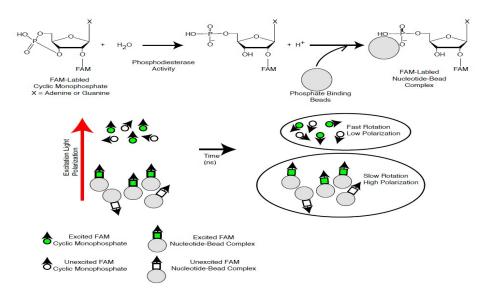


Data Sheet PDE4B3 Assay Kit Catalog # 79574 Size: 96 reactions

DESCRIPTION: Phosphodiesterases (PDEs) play an important role in dynamic regulation of cAMP and cGMP signaling. PDE4 selective inhibitors are currently in clinical trials for the treatment of diseases related to inflammatory disorders. PDE4B3 mRNA is readily expressed in both oligodendrocytes and neurons and it is the first cAMP-specific phosphodiesterase to be associated with hippocampal long-term potentiation (LTP), the most prominent cellular model for learning and memory formation. The PDE4B3 Assay Kit is designed for identification of inhibitors of PDE4B3 using fluorescence polarization. The assay is based on the binding of a fluorescent nucleotide monophosphate generated by PDE4B3 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 *PDE4B3 Assay Kit* comes in a convenient 96-well format, with purified PDE4B3 enzyme, fluorescently labeled PDE4B3 substrate (cAMP), binding agent, and PDE assay buffer for 100 enzyme reactions. The key to the *PDE4B3 Assay Kit* is the specific binding agent. Using this kit, only two simple steps on a microtiter plate are required for PDE4B3 reactions. First, the fluorescently labeled cAMP is incubated with a sample containing PDE4B3 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.

COMPONENTS:

Catalog #	Component	Amount	Storage	
11675	PDE4B3 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).

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. Johansson EM, *et al.*, Glia. 2012 Dec; **60**(12):1815-25.

2. Ahmed T, et al., Neuroscience. 2003; 117(3):627-38.

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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´-AMP (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 **PDE4B3** on ice. Upon first thaw, briefly spin tube containing enzyme to recover the full contents of the tube. Aliquot **PDE4B3** enzyme into single-use aliquots. Store remaining undiluted enzyme in aliquots at -80°C immediately. *Note: PDE4B3 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	Ι	5 µl	5 µl
PDE4B3 (2.5 pg/µl)	20 µl	20 µl		_
Total	50 µl	50 µl	50 µl	50 µl

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- 7) Dilute PDE4B3 in PDE assay buffer to 2.5 pg/µl (0.05 ng/reaction)*. Initiate reaction by adding 20 µl of PDE4B3 (1 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.
- 8) Incubate at room temperature for 1 hour.

Step 2:

- 1) Mix Binding Agent thoroughly and dilute Binding Agent 1:100 with Binding Agent Diluent.
- 2) 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

I_I - I⊥ P = _____

|_∥ + |⊥

where I_{I} = 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".

 $FP(measured) = ([I_{I}]-G^{*}[I_{\perp}])$

* 1000

([I_I]+G*[I⊥])

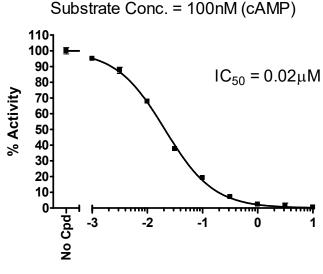
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The G-factor is instrument-dependent and may vary slightly depending upon instrument and conditions. Please check the manual of your instrument to obtain the information about the establishment of the G-factor.

EXAMPLE OF ASSAY RESULTS:

PDE4B3 Activity



Apremilast, (Log [µM])

Inhibition of PDE4B3 by Apremilast measured using the *PDE4B3 Assay Kit*, BPS Bioscience #79574. 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 :		
Product Name	<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Size</u>
PDE4A1A	60040	10 µg
PDE4B1	60041	10 µg
PDE4B2	60042	5 µg
Dog PDE4B	60055	5 µg
Rat PDE4B	60049	5 µg
PDE4C1	60044	5 µg
PDE4D2	60048	5 µg
PDE4D3	60046	5 µg
PDE4D7	60047	5 µg
PDE Assay Kit	60300	96 rxns.
PDE4B2 Assay Kit	60343	96 rxns.
PDE4A1A Assay Kit	60340	96 rxns.
PDE4D2 Assay Kit	60345	96 rxns.
PDE4D Cell-Based Activity Assay Kit	60505	500 rxns.

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