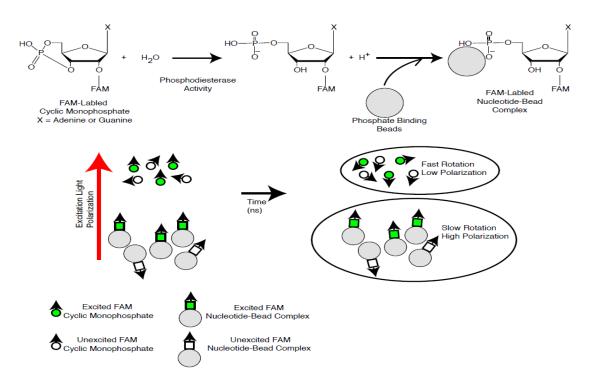


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# Data Sheet PDE1A Assay Kit Catalog # 60310

**DESCRIPTION:** Phosphodiesterases (PDEs) play an important role in dynamic regulation of cAMP and cGMP signaling. PDE1A1 is a calmodulin-dependent PDE and expressed in lung and heart. PDE1A1 is believed to regulate vascular smooth muscle contraction and may play a role in sperm function. The *PDE1A Assay Kit* is designed for identification of PDE1A inhibitors using fluorescence polarization. The assay is based on the binding of a fluorescent nucleotide monophosphate generated by PDE1A1 to the binding agent.

Phosphodiesterases catalyze the hydrolysis of the phosphodiester bond in dye-labeled cyclic monophosphates. Beads selectively bind the phosphate group in the nucleotide product. This increases the size of the nucleotide relative to unreacted cyclic monophosphate. In the polarization assay, dye molecules with absorption transition vectors parallel to the linearly-polarized excitation light are selectively excited. Dyes attached to the rapidly-rotating cyclic monophosphates will obtain random orientations and emit light with low polarization. Dyes attached to the slowly-rotating nucleotide-bead complexes will not have time to reorient and therefore will emit highly polarized light.



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The PDE1A inhibitor screening assay kit comes in a convenient 96-well format, including purified PDE1A1 enzyme, fluorescently labeled PDE1A substrate (cAMP), binding agent, and PDE assay buffer for 100 enzyme reactions. The key to the *PDE1A Assay Kit* is the specific binding agent. Using this kit, only two simple steps on a microtiter plate are required for PDE1A reactions. First, the fluorescently labeled cAMP is incubated with a sample containing PDE1A1 for 1 hour. Second, a binding agent is added to the reaction mix to produce a change in fluorescent polarization. The FP signal is measured using a fluorescent microplate reader capable of measuring fluorescence polarization.

#### **COMPONENTS:**

Catalog #	Component	Amount	Storage	
60010	PDE1A1 recombinant enzyme	1 µg	-80°C	
60200	FAM-Cyclic-3', 5'-AMP: 20 µM	50 µl	-80°C	
60393	PDE assay buffer	25 ml	-20°C	(Avoid
60390	Binding Agent	100 µl	+4°C	freeze/ thaw
60391	Binding Agent Diluent (cAMP)	10 ml	+4°C	cycles!)
79685	Black, low binding NUNC microtiter	1	Room	
	plate		temp.	

#### MATERIALS OR INSTRUMENTS REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED:

Fluorescent microplate reader capable of measuring fluorescence polarization

**APPLICATIONS:** Great for screening small molecular inhibitors for drug discovery and HTS applications.

**STABILITY:** 6 months from date of receipt when stored as directed.

**REFERENCE(S):** Bender. A., et al. Pharmacol. Rev. 2006; **58:** 488-520.

#### **ASSAY PROTOCOL:**

All samples and controls should be tested in duplicate.

# Step 1:

- 1) Dilute 20 µM FAM-Cyclic-3',5'-AMP substrate stock solution 100-fold with PDE buffer to make a 200 nM solution. Make only a sufficient quantity needed for the assay; store remaining stock solution in aliquots at -20°C.
- 2) Add 25 µl of FAM-Cyclic-3',5'-AMP (200 nM) to each well designated "Substrate Control", "Positive Control", and "Test Inhibitor". Add 25 µl of PDE assay buffer to each well designated "Blank".

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- 3) Add 5 µl of inhibitor solution to each well designated "Test Inhibitor". Add 5 µl of the same solution without inhibitor (inhibitor buffer) to the "Blank", "Substrate Control" and "Positive Control".
- 4) Add 20 µl of PDE assay buffer to the wells designated as the "Blank" and "Substrate Control".
- 5) Thaw PDE1A1 on ice. Upon first thaw, briefly spin tube containing enzyme to recover the full contents of the tube. Aliquot PDE1A1 enzyme into single-use aliquots. Store remaining undiluted enzyme in aliquots at -70°C immediately. *Note: PDE1A1 is very sensitive to freeze/thaw cycles. Do not re-use thawed aliquots or diluted enzyme.*
- 6) Dilute PDE1A1 in PDE buffer to 500 pg/µl (10 ng/reaction) in PDE buffer\*. Initiate reaction by adding 20 µl of diluted PDE1A1 to the wells designated for the "Positive Control" and "Test Inhibitor". Discard any remaining diluted enzyme after use. \*Note: optimal enzyme concentration may vary with the specific activity of the enzyme.

7) Incubate at room temperature for 1 hour.

	Blank	Substrate Control	Positive Control	Test Inhibitor
FAM-Cyclic-3',5'-AMP (200 nM)	ı	25 µl	25 µl	25 µl
PDE assay buffer	45 µl	20 µl	_	_
Test Inhibitor	ı	-	_	5 µl
Inhibitor Buffer (no inhibitor)	5 µl	5 µl	5 µl	_
PDE1A1 (500 pg/µl)	-	_	20 µl	20 µl
Total	50 µl	50 μl	50 µl	50 µl

# Step 2:

- 1) Shake the tube containing the binding agent to ensure it is thoroughly mixed. Mix **binding agent** thoroughly and dilute **binding agent** 1:100 with the cAMP binding agent diluent.
- 2) Add 100 µl diluted binding agent to each well. Incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes with slow shaking.
- 3) Read the fluorescent polarization of the sample in a microtiter-plate reader capable of excitation at wavelengths ranging from 485 ± 5 nm and detection of emitted light ranging from 528 ± 10 nm. Blank value is subtracted from all other values.

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#### **CALCULATING RESULTS:**

# **Definition of Fluorescence Polarization:**

$$P = \frac{I_{II} - I_{\perp}}{I_{II} + I_{\perp}}$$

Where  $I_{\parallel}$  = Intensity with polarizers parallel and  $I_{\perp}$ = Intensity with polarizers perpendicular. Most instruments display fluorescence polarization in units of mP.

$$mP = \left(\frac{I_{II} - I_{\perp}}{I_{II} + I_{\perp}}\right) x \ 1000$$

The equation above assumes that light is transmitted equally well through both parallel and perpendicular oriented polarizers. In practice, this is generally not true and a correction must be made to measure the absolute polarization state of the molecule. This correction factor is called the "G Factor".

$$mP = \left(\frac{\mathbf{I}_{II} - G(\mathbf{I}_{\perp})}{\mathbf{I}_{II} + G(\mathbf{I}_{\perp})}\right) x \ 1000$$
 OR  $mP = \left(\frac{G(\mathbf{I}_{II}) - \mathbf{I}_{\perp}}{G(\mathbf{I}_{II}) + \mathbf{I}_{\perp}}\right) x \ 1000$ 

The G-factor is instrument-dependent and may vary slightly depending upon instrument and conditions. Please check the manual of your instrument to obtain the information about the establishment of the G-factor.

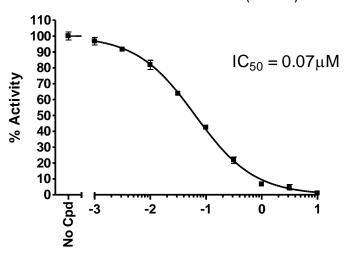
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# **EXAMPLE OF ASSAY RESULTS:**

# PDE1A1 Activity

Substrate Conc. = 100nM (cAMP)



Bay 60-7550, (Log [μM])

Inhibition of PDE1A1 by Bay 60-7550, measured using the *PDE1A Assay Kit*, BPS Bioscience # 60310. Fluorescence polarization was measured at 528 nm using a Tecan M1000 fluorescent microplate reader. *Data shown is lot-specific. For lot-specific information, please contact BPS Bioscience, Inc. at info @bpsbioscience.com* 



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# **RELATED PRODUCTS:**

<u>Product</u>	Catalog #	Size
PDE1A1	60010	<u>10 μ</u> g
PDE1B	60011	10 µg
PDE1C	60013	10 µg
PDE2A1	60020	5 µg
PDE3A	60030	10 µg
PDE1B Assay Kit	60311	96 rxns.
PDE1C Assay Kit	60312	96 rxns.
PDE2A Assay Kit	60320	96 rxns.
PDE3A Assay Kit	60330	96 rxns.
PDE4A Assay Kit	60340	96 rxns.
PDE5A Assay Kit	60350	96 rxns.
PDE10A Assay Kit	60400	96 rxns.
PDE11A Assay Kit	60411	96 rxns.
FAM-cAMP Substrate	60200	100 nmole.