



Coenzyme I NADH Content Assay kit

Coenzyme I NAD (H) is widely present in animals, plants, microorganisms and cultured cells. NAD⁺ is the main hydrogen acceptor of glycolysis (EMP) and tricarboxylic acid cycle (TCA). NADH generated is through the respiratory electron chain. (ETC) transfer transfers electrons to oxygen, while synthesizing ATP, a large amount of ROS is formed, and NADH is regenerated into NAD⁺. Most of the oxidation reactions in the decomposition of the three major metabolites of sugar, lipid and protein are completed through this system. NAD(H) content and NADH/NAD⁺ ratio can be used to evaluate the strength of glycolysis and TCA cycle. Higher NAD(H) and NADH/NAD⁺ ratios indicate higher oxygen consumption in cellular respiration and in a state of peroxidation. In addition, increased NADH/NAD⁺ ratio can also inhibit glycolysis and TCA cycle. In addition, NAD⁺ degradation products have important regulatory effects on cell signal transduction, metabolism and gene expression.

Extract NAD⁺ and NADH in the sample with acidic and alkaline extracts respectively. NADH reduces the oxidized blue thiazole (MTT) to formazan through the hydrogen transfer effect of PMS, and detects the absorbance at 570nm; while NAD⁺ can be ethanol The dehydrogenase is reduced to NADH, which is further detected by the MTT reduction method.

Catalog No.	250031
Size	50 Assays / 100 Assays
Product Category	Colorimetric Assay
Detection Method	Spectrophotometry / Micro-Plate Reader
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Shipping	Gel Packs