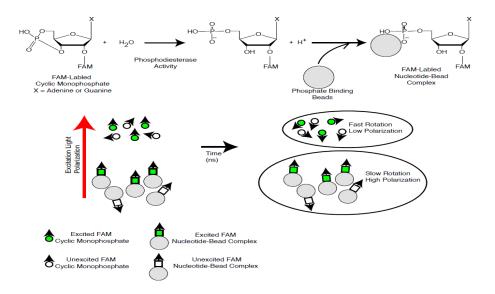


# Data Sheet Mouse PDE3A1 Assay Kit Catalog #79606 Size: 96 reactions

**DESCRIPTION:** Phosphodiesterases (PDEs) play an important role in the dynamic regulation of cAMP and cAMP signaling. Mouse PDE3A, also known as cAMP-inhibited phosphodiesterase, has been implicated in cardiovascular function and fertility. The Mouse PDE3A1 Assay Kit is designed for identification of inhibitors of Mouse PDE3A1 using fluorescence polarization. The assay is based on the binding of a fluorescent nucleotide monophosphate generated by Mouse PDE3A1 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 Mouse PDE3A1 *Assay Kit* comes in a convenient 96-well format, with purified Mouse PDE3A1 enzyme, fluorescently labeled substrate (cAMP), binding agent, and PDE assay buffer for 100 enzyme reactions. The key to the *Mouse PDE3A1 Assay Kit* is the specific binding agent. Using this kit, only two simple steps on a microtiter plate are required for Mouse PDE3A1 reactions. First, the fluorescently labeled cAMP is incubated with a sample containing Mouse PDE3A1 for 1 hour. Second, a binding agent is added to the reaction mix to produce a change in fluorescent polarization that can then be measured using a fluorescence reader equipped for the measurement of fluorescence polarization. The Fluorescence Polarization signal is measured using a fluorescence microplate reader capable of measuring fluorescence polarization.

# COMPONENTS:

Catalog #	Component	Amount	Sto	rage
60036	Mouse PDE3A1 recombinant enzyme	>1 µg	-80°C	
60200	FAM-Cyclic-3´, 5´-AMP (20 µM)	50 µl	-80°C	(Avoid
60393	PDE assay buffer	25 ml	-20°C	freeze/
60390	Binding Agent	100 µl	+4°C	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 to measure fluorescence polarization. Adjustable micropipettor and sterile tips. 1,4-Dithiothreitol (DTT) 1 M in anhydrous DMSO.

#### **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.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Nazir, M., et al. 2017. Exp Cell Res. Dec 15;361(2):308-315

2. Vandeput F, et al. 2013. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. Dec 3;110(49):19778-83.

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# ASSAY PROTOCOL: All samples and controls should be tested in duplicate.

# Step 1:

- Dilute 20 μM FAM-Cyclic-3', 5'-AMP stock 100-fold with PDE assay buffer to make a 200 nM solution. Make only sufficient quantity needed for the assay; store remaining 20 μM stock solution in aliquots at -20°C.
- 2) Dilute 1M 1,4-Dithiothreitol (DTT) 1:500 into the diluted **FAM-Cyclic-3´,5´-AMP**. For example, add 10 μl DTT (1M) to 5 ml of diluted FAM-Cyclic-3´, 5´-GMP (200 nM).
- Add 25 µl of FAM-Cyclic-3´,5´-AMP (200 nM) to each well designated "Positive Control," "Test Inhibitor," and "Substrate Control."
- 4) Add 45 μl of **PDE assay buffer** to each well designated "Blank" and add 20 μl of **PDE assay buffer** to each well designated "Substrate Control."
- 5) Add 5 μl of inhibitor solution to each well designated "Test Inhibitor." For the wells labeled "Positive Control," "Substrate Control," and "Blank," add 5 μl of the same solution without inhibitor (inhibitor buffer).
- 6) Thaw **Mouse PDE3A1** on ice. Upon first thaw, briefly spin tube containing enzyme to recover the full contents of the tube. Aliquot **Mouse PDE3A1** enzyme into single-use aliquots. Store remaining undiluted enzyme in aliquots at -80°C immediately. *Note: Mouse PDE3A1 is very sensitive to freeze/thaw cycles. Do not re-use thawed aliquots or diluted enzyme.*

	Positive Control	Test Inhibitor	Substrate Control	"Blank" Negative Control
FAM-Cyclic-3',5'-AMP (200 nM)	25 µl	25 µl	25 µl	-
PDE assay buffer	-	-	20 µl	45 µl
Inhibitor (in PDE assay buffer)	-	5 µl	-	-
Inhibitor Buffer (no inhibitor)	5 µl	-	5 µl	5 µl
Mouse PDE3A1 (2.5 pg/µl)	20 µl	20 µl	_	_
Total	50 µl	50 µl	50 µl	50 µl

7) Dilute Mouse PDE3A1 in PDE assay buffer to 2.5 pg/µl (0.05 ng/reaction)\*. Initiate reaction by adding 20 µl of Mouse PDE3A1 (2.5 pg/µl) to the wells designated "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.

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- 8) Incubate the plate at room temperature for 1 hour. **Step 2:**
- 1) Mix Binding Agent thoroughly and dilute Binding Agent 1:100 with Binding Agent Diluent.
- Add 100 µl of diluted **Binding Agent** to each microwell. Incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes with slow shaking.
- 3) Read the fluorescent polarization of the sample in a microtiter-plate reader equipped for the measurement of fluorescence polarization, 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.

# CALCULATING RESULTS: Definition of Fluorescence Polarization

P = \_\_\_\_\_\_

where  $I_{\parallel}$  = Intensity with polarizers parallel and  $I_{\perp}$ = Intensity with polarizers perpendicular.

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".

FP(measured) = ([I<sub>I</sub>]-G\*[ I⊥]) \* 1000

([I<sub>I</sub>]+G\*[ I⊥])

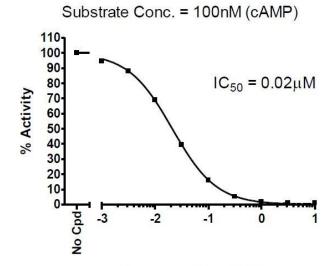
The G-factor is instrument-dependent and may vary slightly depending upon instrument and conditions. Please check the manual of your instrument to obtain the information about the establishment of the G-factor.

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# EXAMPLE OF ASSAY RESULTS:

# **Mouse PDE3A Activity**



#### Cilostamide, (Log [µM])

Inhibition of Mouse PDE3A1 by Cilostamide measured using the *Mouse PDE3A1 Assay Kit*, BPS Bioscience #79606. 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 :								
Product Name	Catalog #	<u>Size</u>						
PDE3A (Mouse)	60036	5 µg						
PDE3A (Human)	60030	10 µg						
PDE3A (669-end) (Human)	60032	5 µg						
PDE3B (Human)	60031	10 µg						
PDE Assay Kit	60300	96 rxns.						
PDE1B Assay Kit	60311	96 rxns.						
PDE3A Assay Kit	60330	96 rxns.						
PDE3B Assay Kit	60331	96 rxns.						
PDE4A Assay Kit	60340	96 rxns.						
PDE4D Assay Kit	60345	96 rxns.						
PDE10A Assay Kit	60400	96 rxns.						
PDE3A TR-FRET Assay Kit	60706	96 rxns.						
FAM-cAMP Substrate	60200	100 nmol						

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6042 Cornerstone Court W, Ste B San Diego, CA 92121 **Tel:** 1.858.202.1401 **Fax:** 1.858.481.8694 **Email:** info@bpsbioscience.com

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