

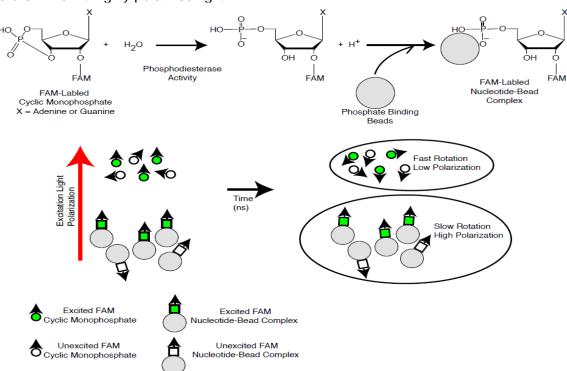
6042 Cornerstone Court W, Ste B San Diego, CA 92121

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# Data Sheet PDE7B Assay Kit Catalog # 60371

**DESCRIPTION:** Phosphodiesterases (PDEs) play an important role in dynamic regulation of cAMP and cGMP signaling. PDE7B is highly expressed in the pancreas and in other various tissues. Inhibition of PDE7B leads to induction of apoptosis. The *PDE7B Assay Kit* is designed for identification of PDE7B inhibitors using fluorescence polarization. The assay is based on the binding of a fluorescent nucleotide monophosphate generated by PDE7B 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 PDE7B inhibitor screening assay kit comes in a convenient 96-well format, including purified PDE7B enzyme, fluorescently labeled PDE7B substrate (cAMP), binding agent, and PDE assay buffer for 100 enzyme reactions. The key to the *PDE7B Assay Kit* is the specific binding agent. Using this kit, only two simple steps on a microtiter plate are required for PDE7B reactions. First, the fluorescently labeled cAMP is incubated with a sample containing PDE7B 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	
60071	PDE7B 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, microtiter plate	1	Room	
			temp.	

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

Fluorescent microplate reader capable of measuring fluorescence polarization

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

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

## REFERENCE(S):

- 1. Hetman, J. et al. (2000) PNAS. 97 (1): 472-6.
- 2. Ikeda, M. et al. (2010) Biol. Psychiatry. 67 (3): 263-9.

# **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.
- 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 PDE7B on ice. Upon first thaw, briefly spin tube containing enzyme to recover the full contents of the tube. Aliquot PDE7B enzyme into single-use aliquots. Store remaining undiluted enzyme in aliquots at -80°C immediately. Note: PDE7B is very sensitive to freeze/thaw cycles. Do not re-use thawed aliquots or diluted enzyme.
- 6) Dilute PDE7B in PDE buffer to 5 pg/μl (100 pg/reaction) in PDE buffer\*. Initiate reaction by adding 20 μl of diluted PDE7B 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	1	ı	5 µl
Inhibitor Buffer (no inhibitor)	5 µl	5 μΙ	5 µl	-
PDE7B (5 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  $485 \pm 5$  nm and detection of emitted light ranging from  $528 \pm 10$  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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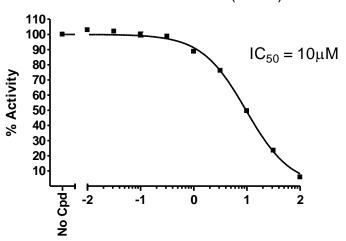
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# **EXAMPLE OF ASSAY RESULTS:**

# **PDE7B Activity**

Substrate Conc. = 100nM (cAMP)



Dipyridamole, (Log [μM])

Inhibition of PDE7B by Dipyridamole, measured using the *PDE7B Assay Kit*, BPS Bioscience # 60371. 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* 

#### **RELATED PRODUCTS:**

<u>Product</u>	Catalog #	<u>Size</u>
PDE7B	60071	10 μg
PDE8A1	60080	10 μg
PDE4A1A	60040	10 μg
PDE4B1	60041	10 µg
PDE7A	60070	10 μg
PDE1B Assay Kit	60311	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.
PDE8A Assay Kit	60380	96 rxns.
PDE10A Assay Kit	60400	96 rxns.
FAM-cAMP Substrate	60200	100 nmole.