



Calcineurin Phosphatase Assay Kit

A complete colorimetric assay kit for measuring calcineurin phosphatase activity

Instruction Manual BML-AK804

For research use only

+CALCINEURIN PHOSPHATASE ASSAY KIT - BML-AK804+

BACKGROUND

Calcineurin (CaN) is the neuronal form of the widely distributed ${\rm Ca}^{2^+}$ /calmodulin-dependent Ser/Thr protein phosphatase 2B (PP-2B). CaN is a heterodimer consisting of a catalytic A subunit (57-61 kDa) and a regulatory B subunit (19 kDa). The catalytic A subunit is composed of four functional domains: the catalytic core with sequence homology to PP-1 and PP-2A (located between residues 71-235 in the rat brain $\alpha\delta$ isoform), binding sites for both calmodulin (residues 391-414) and CaN B-regulatory subunit, and a C-terminal (residues 457-482) autoinhibitory domain.

The Calcineurin Phosphatase Assay Kit is a complete colorimetric assay kit for measuring calcineurin phosphatase activity. It employs a convenient 96-well microtiter-plate format with all reagents necessary for measuring calcineurin (PP2B) phosphatase activity of purified enzyme. The RII phosphopeptide substrate, supplied with this kit, is the most efficient and outstanding peptide substrate known for calcineurin^{1,2}. The detection of free-phosphate released is based on the classic Malachite green assay^{3,4} and offers the following advantages:

- NON-RADIOACTIVE!
- CONVENIENT 1-STEP DETECTION -no mixing!
- MICROTITER-PLATE FORMAT -for high-throughput!

This new, improved version of the BML-AK804 kit incorporates human calcineurin $A\alpha$ (MW=60 kDa) + calcineurin B (MW=15 kDa) heterodimer expressed in an $\it E.~coli$ expression system. Both subunits were coexpressed in a construct with yeast myristoyl-CoA:protein N-myristoyltransferase. The resulting highly active calcineurin (protein phosphatase 2B) is N-myristoylated on the CaNB subunit, similar to the native protein 5 .

Refs:

- 1. A. Enz et al. Anal. Biochem. 1994 216 147
- 2. A. Donella-Deana et al. Eur. J. Biochem. 1994 219 109
- 3. B. Martin et al. J. Biol. Chem. 1985 260 14932
- 4. K.W. Harder et al. Biochem. J. 1994 298 395
- 5. A. Mondragon et al. Biochemistry 1997 36 4934

ALSO AVAILABLE SEPARATELY...

PRODUCT	CATALOG #
BIOMOL GREEN™ Reagent 250 ml bottle	BML-AK111
Calcineurin (human, recombinant)	BML-SE163
RII phosphopeptide substrate (0.5 mg)	BML-P160
Cyclophilin A (human, recombinant)	BML-SE105
Cyclosporin A	BML-A195
CaN Autoinhibitory Peptide CN412	BML-PR104

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

COMPONENTS

NOTE ON STORAGE: Store all components except the microtiter plate at -70°C for the highest stability. The calcineurin enzyme component BML-SE163 must be handled particularly carefully in order to retain maximal enzymatic activity. Thaw it quickly in a RT water bath or by rubbing between fingers, then

immediately store on an ice bath. The remaining unused enzyme should be quickly refrozen by placing at -70°C. To minimize the number of freeze/thaw cycles, aliquot the calcineurin into separate tubes and store at -70°C.

BML-SE163-5000 CALCINEURIN ENZYME (human,

recombinant)

FORM: 100 U/µI in 1X assay buffer (1:1 dilution of BML-KI128,

below). 1 U=pmol/min @ 30°C.

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

QUANTITY: 5000 U

BML-SE325-9090 CALMODULIN (human, recombinant)

FORM: 25 μM in dH₂O STORAGE: -70°C QUANTITY: 100 μI

BML-P160-9090 SUBSTRATE (RII phosphopeptide, sequence

Asp-Leu-Asp-Val-Pro-Ile-Pro-Gly-Arg-Phe-Asp-Arg-Val-pSer-Val-Ala-Ala-Glu; MW=2192.0)

FORM: 1.5 mg net peptide/vial STORAGE: -20 or -70°C QUANTITY: 1 x 1.5 mg

BML-KI128-0020 2X ASSAY BUFFER

(100 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 200 mM NaCl, 12 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM DTT,

0.05% NP-40, 1 mM CaCl₂)

FORM: Liquid in screw-cap plastic bottle.

STORAGE: -70°C QUANTITY: 20 ml

BML-AK111-9090 BIOMOL GREEN™ REAGENT

FORM: Liquid in screw-cap plastic bottle. STORAGE: 4°C. Long-term at -70°C.

QUANTITY: 20 ml

BML-KI132-0500 PHOSPHATE STANDARD

FORM: 80 µM in dH₂O STORAGE: -20 or -70°C QUANTITY: 0.5 ml

80-2404 1/2 VOLUME MICROPLATE

1 clear, 96-well

STORAGE: Room temperature.

INSTRUCTION BOOKLET

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED

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

Pipetman capable of pipetting 5-100 µl accurately

Multi-channel pipetman capable of pipetting 100 µl (optional).

Ice bucket to keep reagents cold until use.

EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

NOTE ON HANDLING: Hold all samples on ice bath until use, unless otherwise noted.

PRECAUTIONS: The BIOMOL GREEN™ 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 prepare reagents for the assay:

- Thaw all kit components and hold calcineurin, calmodulin and 2x assay buffer on an ice bath; Store BIOMOL GREENTM reagent at room temperature (RT).
- 2. Add calmodulin to the 2x assay buffer: Dilute calmodulin (BML-SE101-9090) 1/50 in 2X assay buffer (BML-KI128) to required quantity (25 µl are required per assay well). For example, add 20 µl to 980 µl 2X assay buffer.
- Reconstitute substrate (RII phosphopeptide, BML-P160) with dH₂0 to 0.75 mM (1.64 mg/ml): Add 915 μl dH₂0 per 1.5 mg vial (10 μl are needed per assay well).

To prepare a standard curve:

- 4. Prepare 1 ml of 1X assay buffer (dilute 500 μ l of 2X assay buffer with 500 μ l dH₂O)
- Perform 1:1 serial dilutions of phosphate standard and an assay buffer blank. Concentrations of 40, 20, 10, 5, 2.5, 1.25 and 0.625 μM correspond to 2, 1, 0.5, 0.25, 0.125, 0.063 and 0.031 nmol PO₄ (see Table 1):
 - a) Add 50 μ l of 2X assay buffer (BML-KI128) to each wells A1, and A2 (2 nmol PO $_4$ standards).
 - Add 50 µl 1X assay buffer (prepared in step 4 above) to wells B1-H1 and wells B2-H2 (remaining standard concentrations)
 - c) Add 50 μ I of 80 μ M phosphate standard to well A1 and A2 of assay plate. Mix thoroughly by pipetting up and down several times.
 - d) Remove 50 µl from well A1 and add it to well B1. Mix thoroughly by pipetting up and down several times.
 - e) Remove 50 µl from well B1 and add it to well C1.
 - f) Mix thoroughly and repeat for wells D1-G1. At well G1, remove 50 μl and discard. DO NOT PROCEED TO WELL H1 (assay buffer blank). Final volume=50 μl.
 - g) Repeat serial dilution for the wells in column 2 (standard curve duplicates)

To prepare a time course/linearity assay:

- Add 25 µl 2X assay buffer (BML-Kl128) w/calmodulin (step 2) to microtiter plate wells designated for linearity assay (see Table 1).
- 7. Dilute the calcineurin (BML-SE163) to 8 U/µl, in 1X assay buffer, and add 5 µl diluted calcineurin to wells. Final amount of calcineurin= 40 U per well.
- 8. Add 10 µl dH₂O to each well.
- 9. Designate a reaction time to each well (e.g.: 60 min, 40 min, 30 min, 20 min, 10 min, 5 min, 2 min, 0 min).
- Equilibrate microtiter plate to reaction temperature (e.g.: 30 °C).
- 11. Start reaction by addition of 10 μl phosphopeptide substrate (BML-P160; 0.75 mM from step 3) at appropriate time point. Make the addition in the reverse time order such that all incubations end at the same time (e.g.: Add 60 min time pt. at t=0; add 5 min at t=55 min, etc.). Final substrate concentration= 0.15 mM.

To prepare a test sample/inhibition assay:

- 12. Add 25 µl assay buffer (BML-KI128) w/calmodulin (step 2) to wells in microtiter plate. See Table 1.
- Add 5 μl diluted calcineurin (BML-SE163) to wells (step 7).
 Final amount of calcineurin= 40 U per well.
- 14. Add 10 μl dH₂O to control wells.

- 15. Add 10 µl of test sample/inhibitor (dissolved in dH₂O) to test sample wells.
- 16. Allow test sample/inhibitor to equilibrate to reaction temperature (e.g.: 30°C) for 10 minutes.
- 17. Start reaction by addition of 10 μl phosphopeptide substrate (BML-P160; 0.75 mM from step 3). Final concentration= 0.15 mM. Allow reaction to proceed for a time period in which the reaction is linear (~10 min, see below).

To terminate reactions:

- 18. After incubating wells for desired duration, terminate reactions with 100 μl *BIOMOL GREEN™* reagent (BML-AK111-9090).
- 19. Allow color to develop 20-30 minutes, making sure all wells spend approximately the same time with the reagent before reading on microplate reader.
- 20. Read OD_{620nm} on microplate reader.
- 21. Perform data analysis (see below).

NOTE: Retain microplate for future use of unused wells!

TABLE 1. EXAMPLE OF MICROTITER PLATE SAMPLES.

Sample [†]	Std Curve	Time	Test Samples	
		course		
Well #	1,2	3,4	5,6	
Α	2 nmol PO ₄	60 min	Control	
В	1	40	Inhibitor/test sample	
С	0.5	30		
D	0.25	20		
E	0.125	10		
F	0.063	5		
G	0.031	2		
Н	0	0		

[†] For highest accuracy, perform all samples in duplicate.

TABLE 2. TYPICAL ASSAY COMPONENTS

	2X Assay Buffer w/CaM	Calcineurin (40U)	H₂O	Test compound	Substrate (0.75 mM)
CONTROL	25 µl	5 µl	10 µl	0	10 µl
TEST SAMPLE	25 µl	5 μΙ	0	10 μΙ	10 μΙ

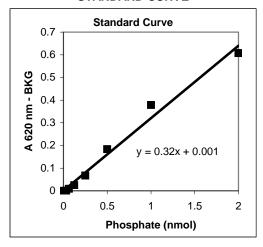
DATA ANALYSIS

Phosphate (PO₄) Standard Curve

- 1. Plot standard curve data as OD_{620nm} versus nmol PO₄ (Note that a background OD₆₂₀ value for 0 nmol PO₄ has been subtracted from all data. See Figure 1. Data may also be plotted without subtracting the background. In that case, however, one should also not subtract background from experimental OD₆₂₀ values before using the standard curve to convert them to nmol of PO₄.).
- 2. Obtain a line-fit to the data using an appropriate routine.
- 3. Use the slope and Y-intercept to calculate amount of phosphate released for other experimental data (e.g.: time course and experimental data).

NOTE: For highest accuracy, a standard curve must be performed for each new set of assay data. This will normalize for variations in free phosphate in samples, time of incubation with the BIOMOL GREENTM reagent, and other experimental factors.

FIGURE 1. BIOMOL GREEN™ PHOSPHATE
STANDARD CURVE



Conversion of OD620nm to Amount Phosphate Released

 Convert OD_{620nm} data into the amount of phosphate released using the standard curve line-fit data, from above:

Phosphate released = $(OD_{620nm} - Y_{int})/slope$

EXAMPLE:

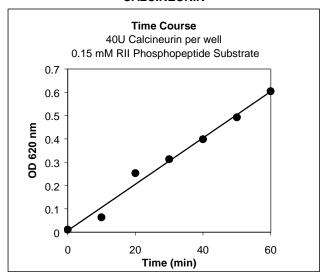
Std curve slope=0.3 OD $_{620nm}$ /nmol phosphate Std curve Yint=0.001 OD $_{620nm}$ Sample OD=0.4

Phosphate released=(0.4-0.001)/0.3 = 1.33 nmol

Time Course/Linearity Curve

- If the 0 time (Table 1, well# H3,4) has a significant value, subtract this number from all samples. This is background phosphate in the samples.
- 2. Plot OD_{620nm} versus reaction time. See Figure 2. Alternatively, the OD_{620nm} can be converted to phosphate released, as above.
- 3. Determine the reaction time range in which the amount of phosphate released is linear. In Figure 2, this range is from 0-60 min. This value is variable depending on reaction conditions and storage/handling of the calcineurin. The time range can be lengthened by decreasing the amount of calcineurin in the assay and lowering the assay temperature. For accurate results, it is important to perform inhibitor/agonist assays under linear assay conditions.

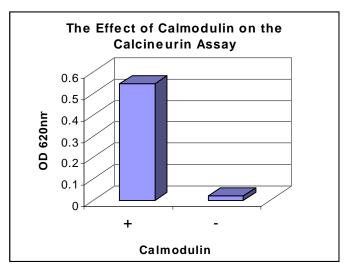
FIGURE 2. TIME COURSE OF PHOSPHATE RELEASED BY CALCINEURIN



Calmodulin Activation of Calcineurin Activity

 Figure 3 illustrates the activation of calcineurin's phosphatase activity by calmodulin. In the presence (+) of calmodulin, calcineurin's activity is high. In the absence (-) of calmodulin, calcineurin activity of relatively low.

FIGURE 3. CALMODULIN ACTIVATION OF CALCINEURIN PHOSPHATASE ACTIVITY



Literature Citations of Calcineurin Assay Kits

- B. Mehul et al. J. Biol. Chem. 2000 275 12841
- T. Taigen et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 2000 97 1196
- G. Mallert et al. Cell 2001 104 675
- M. Ichida and T. Finkel J. Biol. Chem. 2001 276 3524
- O. Bueno et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 2002 99 4586

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TRADEMARKS AND PATENTS

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NOTES



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