Quantification of protein carbonyls in meat by DNPH-ELISA analysis

Jongberg, Sisse; Rasmussen, Michael; Lametsch, Marianne Lund; Skibsted, Leif Horsfelt

Publication date: 2009

Document version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for published version (APA):
Quantification of protein carbonyls in meat by DNPH-ELISA analysis

Sisse Jongberg, Michael Rasmussen, Marianne N. Lund, and Leif H. Skibsted

Aim
Development of a DNPH ELISA analysis for detection of protein carbonyls formed during storage of meat in high oxygen atmospheres packaging.

Experimental

Immunological carbonyl determination - DNPH-ELISA
Protein carbonyl groups were quantified as described by Alamdari et al. [1] with some modifications. Triplicate 100 μl sample or standard containing 10 μg/ml protein diluted in coating buffer was added to the wells of a microplate. The plate was incubated overnight at 4 °C, and subsequently washed three times with PBS 0.05 % Tween 20 (PBST). The plate was blocked for 1.5 hour with blocking solution PBST, and washed. Each well was filled with 1.2 μl DNPH (2,4- dinitrophenylhydrazine) and incubated 45 min for derivatization. The polyclonal antibody anti-DNPH diluted 1:10000 in 0.5 % (w/v) BSA was used as primary antibody, and anti-rabbit HRP diluted 1:10000 in 0.5 % (w/v) BSA was used as secondary antibody. Both antibodies were added in aliquots of 100 μl and incubated for 1 hour. TMB One (3.3 ',5 '-diaminobenzidine) was used as substrate, and the reaction was stopped after 10 minutes by addition of 0.3 M H2SO4. The absorbance was read spectrophotometrically at 450 nm. Figure 1 shows a schematic overview of the reagents involved in the DNPH-ELISA.

Carbonyl standard preparation
A carbonyl standard was prepared from oxidized BSA [1] with a known concentration of carbonyls, which was determined by the colorimetric carbonyl determination assay [2]. Oxidized BSA was diluted in reduced BSA [1] to maintain constant protein concentration (10 μg/ml or 1 μg/well). The carbonyl standard was included in each ELISA microplate assay, and measured in triplicate.

Protein concentration determination
The protein concentration was determined by QuickStart™ Bradford Protein Assay (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA) using γ-globulin as standard. The assay was carried out in a microplate using 5 μl sample and 250 μl β- dye reagent (Comassie Brilliant Blue 0-250), which was allowed to react for 10 min before spectrophotometric determination at 595 nm.

Results and Discussion

Adjustment of the DNPH concentration
The concentration of DNPH, which was used to derivatize the protein carbonyls, was changed compared to the method by Alamdari et al. [1]. It was observed that DNPH binds unspecifically to the well resulting in an artificially high absorbance for reduced BSA (which contains no carbonyl groups) and blanks samples (no protein). Figure 2A shows the absorbance of oxidized BSA, reduced BSA and a blank sample against the DNPH concentration. The figure indicates that DNPH binds unspecifically to the well, and a lower DNPH concentration is preferable in order to reduce the signal to noise ratio.

Aim of DNPH binding sites
In order to minimize the background signal caused by unspecific binding of DNPH, the microplate was blocked with PBST before and after derivatization instead of only blocking after derivatization, which was originally done by Alamdari et al. [1].

Blocking before derivatization ensures that DNPH does not bind unspecifically to the well, while blocking after derivatization ensures that the blocking surface is maintained after the washing procedure, which contains ethanol. The dose-response of the carbonyl standard using the adjusted DNPH-concentration and the additional blocking step is shown in Figure 2C.

This preliminary study forms the basis of evaluating the protein carbonyl concentration in meat. The optimized DNPH-ELISA method is suitable for quantitative determination of protein carbonyls in myofibrillar protein extracts from beef. Further studies is, however, necessary in order to validate the capability of the method in relation to meat protein.

Conclusion
An optimized DNPH-ELISA analysis for evaluation of carbonyl groups in meat was developed. The method by Alamdari et al. [1] was modified by the following steps:

- The DNPH-concentration was reduced to 1.2 μM for derivatization of protein carbonyls
- Unspecific binding sites were blocked with PBST both before and after derivatization

Ongoing research will determine the protein carbonyl concentrations in myofibrillar protein extracts from beef.

References