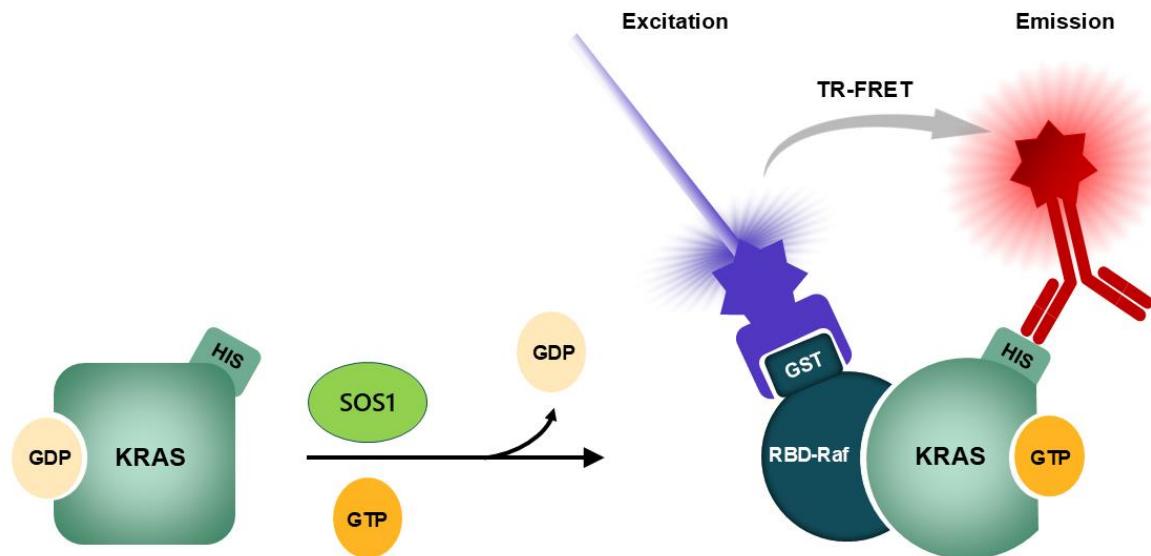


**Description**

The KRAS Isoform B Coupled Nucleotide Exchange TR-FRET Assay Kit is a TR-FRET (Time-Resolved Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer) assay kit designed for screening and profiling of KRAS Isoform B antagonists/inhibitors. It monitors the binding of an effector protein such as the Ras binding domain of RAF1, (RBD-cRaf) to KRAS. The KRAS Isoform B Coupled Nucleotide Exchange TR-FRET Assay Kit comes in a convenient 384-well format, with enough purified recombinant **GDP-loaded KRAS Isoform B**, GTP, exchange factor SOS1 (son of sevenless homolog 1) (amino acids 564-1049), an effector protein RBD-cRAF (amino acids 50-140), assay buffer and additives for 400 reactions.



*Figure 1: Illustration of the KRAS Isoform B Coupled Nucleotide Exchange TR-FRET Assay Kit principle.*

A sample containing GDP-loaded KRAS Isoform B is incubated with SOS1 and GTP, allowing nucleotide exchange. GDP-loaded KRAS Isoform B is in an inactive state and does not interact with the Ras-binding domain (RBD) of cRAF. SOS1 assists in the release of GDP from KRAS so that GTP can occupy the nucleotide binding pocket. This results in a conformational change in KRAS that permits its binding to RBD-cRAF. RBD-cRAF is then added to the reaction. After incubation, acceptor and donor dyes are added. The TR-FRET signal generated can be measured using a fluorescence plate reader. The signal intensity is proportional to the presence of GTP-bound KRAS.

**Background**

High levels of wild-type KRAS cause a slowing of cell replication and growth, and increased apoptosis. This can be induced by cellular stress, certain types of radiation, chemical signals, and other prompts. Wild-type KRAS may also protect against mutant KRAS over-activation by dimerizing with mutant KRAS protein. The study of differences in the behavior of the wild-type and mutated forms of KRAS is especially important since KRAS mutations are responsible for more than 30% of human cancers. Compounds that affect the nucleotide exchange (GDP to GTP) reaction provide a novel approach to the inhibition of tumor cell growth in KRAS-driven tumors. In 2021, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted approval for use of AMG510 (Sotorasib), a potent KRAS G12C inhibitor for non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer.

**Application(s)**

- Screen small molecule inhibitors or antagonists that affect KRAS Isoform B nucleotide-binding status in high throughput (HTS) applications.
- Counter-screen compounds that affect mutated forms of KRAS.

- **Supplied Materials**

Catalog #	Name	Amount	Storage
101522	GDP-loaded KRAS Isoform B, His-Tag*	5 µg	-80°C
101573	SOS1, FLAG-Tag*	50 µg	-80°C
100519	RBD-cRAF, GST-Tag*	5 µg	-80°C
79861-2	GTP (10 mM)	0.5 ml	-20°C
	Tb-labeled donor	2 x 10 µl	-20°C
	Anti-6His Acceptor Dye	2 x 10 µl	-20°C
82710	RBD-RAS Binding Buffer (Incomplete)	2 x 3 ml	-20°C
82735	0.5 M DTT	200 µl	-20°C
79311	3x Immuno Buffer 1	4 ml	-20°C
79969	White, nonbinding, low volume microtiter plate	1	Room Temp

\*The concentration of the protein is lot-specific and will be indicated on the tube.

#### Materials Required but Not Supplied

- Fluorescent microplate reader capable of measuring Time Resolved Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer (TR-FRET)
- Adjustable micropipettor and sterile filter tips
- Rotating or rocker platform

#### Storage Conditions



This assay kit will perform optimally for up to **6 months** from date of receipt when the materials are stored as directed. Avoid multiple freeze/ thaw cycles!

#### Safety



This product is for research purposes only and not for human or therapeutic use. This product should be considered hazardous and is harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, eyes, clothing, and if swallowed. If contact occurs, wash thoroughly.

#### Contraindications

- This kit is compatible with up to 1% final DMSO concentration.
- Compounds that are fluorescent may interfere with the results, depending on their spectral excitation and emission properties.
- It is recommended that the compound alone is tested to determine any potential interference of the compound on the assay results.

#### Assay Protocol

- All samples and controls should be tested in duplicate.
- The assay should include “Blank”, “Positive Control” and “Test Inhibitor” wells.
- We recommend preincubating the GDP-loaded KRAS Isoform B with inhibitors; however, it is acceptable to add the GTP and SOS1 without the preincubation step.

- We recommend using BI-2865 (#82711) as internal control. If not running a dose response curve for the control inhibitor, we recommend running the control inhibitor at 0.1x, 1x and 10X the IC<sub>50</sub> value shown in the validation data below.
- We recommend maintaining the diluted protein on ice during use.
- For detailed information on protein handling please refer to [Protein FAQs \(bpsbioscience.com\)](#).
- For instructions on how to prepare reagent dilutions please refer to [Serial Dilution Protocol \(bpsbioscience.com\)](#).

## Step 1

1. Prepare **Complete RBD-RAS Binding Buffer**: add 6 µl of 0.5 M DTT to 3 ml of RBD-RAS Binding Buffer (Incomplete). Mix well.
2. Thaw **GDP-loaded KRAS Isoform B** on ice. Briefly spin the tube containing the protein to recover the full content of the tube.
3. Dilute **GDP-loaded KRAS Isoform B** to 3 ng/µl in **Complete RBD-RAS Binding Buffer** (4 µl/well).
4. Add 4 µl/well of diluted **GDP-loaded KRAS Isoform B**.
5. Prepare the Test Inhibitor (2 µl per well): for a titration, prepare serial dilutions at concentrations 5-fold higher than the desired final concentrations. The final volume of the reaction is 10 µl.

5.1 If the Test Inhibitor is water-soluble: Prepare serial dilutions in Complete RBD-RAS Binding Buffer, 5-fold more concentrated than the desired final concentrations.

For the positive control and blank, use Complete RBD-RAS Binding Buffer (Diluent Solution).

### OR

5.2 If the Test inhibitor is soluble in DMSO: Prepare the test inhibitor at 100-fold the highest desired concentration in 100% DMSO, then dilute the inhibitor 20-fold in Complete RBD-RAS Binding Buffer to prepare the highest concentration of the 5-fold intermediate dilutions. The concentration of DMSO is now 5%.

Prepare serial dilutions of the Test Inhibitor at 5-fold the desired final concentrations using 5% DMSO in Complete RBD-RAS Binding Buffer to keep the concentration of DMSO constant.

For positive control and blank, prepare 5% DMSO in Complete RBD-RAS Binding Buffer (vol/vol) so that all wells contain the same amount of DMSO (Diluent Solution).

*Note: The final concentration of DMSO should not exceed 1%.*

6. Add 2 µl of 5-fold intermediate serial dilutions of the Test Inhibitor to the “Test Inhibitor” wells.
7. Add 2 µl of Diluent Solution to the “Blank” and “Positive Control” wells.
8. Briefly centrifuge the plate and incubate for 30 minutes at Room Temperature (RT).

9. Thaw **GTP (10 mM)** and keep it on ice.
10. Thaw **SOS1** on ice. Briefly spin the tube containing the protein to recover the full content of the tube.
11. Dilute **SOS1** to a concentration of 120 ng/μl with Complete RBD-RAS Binding Buffer (1 μl/well).
12. Prepare a GTP and SOS1 Mix (2 μl/well): N wells × (1 μl of diluted SOS1 + 1 μl of 10 mM GTP).
13. Initiate the exchange reaction by adding 2 μl of GTP and SOS1 Mix to the “Test Inhibitor” and “Positive Control” wells.
14. Add 2 μl of Complete RBD-RAS Binding Buffer to the “Blank” wells.
15. Briefly centrifuge the plate and incubate at RT for 30 minutes.
16. Thaw **RBD-cRAF** on ice. Briefly spin the tube containing the protein to recover the full content of the tube.
17. Dilute **RBD-cRAF** to a concentration of 3.6 ng/μl with Complete RBD-RAS Binding Buffer (2 μl/well).
18. At the end of the 30 minutes incubation with SOS1/GTP, initiate the reaction by adding 2 μl of the diluted **RBD-cRAF** to all wells.
19. Briefly centrifuge the plate and incubate at RT for 30 minutes.

Component	Blank	Positive Control	Test Inhibitor
Diluted GDP-loaded KRAS Isoform B (3 ng/μl)	4 μl	4 μl	4 μl
Test Inhibitor	-	-	2 μl
Diluent Solution	2 μl	2 μl	-
30 minutes at Room Temperature			
GTP (10 mM)/SOS1 (120 ng/μl) Mix	-	2 μl	2 μl
Complete RBD-RAS Binding Buffer	2 μl	-	-
30 minutes at Room Temperature			
Diluted RBD-cRAF (3.6 ng/μl)	2 μl	2 μl	2 μl
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 μl</b>	<b>10 μl</b>	<b>10 μl</b>

#### Step 2:

1. Dilute **3X Immuno Buffer** 3-fold with deionized water to prepare **1X Immuno Buffer**.
2. Dilute **Tb-labeled Donor** and **Anti-6His Acceptor Dye** 200-fold, together, with **1x Immuno Buffer** (you will need 10 μl of Donor/Acceptor Mix per well).

*Note: Make only enough as needed for the assay; store the remaining stock solution in aliquots at -20°C (minimum volume of 5 μl/aliquot).*

3. Add 10 μl of Donor/Acceptor Mixture to each well.

4. Incubate at RT for 60 minutes with slow agitation.
5. Read the TR-FRET signal in a microtiter-plate reader under settings described below (settings may need optimization depending on the instrument).
6. The “Blank” value should be subtracted from all other values.

### Instrument Settings

Two sequential measurements should be conducted. Tb-donor emission should be measured at 620 nm followed by dye-acceptor emission at 665 nm. Data analysis is performed using the TR-FRET ratio (665 nm emission/620 nm emission).

Reading Mode	Time Resolved
Excitation Wavelength	340 (20 nm bandwidth)
Emission Wavelength	620 (10 nm bandwidth)
Lag Time	60 $\mu$ s
Integration Time	500 $\mu$ s
Excitation Wavelength	340 (20 nm bandwidth)
Emission Wavelength	665 (10 nm bandwidth)
Lag Time	60 $\mu$ s
Integration Time	500 $\mu$ s

### CALCULATING RESULTS

Data analysis is performed using the TR-FRET ratio (665 nm emission/620 nm emission).

$$FRET = \frac{S_{665}}{S_{620}}$$

When percentage activity is calculated, the FRET value from the Blank (it is expected that Blank and Negative Control have a similar values) can be set as zero percent activity and the FRET value from the positive control can be set as one hundred percent activity.

$$\% \text{ Activity} = \frac{FRET_S - FRET_{blank}}{FRET_P - FRET_{blank}} \times 100\%$$

$FRET_S$  = FRET value for samples of Test Inhibitor,  $FRET_{blank}$  = FRET value for the Blank, and  $FRET_P$  = FRET value for the Positive Control (no inhibitor).

### Example Results

## KRAS Coupled Nucleotide Exchange

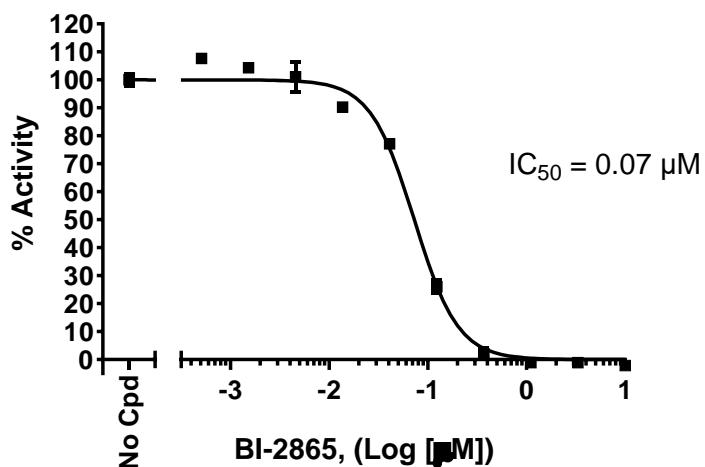


Figure 2: Effect of KRAS inhibitors on the nucleotide exchange of KRAS Isoform B.

Inhibition of the nucleotide exchange of KRAS Isoform B was evaluated in the presence of increasing concentrations of BI-2865 (#82711), a pan-KRAS inhibitor.

Data shown is representative. For lot-specific information, please contact BPS Bioscience, Inc. at [support@bpsbioscience.com](mailto:support@bpsbioscience.com)

### Troubleshooting Guide

Visit [bpsbioscience.com/assay-kits-faq](https://bpsbioscience.com/assay-kits-faq) for detailed troubleshooting instructions. For all further questions, please email [support@bpsbioscience.com](mailto:support@bpsbioscience.com)

### References

Vasta J.D., et al., 2022. *Nature Chem Biol* 18(6): 596-604.  
 Nuevo-Tapioles C. and Philips M.R., 2022. *Front Cell Dev Biol* 10: 1033348

### Related Products

Products	Catalog #	Size
KRAS Isoform B Coupled Nucleotide Exchange Assay Kit	78583	384 reactions
KRAS(G12V) Isoform B Coupled Nucleotide Exchange Assay Kit	78825	384 reactions
KRAS(G12C) Isoform A Coupled Nucleotide Exchange TR-FRET Assay Kit	82709	384 reactions
KRAS(G12C) Coupled Nucleotide Exchange Assay Kit	78004	384 reactions
KRAS (G12C), Isoform A, His-Tag, BODIPY-GDP Loaded	100537	20 μg
KRAS (G12C), Isoform A, His-Tag, GDP-Loaded	100640	4 x 50 μg

Version 112024