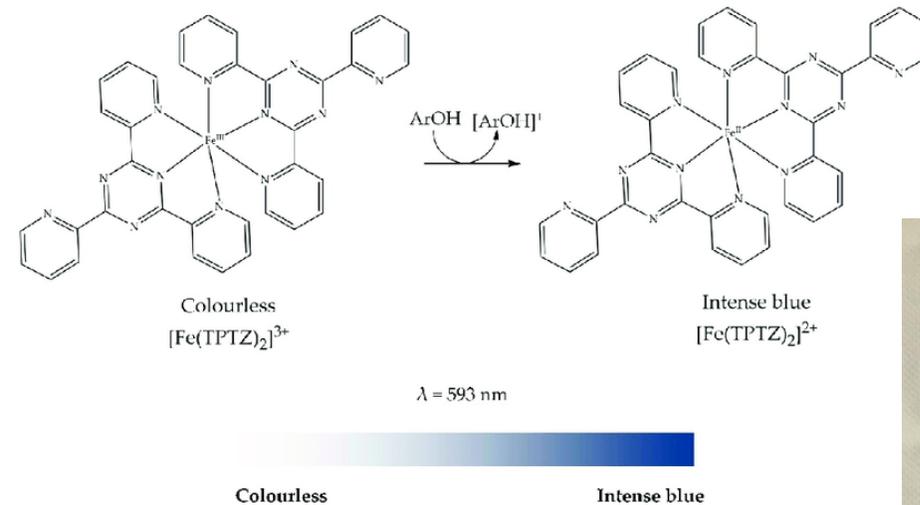
# Ferric Reducing Antioxidant Power (FRAP)

- Method established according to Benzie et al., 1996
- Determination of antioxidant capacity of plasma
- Principle: Iron reduction ability of antioxidant substances
- Fe<sup>3+</sup>-Tripyridyltriazine (Fe<sup>3+</sup>- TPTZ) complex reduced to Fe<sup>2+</sup> → colorless to blue
- Measurement at 593nm

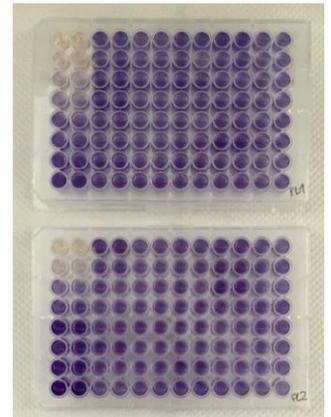
Chemical reaction:



Mechanism of reaction:



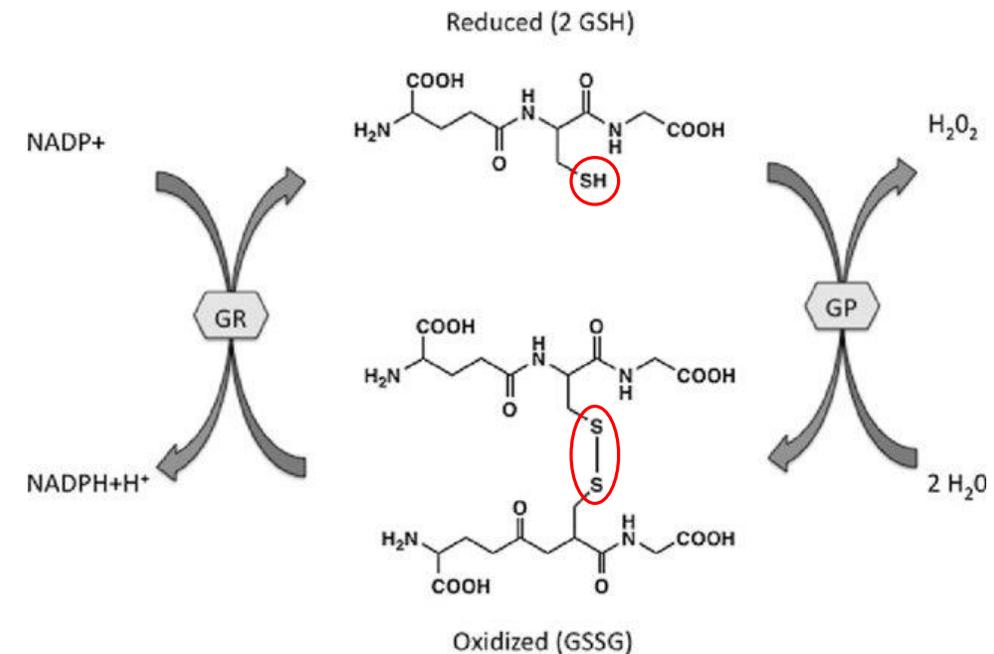
Sadeer, et al., 2020



Measurement of FRAP Assay using microplates

# Reduced and Oxidized Glutathione (GSH/GSSG)

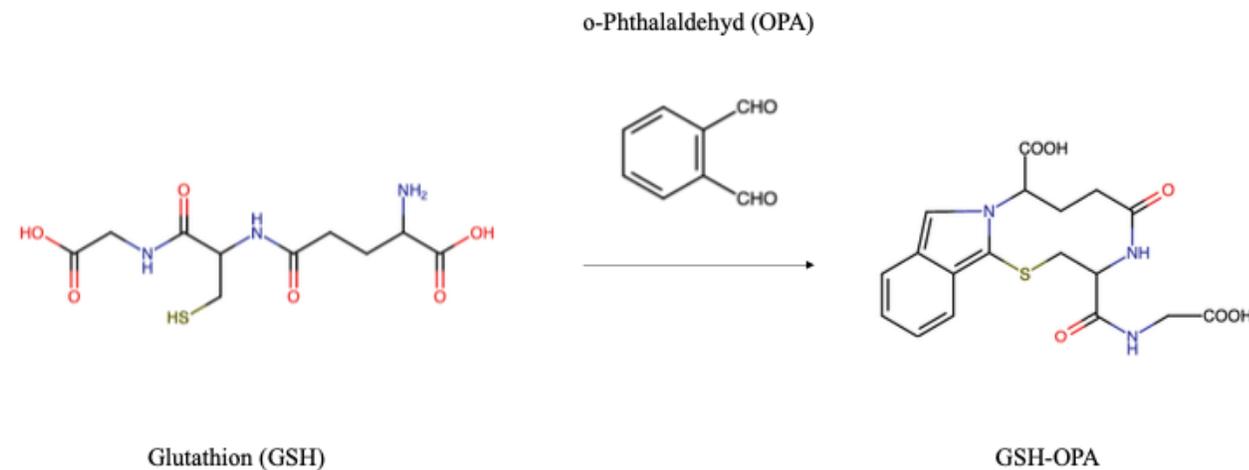
- Thiol proteins: characterized by their free SH group
- Glutathione: can be **oxidized** (GSSG) and **reduced** (GSH)
- Neutralizes ROS
- Ratio between GSH and GSSG commonly used marker for determining antioxidant potential



*Glutathione as a biological redox buffer (Xiong et al, 2011)*

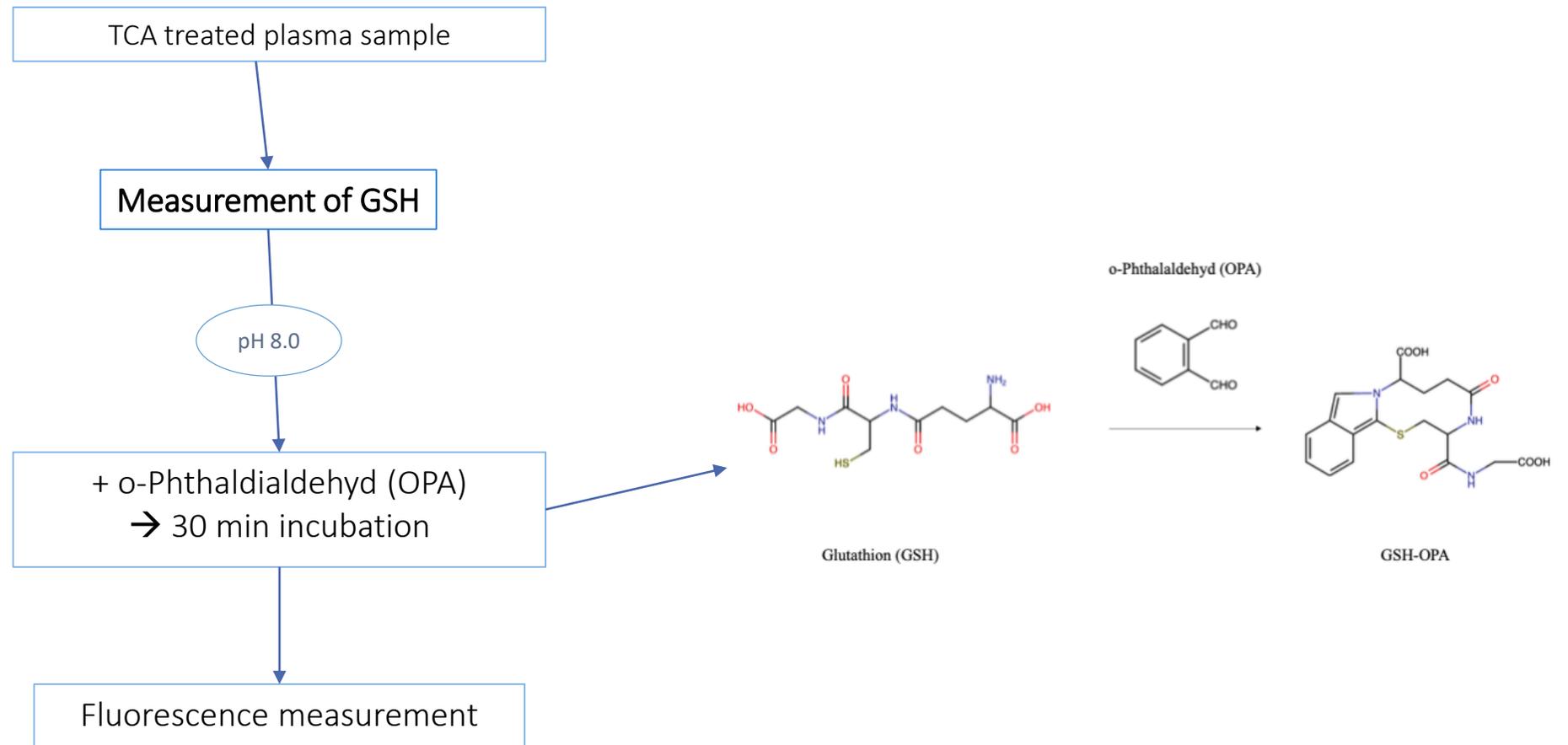
# GSH/GSSG-Assay (Hissin & Hilf 1976)

- Separated measurement of GSH and GSSG
- Fluorescence

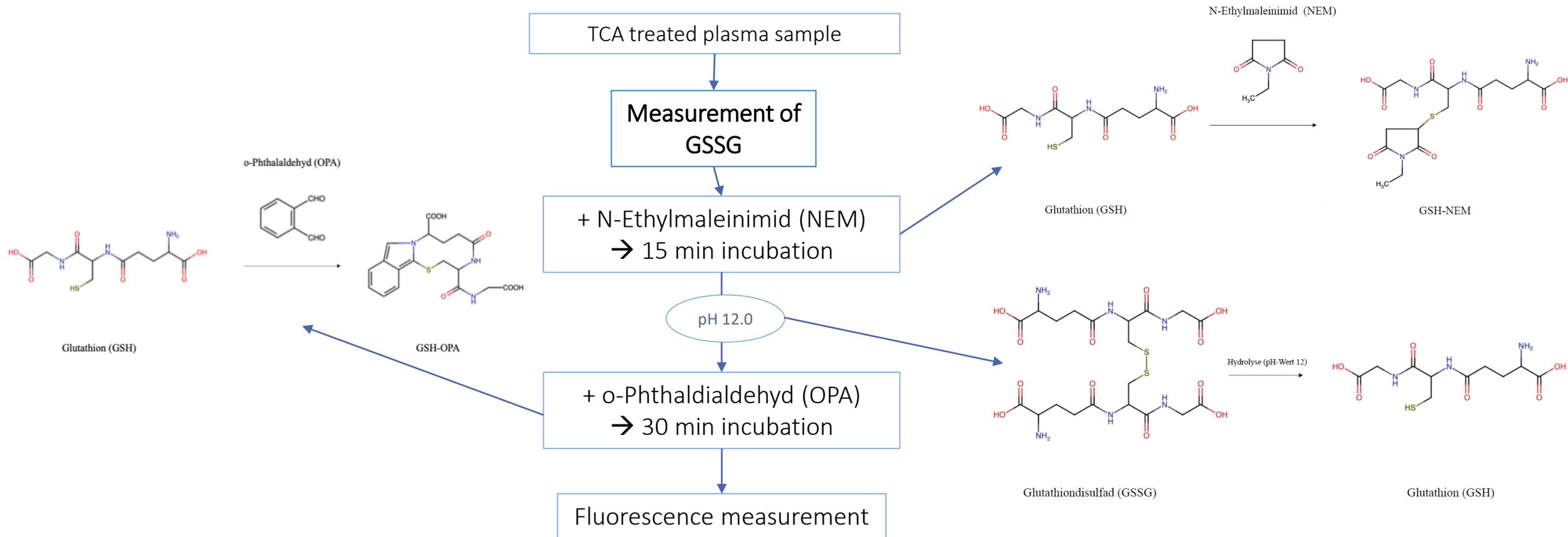


*Reaction principle of GSH measurement. Binding of the fluorescence reagent OPA to the SH group of GSH.*

# Reduced Glutathion (GSH) - Method

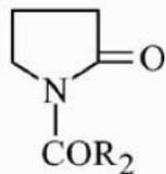


# Oxidized Glutathion (GSSG) - Method

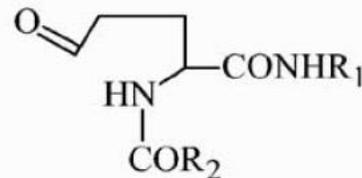


## Protein Carbonyls – Background Information

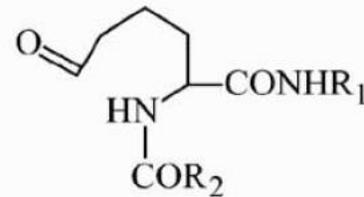
- Protein carbonyl content: commonly used marker for protein oxidation
- Irreversible, chemically stable, oxidative modification



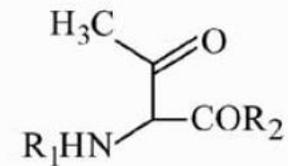
2-pyrrolidone



glutamic semialdehyde



amino adipic semialdehyde

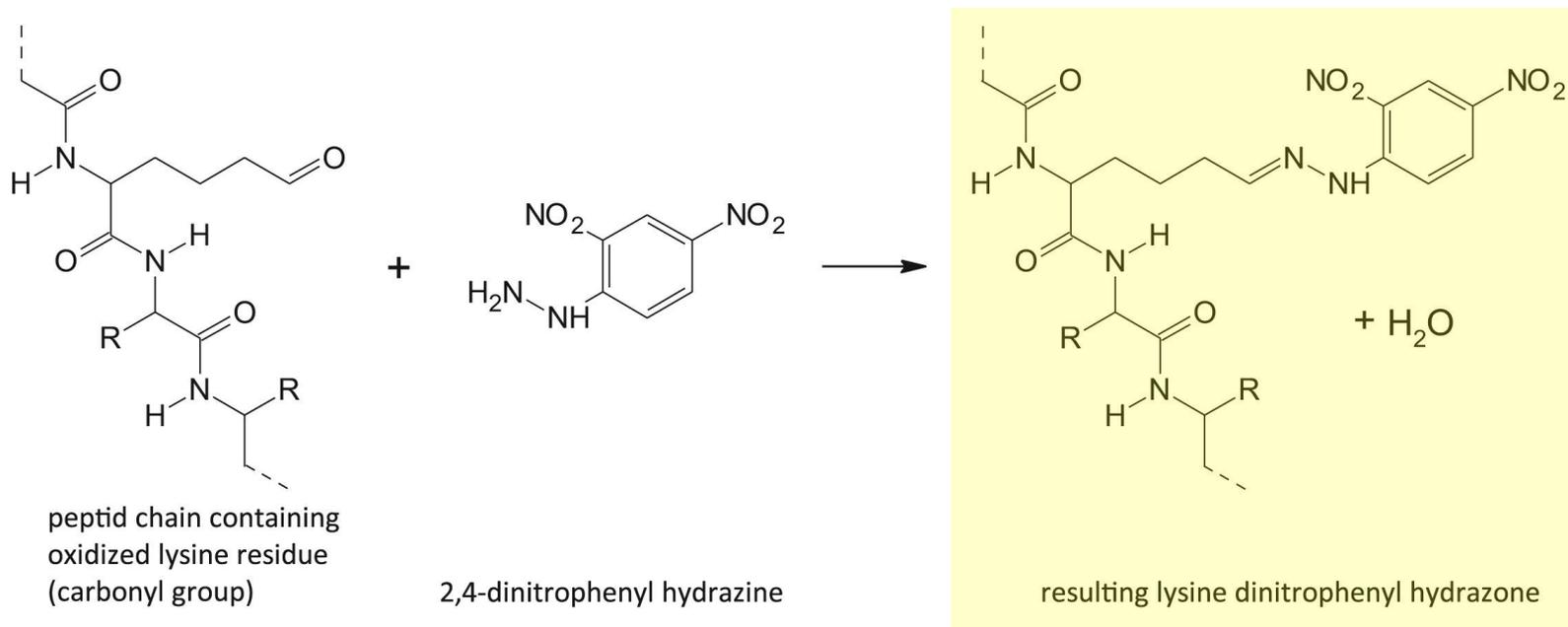


2-amino-3-ketobutyric acid

*The structure of carbonyl derivatives produced by direct oxidation of amino acid side chains: 2-pyrrolidone from prolyl residue, glutamic semialdehyde from arginyl and prolyl residue, alpha-amino adipic semialdehyde from lysyl residue, and 2-amino-3-ketobutyric acid from threonyl residue (Dalle-Donne, 2003)*

# Protein Carbonyls – Method

- PC determination according to Levine et al., 1990
- Derivatization of the carbonyl groups using Dinitrophenyl hydrazine (DNPH)



Reaction of protein carbonyl group with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (Weber, 2015)

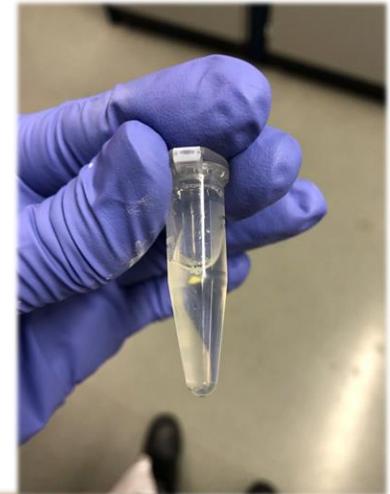
## Protein Carbonyls - Protocol

Albumin standard

2 Tubes per sample:

- Protein measurement at 276nm (UV)
- Carbonyl measurement at 350nm

1. Derivatization with DNPH
2. Precipitation with trichloroacetic acid
3. Washing steps (3) with ethanol-ethyl acetate
4. Dissolve in Guanidin buffer
5. Spectrophotometric measurement



Multi-Mode-Mikroplate-Reader SpectraMax M3



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Thank you for your attention!

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