A simple and rapid enzymatic analysis for L-glutamine and ammonia in a variety of biological fluids, e.g. for the monitoring and control of culture media and fermentation processes in biotechnology.

Bulletin Reference	TB – USA – Glutamine – Industrial – GMRD-151 – V.01
Order Code(s)	GMRD-151
Reagent Kit Size(s)	100 ml (140 analyzer cycles)
Instruments	All GM8 series analyzers
Samples	Aqueous solutions (pH 5 - 7), culture fluid, etc.
Sample Volume	25 μΙ
Analysis Time	20 seconds (from injection)
Working Range	0.5 - 20 mmol/L
Reagent Stability	Shelf-life unopened: 9 months stored at 0 - 5°C. Shelf-life reconstituted: GLDH/NADH/α-ketoglutarate, 7 - 10 days stored at 0 - 5°C; POD reagent 5-6 weeks at 0 - 5°C.
Note	2 vials of enzyme reagent are provided to maximize kit life. Sample opacity or turbidity presents no problem since the detection method is electrochemical rather than spectrophotometric.

Principle

i) L-glutamine is converted to ammonia and L-Glutamate by the enzyme glutaminase (GLU) in a brief pre-reaction,

ii) Ammonia, either endogenous or liberated in the above reaction, forms L-glutamate with α -ketoglutarate in the presence of glutamate dehydrogenase (GLDH) and excess NADH,

Ammonia +
$$\alpha$$
-ketoglutarate Glutamate Dehydrogenase (GLDH)/NADH L-Glutamate + NAD+ NADH + H+ + $1/2$ O₂ Peroxidase (POD) NAD+ + H₂O

iii) Under the conditions of the assay, the rate of oxidation of excess NADH by peroxidase (POD) is inversely proportional to the total ammonia present.

