

Email: support@bpsbioscience.com

Data Sheet

ARE Reporter Kit Nrf2 (Antioxidant Pathway) Catalog #: 60514

Background

The Nrf2 antioxidant response pathway plays an important role in the cellular antioxidant defense. Nrf2, a basic leucine zipper transcription factor, induces the expression of antioxidant and phase II enzymes by binding to the ARE (antioxidant response element) region of the gene promoter. Under basal conditions, Nrf2 is retained in the cytosol by binding to the cytoskeletal protein Keap1. Upon exposure to oxidative stress and other ARE activators, Nrf2 is released from Keap1 and translocates to nucleus, where it can bind to the ARE, leading to the expression of antioxidant and phase II enzymes that protect the cell from oxidative damage.

Description

The ARE Reporter kit is designed for monitoring the activity of the Nrf2 antioxidant pathway in cultured cells. The kit contains a transfection-ready ARE luciferase reporter vector, which is an Nrf2 pathway-responsive reporter. This reporter contains a firefly luciferase gene under the control of multimerized ARE responsive elements located upstream of a minimal promoter. The ARE reporter is premixed with a constitutively-expressing *Renilla* luciferase vector that serves as an internal control for transfection efficiency.

The kit also includes a non-inducible firefly luciferase vector premixed with constitutively-expressing *Renilla* luciferase vector as negative control. The non-inducible luciferase vector contains a firefly luciferase gene under the control of a minimal promoter, without any additional response elements. This negative control is critical to determining pathway-specific effects and background luciferase activity.

Application

- Monitor Nrf2 antioxidant response pathway activity.
- Screen for activators or inhibitors of the Nrf2 antioxidant response pathway.
- Study effects of RNAi or gene overexpression on the activity of the Nrf2 pathway.



6405 Mira Mesa Blvd Ste 100 San Diego, CA 92121 **Tel:** 1.858.202.1401

Fax: 1.858.481.8694

Email: support@bpsbioscience.com

Components

Specification	Amount	Storage
ARE luciferase reporter vector +	500 μl	-20°C
constitutively expressing Renilla luciferase vector	(60 ng DNA/ μl)	
Non-inducible luciferase vector +	500 μΙ	-20°C
	(60 ng DNA/ μl)	
	ARE luciferase reporter vector + constitutively expressing Renilla luciferase vector	ARE luciferase reporter vector + 500 μl (60 ng DNA/ μl) luciferase vector Non-inducible luciferase vector + 500 μl (60 ng DNA/ μl) constitutively expressing Renilla (60 ng DNA/ μl)

Note: These vectors are ready for transient transfection. They are NOT SUITABLE for transformation and amplification in bacteria.

Materials Required but Not Supplied

- Mammalian cell line and appropriate cell culture medium
- 96-well tissue culture plate or 96-well tissue culture treated white clear-bottom assay plate
- Transfection reagent for mammalian cell line [We use Lipofectamine™ 2000 (Life technologies # 11668027). However, other transfection reagents work equally well.]
- Opti-MEM I Reduced Serum Medium (Life technologies #31985-062)
- TWO-step luciferase assay system:
 TWO-Step Luciferase (Firefly & Renilla) Assay System (BPS Bioscience #60683): This
 system assays cells directly in growth medium. It can be used with any luminometer.
 Automated injectors are not required.
- Luminometer

Generalized Transfection and Assay Protocols

The following procedure is designed to transfect the reporter to HepG2 cells using Lipofectamine 2000 in a 96-well format. To transfect cells in different tissue culture formats, adjust the amounts of reagents and cell number in proportion to the relative surface area. If using a transfection reagent other than Lipofectamine 2000, follow the manufacturer's transfection protocol. Transfection conditions should be optimized according to the cell type and study requirements.

All amounts and volumes in the following setup are given on a per-well basis.

- 1. One day before transfection, seed cells at a density of \sim 35,000 cells per well in 100 μ l of growth medium.
- 2. Next day, for each well, prepare complexes as follows:
 - a. Dilute DNA mixtures in 15 µl of Opti-MEM I medium (antibiotic-free). Mix gently.



Email: support@bpsbioscience.com

Depending upon the experimental design, the DNA mixtures may be any of following combinations:

- 1 μl of Reporter (component A); in this experiment, the control transfection is 1 μl of Negative Control Reporter (component B).
- 1 μI of Reporter (component A) + experimental vector expressing gene of interest; in this experiment, the control transfection is: 1 μI of Reporter (component A) + negative control expression vector, 1 μI of Negative Control Reporter (component B) + experimental vector expressing gene of interest, and 1 μI of Negative Control Reporter (component B) + negative control expression vector.
- 1 μI of Reporter (component A) + specific siRNA; in this experiment, the control transfection is: 1 μI of Reporter (component A) + negative control siRNA, 1 μI of Negative Control Reporter (component B) + specific siRNA, and 1 μI of Negative Control Reporter (component B) + negative control siRNA.

Note: we recommend setting up each condition in at least triplicate and preparing transfection cocktail for multiple wells to minimize pipetting errors.

b. Mix Lipofectamine 2000 gently before use, then dilute 0.35 µl of Lipofectamine 2000 in 15 µl of Opti-MEM I medium (antibiotic-free). Incubate for 5 minutes at room temperature.

Note: Prepare this dilution cocktail in volumes sufficient for the whole experiment.

- c. After the 5 minute incubation, combine the diluted DNA with diluted Lipofectamine 2000. Mix gently and incubate for 25 minutes at room temperature.
- 6. Add the 30 µl of complexes to each well containing cells and medium. Mix gently by tapping the plate.
- 7. Incubate cells at 37°C in a CO₂ incubator overnight.
- 8. The next day, induce the ARE reporter with medium containing activators of the Nrf2 pathway. Incubate cells at 37°C in a CO₂ incubator for ~ 16 to 24 hours, then perform the TWO-Step Luciferase (Firefly & Renilla) Assay System following the protocol on the BPS data sheet (BPS Cat. #60683).



Email: support@bpsbioscience.com

Sample protocol to determine the effect of antioxidant inducers on ARE reporter activity in HepG2 cells

- 1. One day before transfection, seed HepG2 cells at a density of 35,000 cells per well into white clear-bottom 96-well plate in 100 μ l of growth medium (MEM/EBSS (Hyclone #SH30024.01), 10% FBS, 1% non-essential amino acids, 1 mM Na-pyruvate, 1% Pen/Strep). Incubate cells overnight at 37°C in a CO₂ incubator.
- 2. The next day, transfect 1 μ l of ARE reporter (component A) into cells following the procedure in **Generalized Transfection and Assay Protocols.**
- 3. Incubate cells at 37° in a CO₂ incubator overnight.
- 4. The next day after transfection, dilute antioxidant inducer, DL-Sulforaphane, in growth medium to 10 μ M. Remove medium from cells and add 50 μ l of diluted DL-Sulforaphane to wells. The final DMSO concentration is 0.1%.

Add 50 μ l of growth medium with 0.1% of DMSO to the unstimulated control wells. Add 50 μ l of growth medium with 0.1% of DMSO to cell-free control wells (to determine background luminescence).

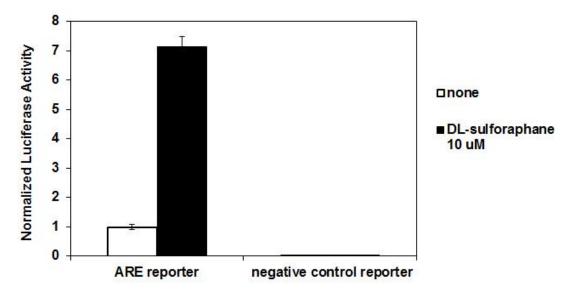
Set up each treatment in at least triplicate.

- 5. Incubate cells at 37° C in a CO_2 incubator for ~ 16 to 24 hours.
- 6. Perform TWO-step luciferase assay using TWO-Step Luciferase (Firefly & Renilla) Assay System (BPS Bioscience #60683): Dilute 100x Firefly Luciferase Reagent Substrate (Component B) into Firefly Luciferase Reagent Buffer (Component A). Add 50 μl of Firefly Luciferase reagent per well and rock at room temperature for ~15 minutes, then measure firefly luminescence using a luminometer. Dilute 100x Renilla Luciferase Reagent Substrate (Component D) into Renilla Luciferase Reagent Buffer (Component C). Add 50 μl of Renilla Luciferase reagent per well, rock at room temperature for ~1 minute and measure Renilla luminescence.
- 7. To obtain the normalized luciferase activity for the ARE reporter, subtract the background luminescence, then calculate the ratio of firefly luminescence from ARE reporter to *Renilla* luminescence from the control *Renilla* luciferase vector.



Email: support@bpsbioscience.com

Figure 1. DL-Sulforaphane, an antioxidant inducer, induces the expression of ARE reporter in HepG2 cells. The results are shown as normalized ARE luciferase reporter activity.



References

Lee JM *et.al.* (2004) An important role of Nrf2-ARE pathway in the cellular defense mechanism. *J. Biochem. Mol. Biol.* **37(2):** 139-143.

Dinkova-Kostova AT *et.al.* (2002) Direct evidence that sulfhydryl groups of Keap1 are the sensors regulating induction of phase 2 enzymes that protect against carcinogens and oxidants. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* **99(18):** 11908-11913.

Related Products

<u>Product</u>	Cat. #	<u>Size</u>
ARE Reporter – Hep G2 Cell line	60513	2 vials
TCF/LEF Reporter Kit	60500	500 rxns.
Notch1/CSL Reporter Kit	60509	500 rxns.
SRE Reporter Kit	60511	500 rxns.
AP1 Reporter Kit	60612	500 rxns.
SBE Reporter Kit	60654	500 rxns.
FOXO Reporter Kit	60643	500 rxns.
TWO-Step Luciferase (Firefly & Renilla) Assay System	60683-1	10 mL
TWO-Step Luciferase (Firefly & Renilla) Assay System	60683-2	100 mL
TWO-Step Luciferase (Firefly & Renilla) Assay System	60683-3	1 L