



Cyclic Nucleotide Phosphodiesterase Assay Kit A BIOMOL GREENTM QuantizymeTM Assay System

Instruction Manual BML-AK800

For research use only

+ CYCLIC NUCLEOTIDE PHOSPHODIESTERASE ASSAY KIT+ A BIOMOL GREEN™ QuantiZyme™ Assay System BML-AK800

BACKGROUND

The BIOMOL Cyclic Nucleotide Phosphodiesterase (PDE)
Assay Kit is a colorimetric, non-radioactive assay designed in a microplate format. It may be used to screen inhibitors and modulators of cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase activity.

NOTES ON STORAGE: components, except mic stability when frozen in section is provided as 5 lyophic.

The basis for the assay is the cleavage of cAMP or cGMP by a cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase. The 5'-nucleotide released is further cleaved into the nucleoside and phosphate by the enzyme 5'-nucleotidase. The phosphate released due to enzymatic cleavage is quantified using BIOMOL GREENTM reagent in a modified Malachite Green assay^{1,2}. The kit includes Type I cyclic AMP phosphodiesterase (PDE) for validation purposes.

A nonspecific cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase inhibitor, 3- isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX) is included as a test control for inhibitor screening. It has an IC $_{50}$ of approximately 25 μ M.

It is important to ensure that compounds active in the cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase assay do not inhibit the activity of the 5'-nucleotidase. This can be ascertained by using 5'-AMP rather than 3',5'-cAMP as the substrate. For further information, see the instructions for standard curve preparation on page 2.

The assay offers the following advantages:

NON-RADIOACTIVE CONVENIENT ONE STEP DETECTION MICROPLATE FORMAT

Individual components of this kit are available separately as below:

Component	ELS cat.#
BIOMOL GREEN Reagent IBMX Phosphodiesterase (from bovine brain)	BML-AK111 BML-PD140 BML-KI456
3',5'-cAMP Substrate 5'-AMP Standard	BML-KI180 BML-KI184
5'-GMP Standard Desalting column and resin ½-Volume Microplate 5'-Nucleotidase	BML-KI182 BML-KI100 BML-KI101 BML-KI307

- 1. K.W. Harder et al. Biochem. J. 1994 298 395
- 2. S.A. Beers et al. Bioorg. Med. Chem. 1997 5 2203

PLEASE READ ENTIRE BOOKLET BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE ASSAY. CAREFULLY NOTE THE HANDLING AND STORAGE CONDITIONS OF EACH KIT COMPONENT. PLEASE CONTACT BIOMOL TECHNICAL SERVICES FOR ASSISTANCE IF NECESSARY.

COMPONENTS

NOTES ON STORAGE: For highest stability, store all components, except microplate (KI-101), at - 70° C. Because its stability when frozen in solution is poor, the PDE enzyme (KI-456) is provided as 5 lyophilized aliquots. For highest activity, we recommend that each lyophilized aliquot be dissolved and used for one day's experiments (see Preparing assay reagents, p.2). The 5'-nucleotidase (KI-307) is used undiluted at 10 μ I per well. It is stable for up to 6 freeze/thaw cycles (snap freezing with liquid N_2 or dry ice/ethanol), but it may be desirable to make several aliquots if more numerous freeze/thaws are planned.

BML-KI456-0020 PDE ENZYME (from bovine brain)

FORM: Lyophilized solid, 4 U per vial.

1 U = 1 nmol 3',5'-cAMP to 5'-AMP per minute under the conditions of the linearity assay on p. 3 (30°C, pH 7.4, 200 μ M 3',5'-cAMP (KI-180)).

STORAGE: -70°C; AVOID FREEZE/THAW CYCLES!

QUANTITY: 5 x 4 U

PRESENTATION: screw-cap microfuge tube

BML-KI307-5000 5'-Nucleotidase (from *Crotalus atrox* venom) FORM: 5 kU/μl in 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 125 mM NaCl, 1 mM MgCl₂, 10% (v/v) glycerol

One U will release 1 pmol phosphate per minute from 200 μ M 5'-AMP, 30°C in a reaction buffer of 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 0.2 mM MqCl₂

STORAGE:-70 °C QUANTITY: 1 ml

PRESENTATION: screw-cap microfuge tube

BML-KI180-0002 3',5'-cAMP SUBSTRATE

FORM: 1 mM in assay buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4)

STORAGE: -20 or -70 °C QUANTITY: 2 ml

PRESENTATION: screw-cap microfuge tube

BML-KI190-0002 3',5'-cGMP SUBSTRATE

FORM: 1 mM in assay buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4)

STORAGE: -20 or -70 °C QUANTITY: 2 ml

PRESENTATION: screw-cap microfuge tube

BML-KI181-0040 PDE ASSAY BUFFER

FORM: 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4

STORAGE: -70 °C QUANTITY: 40 ml

PRESENTATION: liquid in screw-cap plastic bottle

BML-AK111-9090 BIOMOL GREENTM REAGENT

STORAGE: 4 °C. Long-term at -70 °C

QUANTITY: 20 ml

PRESENTATION: liquid in screw-cap plastic bottle

BML-KI184-0001 5'-AMP STANDARD

FORM: 100 µM in 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4 buffer

STORAGE: -20 or -70 °C QUANTITY: 1.0 ml

PRESENTATION: screw-cap microfuge tube

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BML-KI182-0001 5'-GMP STANDARD

FORM: 100 µM in 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4 buffer

STORAGE: -20 or -70°C

QUANTITY: 1.0 ml

PRESENTATION: screw-cap microfuge tube

BML-PD140-9090 INHIBITOR (IBMX)

FORM: 200 µM in assay buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4)

STORAGE: -20 or -70°C QUANTITY: 200 µl

PRESENTATION: screw-cap microfuge tube

BML-KI100-0001 DESALTING COLUMN AND RESIN

FORM: 5 ml polypropylene disposable column

and P6 DG desalting resin

STORAGE: RT. After rehydration store at 4 °C.

QUANTITY: 1 column and 1 g of resin

80-2404 1/2 VOLUME MICROPLATE

STORAGE: Room temperature.

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED

Microplate reader capable of measuring A_{620} to \geq 3-decimal accuracy.

Pipetman capable of pipetting 5-100 μ I accurately Multi-channel pipetman capable of pipetting 100 μ I (optional). Ice bucket to keep reagents cold until use.

EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES ARE INTENDED ONLY AS A GUIDELINE. THE OPTIMAL EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS WILL VARY DEPENDING ON THE PARAMETERS BEING INVESTIGATED, AND MUST BE DETERMINED BY THE INDIVIDUAL USER. NO WARRANTY OR GUARANTEE OF PERFORMANCE USING THESE PROCEDURES IS MADE OR IMPLIED.

PRECAUTIONS: The BIOMOL GREENTM Reagent is a highly sensitive phosphate detection solution. Free phosphate present on labware and in reagent solutions will greatly increase the background absorbance of the assay. This is detected visually as a change in color from yellow to green. Detergents used to clean labware may contain high levels of phosphate. Use caution by either rinsing labware with dH₂O or employ unused plasticware.

To desalt tissue samples by gel filtration:

NOTE: This procedure is intended to remove excess phosphate and nucleotides (which are slowly hydrolyzed to release free phosphate in the presence of the BIOMOL GREEN™ reagent) in the high speed supernatant (HSS) extract.

- Rehydrate Desalting Column Resin (BML-KI100) in a 50 ml conical tube by adding 20 ml of phosphate free dH₂O and vortexing briefly. Allow to set for 4 hours at RT or overnight at 4 °C.
- 2. Decant the dH_2O carefully, then add fresh dH_2O at a 1:1 ratio to the rehydrated resin (BML-KI100) (~10 ml).
- 3. Add rehydrated resin (KI-100) to the Chromatography Column (BML-KI100) to obtain a 5 ml settled-bed volume (~5.5 cm bed height). Remove tip from column and allow dH₂O to drain by gravity. 4. Equilibrate column by adding 8 ml of assay buffer (BML-KI181) and allow to drain by gravity.

- 5. Place column in a 15 ml centrifuge tube. Centrifuge at 800 x g for 3 min at 4 °C to displace column buffer. Discard flow-through buffer.
- 6. Place column in a clean 15 ml centrifuge tube.
- 7. Add up to 350 µl sample to column.
- 8. Centrifuge at 800 x g for 3 min. Save extract flow-through. This is the desalted cell lysate material to be tested for PDE activity, below.
- 9. Freeze sample immediately at -70 °C.

TIP: The effective removal of phosphate/nucleotides from the extract should be tested qualitatively by adding 100 μ l BIOMOL GREENTM reagent to 1 μ l extract, and a separate sample of 1 μ l dH₂O. If no phosphate/nucleotides are present, both samples should remain yellow in color over a time period of 30 min @ RT. The development of a visible green color indicates phosphate contamination, which must be eliminated from the samples before proceeding further!

Preparing assay reagents:

- Thaw assay buffer, 5'-nucleotidase, the 3',5'-cAMP substrate, IBMX inhibitor, 5'-AMP and/or 5'-GMP standard. Store all on ice.
- Prepare 20 U/ml solution of PDE (BML-Kl456) by adding 200 µl of cold assay buffer to one of the vials of lyophilized enzyme. Store on ice. Note that each of the lyophilized PDE aliquots provided are intended for use in one day's assays only. The enzyme solution may lose substantial activity from freezing/thawing and frozen storage.
- 3. Warm BIOMOL GREENTM Reagent to room temperature.

Preparing a standard curve:

- 1. Prepare two dilutions in PDE Assay buffer (BML-KI181), 75 μM and 50 μM , using either the 5'-AMP (BML-KI184) or 5'-GMP Standard (BML-KI182). For example, bring aliquots of 150 μI and 100 μI 5'-AMP Standard (100 μM) and to 200 μI with assay buffer.
- 2. Using PDE Assay Buffer, prepare two sets of 1:1 serial dilutions of the 75 μ M and 50 μ M 5'-AMP standard, plus an assay buffer blank (40 μ l per well). Concentrations of 75, 50, 37.5, 25, 18.75, 12.5, 6.25 μ M correspond to 3, 2, 1.5, 1.0, 0.75, 0.50 and 0.25 nmol 5'-AMP or 5'-GMP (see Table 1):
 - a) Add 80 μ l of 75 μ M 5'-AMP or 5'-GMP standard (Step 1) to well A of assay plate and 80 μ l of 50 μ M standard to well B. .
 - b) Add 40 µl 1X assay buffer to wells C through H.
 - c) Remove 40 µl from well A and add it to well C. Mix thoroughly by pipetting up and down several times.
 - d) Remove 40 µl from well C and add it to well E. Mix well E thoroughly and then remove 40 µl and discard.
 - e) Remove 40 µl from well B and add it to well D. Mix thoroughly by pipetting up and down several times. Repeat this process moving and mixing 40 µl from well D to F and then from F to G. Remove and discard 40 µl from well G. **DO NOT PROCEED TO THE BLANK WELL 'H'.**
 - f) Add 10 μl of 5'-nucleotidase (BML-Kl307, undiluted, 5 kU/μl) to each well and mix thoroughly.
 - g) Incubate at 30°C for 30 minutes.
 - h) Proceed to section titled "To terminate reactions:" on page 3 of kit booklet.

To prepare a time course/linearity assay:

- Dilute cAMP substrate (BML-KI180) to 0.5 mM with assay buffer (BML-KI181).
- 2. Add 20 μl of KI-180 substrate (0.5 mM) to appropriate wells. The final substrate concentration will be 200 μM.
- 3. Add 15 µl of assay buffer (BML-KI181) to each well.
- 4. Add 10 µl of 5'-nucleotidase (KI-307, undiluted, 5 kU/µl) per well.
- 5. Designate a reaction time to each well (e.g.: 90, 60, 45, 30, 20, 10, 5 and 0 min). See Table 1.
- 6. Equilibrate microplate to reaction temperature (e.g.: 30 °C).
- Prepare (BML-KI456) PDE at 20 U/ml. (See "<u>Preparing assay reagents</u>", p. 2.) Dilute with assay buffer to 4 U/ml, making enough for the assays planned. Each well will receive 5 μl. Store dilution on ice.
- Start reactions by addition of 5 μl of PDE enzyme (BML-KI456).
 Total PDE enzyme= 20 mU/well. Make the additions in the reverse time order such that all incubations end at the same time (e.g.: Add 90 min time pt. at t=0; add 5 min at t=85 min, etc.). The total reaction volume=50 μl.

TABLE 1. EXAMPLE OF STANDARD CURVE AND TIME COURSE/LINEARITY MICROPLATE SAMPLES.

Sample Well [†]	5'-AMP/5'-GMP Standard Curve nmol 5'-AMP or 5'-GMP (Columns 1,2)	Time course Min. (Columns 3,4)		
Α	3.0	90		
В	2.0	60		
С	1.5	45		
D	1.0	30		
E	0.75	20		
F	0.50	10		
G	0.25	5		
Н	0	0		

[†] For highest accuracy, perform all samples in duplicate. See Figures 1 and 2 for example results.

To prepare a test sample/inhibitor assay:

- Prepare samples containing PDE, substrate and test compound dissolved in assay buffer (BML-KI181) as listed in Table 2. Include the IBMX inhibitor if desired.
- 2. Incubate samples at appropriate temperature (e.g.: 37°C) and time (e.g.: 60 min).

TABLE 2. EXAMPLE OF TEST SAMPLE/INHIBITOR ASSAY MICROPLATE SAMPLES.

	Substrate (0.5 mM)	Assay Buffer	5'- Nase. (5 kU/µl)	Test cpd	PDE (4 mU/µl)
CONTROL	20 µl	15 µl	10 µl	0 μΙ	5 µl
TEST	20 µl	5 µl	10 µl	10 µl	5 µl
IBMX	20 µl	5 µl	10 µl	10 µl	5 µl

3. To confirm that an apparent PDE inhibitor does not interfere with the release of phosphate by 5'-nucleotidase, test additional wells using 50 μM 5'-AMP or 5'-GMP standard and the inhibitor(s) in question. Compare the results with the 50 μM standard curve well.

To terminate reactions:

- 1. After incubating wells for desired duration, terminate reactions by addition of 100 µl *BIOMOL GREEN™ Reagent* (# BML-AK111-9090). Agitate plate or triturate wells gently to mix. *NOTE*: Avoid production of air bubbles in the wells.
- Allow color to develop for 20-30 minutes. Be careful to assure samples spend approximately the same time with the reagent before reading on the microplate reader.
- 3. Read OD_{620nm} on microtiter-plate reader.
- 4. Perform data analysis (see below).

NOTE: Retain microtiter plate for future use of unused wells!

DATA ANALYSIS

5'-AMP or 5'-GMP Standard Curve

- Plot standard curve data as OD_{620nm} versus nmol 5'-AMP or 5'-GMP (see Figure 1).
- Fit a line to the plotted data using an appropriate linear regression program.
- Rearrange the equation for best-fit line to solve for nmol of 5'-AMP or 5'-GMP in terms of OD_{620nm}.

5'-AMP released = $(OD_{620nm} - y$ -intercept)/slope

(See SAMPLE CALCULATION below.)

 Substitute OD_{620nm} data obtained from experimental samples (e.g. a PDE reaction) into the rearranged equation to obtain the nmol of 5'-AMP or 5'GMP produced.

SAMPLE CALCULATION:

Best-fit eqn.: $OD_{620nm} = 0.232 \text{(nmol 5'-AMP)} + 0.0709$ Rearranged eqn.: nmol 5'-AMP = $(OD_{620nm} - 0.0709)$ / 0.232 Example: An unknown produces an $OD_{620nm} = 0.400$

5'-AMP released = (0.400 - 0.0709)/0.232 = 1.42 nmol

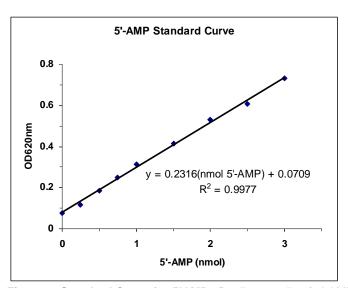


Figure 1. Standard Curve for 5'AMP. Duplicate wells of 5'-AMP dilutions were prepared as described (see **Preparing a standard curve**, p.2). Phosphate was released from 5'-AMP by incubation with 5'-nucleotidase (50 kU/well, 30°C, 30 min.) and the reaction terminated by addition of BIOMOL Green (100 µI/well). After 30 min., the phosphate-dependent color reaction was measured by reading OD_{620nm} in a microplate-reading spectrophotometer.

Application Examples

Determining the linear range of a PDE reaction time course.

Assays for inhibitor screening are most sensitive when the results reflect the initial rate of the enzyme. It is therefore important to choose an incubation time that lies within the initial, linear part of the reaction progress curve. The time courses depicted in Figure 2, remain linear over the course of 45 min. Reasons for the departure from linearity late in a time course may include depletion of substrate, product inhibition and instability of the enzyme. It should also be noted that standard curves for cAMP or cGMP can themselves become non-linear above 3 nmol (OD620 > 0.8). PDE incubation times that generate more than 3 nmol of cAMP or cGMP should therefore be avoided.

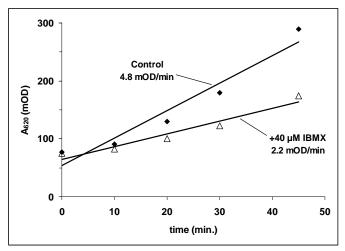


Figure 2. Time Course of of cAMP Hydrolysis by PDE, Inhibition by IBMX. PDE enzyme (20 mU./well) was incubated with cAMP (200 μ M) and 5'-nucleotidase (50 kU/well) with or without the inhibitor IBMX (40 μ M) at 30°C for the indicated times. Reactions were terminated by addition of 100 μ l of BIOMOL Green and OD_{620nm} read 30 min. later. A cAMP standard curve (see Fig. 1) may be used to convert OD_{620nm} data to nmol of 5'-AMP.

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TRADEMARKS AND PATENTS

Several Enzo Life Sciences products and product applications are covered by US and foreign patents and patents pending.

NOTES



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Global Headquarters Enzo Life Sciences Inc.

10 Executive Blvd Farmingdale, NY 11735 (p) 1-800-942-0430 (f) 1-631-694-7501

(e) <u>info-usa@enzolifesciences.com</u>

Enzo Life Sciences (ELS) AG

Industriestrasse 17, Postfach CH-4415 Lause / Switzerland (p) +41/0 61 926 89 89 (f) +41/0 61 926 89 79

(e) <u>info-ch@enzolifesciences.com</u>

Please visit our website at www.enzolifesciences.com for additional contact information.