



SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

Description

The PDE4D7 Assay Kit is a fluorescence polarization (FP), homogeneous, 96-well assay kit designed for the screening and profiling of PDE4D7 (Phosphodiesterase 4D7) inhibitors. This assay takes advantage of a specific fluorescent phosphate-binding nanoparticle. The kit contains enough purified recombinant human PDE4D7, fluorescent probe, PDE assay buffer, Binding Agent, and diluent for 100 reactions.

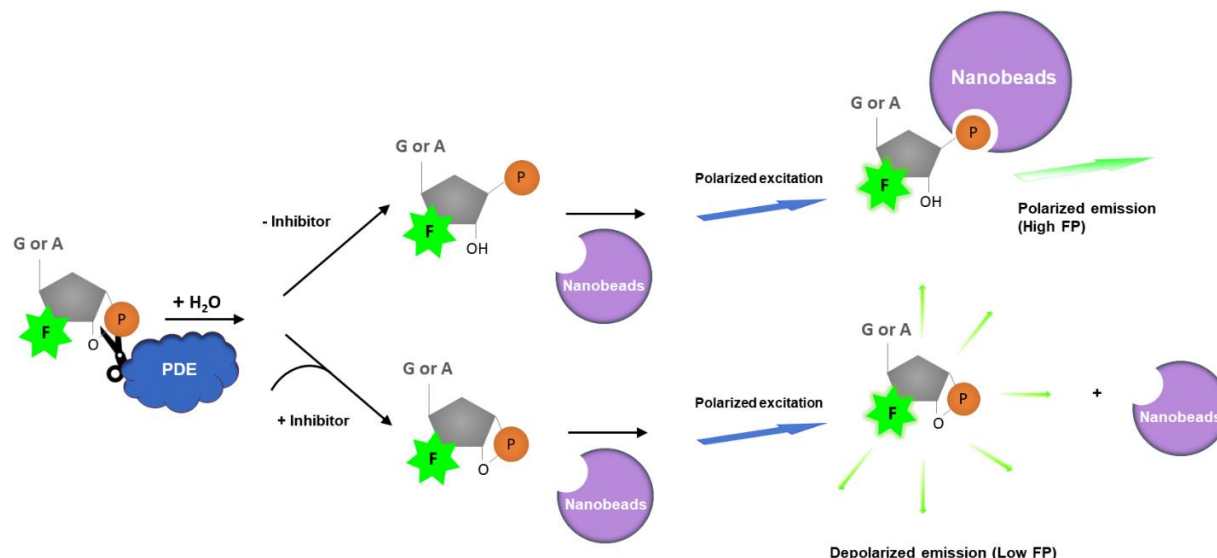


Figure 1: Illustration of the PDE4D7 Assay Kit principle.

The assay uses a fluorescein-labeled cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP-FAM for PDE4D7), in which the phosphate group is engaged within the cyclic nucleotide. This is a very small molecule that rotates fast (low FP). PDE4D7 catalyzes the hydrolysis of the phosphodiester bond in the cyclic nucleotide and frees the phosphate group. In a second step the free phosphate group is recognized by a specific phosphate-binding nanobead (Binding Agent) leading to the formation of a large complex, with restricted movement (high FP). FP is proportional to PDE4D7 activity.

This assay requires a fluorescent microplate reader capable of measuring fluorescence polarization (FP) and equipped with the required parts to read the FP signal. For more information FP technology, visit our Tech Note: [FP, assay principles and applications](#).

Background

Phosphodiesterases (PDEs) play an important role in the dynamic regulation of the second messengers cAMP (cyclic adenosine monophosphate) and cGMP (cyclic guanosine monophosphate) signaling, by hydrolyzing them. The PDE superfamily is composed of 11 families, with PDE4, 7 and 8 being cAMP-specific hydrolases, and thus regulating positive and negative responses to it. PDE4 is the second most abundant PDE in cardiovascular tissues. PDE4, is a cAMP-specific PDE and the largest PDE subfamily with over 35 different isoforms and as such, the most widely characterized PDE isoenzyme. PDE4 proteins are involved in cancer, depression, autism, and inflammation. Inhibitors of PDE4 are being used for the treatment of psoriasis, COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) and atopic dermatitis. PDE4D plays multiple roles, contributing to cell adhesion, migration, proliferation and angiogenesis. PDE4D is found in the brain and thought to contribute to the formation of long-term memory by increasing the levels of cAMP, which promotes the activation of PKA (protein kinase A) and activate CREB (cAMP response element binding protein). This protein has been linked to cancer, and in lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) the PDE4D/IL-23/IL-9 axis seems to be required for CTL (cytotoxic T lymphocytes) action on the cancer

cells. Targeting PDE4D may thus be a therapeutic strategy in Alzheimer's disease (AD). A deeper understanding of PDE4D functions is still required and the development of PDE4D inhibitors may prove beneficial for treatment of PDE4D related disorders. PDE4 inhibitor roflumilast has been approved for the treatment of chronic obstructive lung disease.

Applications

Study enzyme kinetics and screen small molecule inhibitors for drug discovery in high throughput screening (HTS) applications.

Supplied Materials

Catalog #	Name	Amount	Storage
60047	PDE4D7, GST-Tag*	>1 µg	-80°C
60200	FAM-Cyclic-3', 5'-AMP**	1.2 nmoles**	-80°C
60393	PDE Assay Buffer (Incomplete)	25 ml	-20°C
60390	PDE Binding Agent	100 µl	4°C
60391	Binding Agent Diluent (cAMP)	10 ml	4°C
82735	0.5 M DTT	200 µl	-20°C
79685	Low binding, black 96-well plate	1	Room Temp.

* The concentration of protein is lot-specific and will be indicated on the tube containing the protein.

** FAM-Cyclic-3', 5'-AMP is provided as a powder. Vial will need to be resuspended in 600 µl of Complete PDE Assay Buffer before use.

Materials Required but Not Supplied

- Adjustable micropipettor and sterile tips
- Rotating or rocker platform
- Fluorescent microplate reader capable of measuring fluorescence polarization ($\lambda_{\text{ex}}=470$ (5 nm bandwidth) and detection at $\lambda_{\text{em}}=528$ (10 nm bandwidth)

Stability



This assay kit will perform optimally for up to **6 months** from date of receipt when the materials are stored as directed.

Safety



This product is for research purposes only and not for human or therapeutic use. This product should be considered hazardous and is harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, eyes, clothing, and if swallowed. If contact occurs, wash thoroughly.

Contraindications

- The final concentration of DMSO in the assay should not exceed 1%.
- Fluorescent compounds that have $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=470$ nm and detection at $\lambda_{\text{em}}=528$ nm can interfere with the readouts.

- It is recommended that the compound alone is tested to determine any potential interference of the compound on the assay results.

Assay Protocol

- All samples should be run in duplicate while controls should be performed in quadruplicate.
 - The assay should include “Blank”, “Reference Control” (minimum FP), “Positive Control” (maximum FP), and “Test Inhibitor” conditions.
 - It is recommended all controls are run side by side as they may be necessary for result calculation.
 - We recommend using Roflumilast (#27645) as an internal control for the assay. If not running a dose response curve for the control inhibitor, run at 0.1X, 1X and 10X the IC₅₀ value shown in the validation data below.
 - We recommend maintaining the diluted protein on ice during use.
 - For detailed information on protein handling please refer to [Protein FAQs \(bpsbioscience.com\)](https://www.bpsbioscience.com/protein-faqs).
 - For instructions on how to prepare reagent dilutions please refer to [Serial Dilution Protocol \(bpsbioscience.com\)](https://www.bpsbioscience.com/serial-dilution-protocol).
1. Prepare Complete PDE Assay Buffer by adding 20 µl of 0.5M DTT to 10 ml of PDE Assay Buffer (Incomplete).
 2. Thaw **PDE4D7** on ice. Briefly spin the tube containing the enzyme to recover its full content.
 3. Dilute PDE4D7 with Complete PDE Assay Buffer to 20 pg/µl (40 µl/well), by performing a serial dilution. For instructions on how to prepare reagent dilutions please refer to Serial Dilution Protocol (bpsbioscience.com).
 4. Add 40 µl diluted PDE4D7 to the “Positive Control” and “Test Inhibitor” wells.
 5. Add 45 µl of Complete PDE Assay Buffer to the “Blank” wells.
 6. Add 40 µl of Complete PDE Assay Buffer to the “Reference Control” wells.
 7. Prepare the Test Inhibitor (5 µl/well): for a titration prepare serial dilutions at concentrations 10-fold higher than the desired final concentrations. The final volume of the reaction is 50 µl.

7.1 If the Test Inhibitor is water-soluble, prepare serial dilutions 10-fold more concentrated than the desired final concentrations in Complete PDE Assay Buffer.

For the positive and negative controls, use Complete PDE Assay Buffer as Diluent Solution.

OR

7.2 If the Test inhibitor is soluble in DMSO, prepare the inhibitor in 100% DMSO at a concentration 100-fold higher than the highest desired concentration, then dilute the inhibitor 10-fold in Complete PDE Assay Buffer to prepare the highest concentration of the 10-fold intermediate dilutions. The concentration of DMSO is now 10%.

Use 10% DMSO in Complete PDE Assay Buffer (vol/vol) for the serial dilution to keep the concentration of DMSO constant.

For positive and negative controls, prepare 10% DMSO in Complete PDE Assay Buffer (vol/vol) so that all wells contain the same amount of DMSO (Diluent Solution).

Note: The final concentration of DMSO should not exceed 1%.

8. Add 5 μ l of the inhibitor serial dilution to the "Test Inhibitor" wells.
9. Add 5 μ l of the Diluent Solution to the "Blank", "Reference Control", and "Positive Control" wells.
10. Resuspend one vial of FAM-Cyclic-3', 5'-AMP in 600 μ l of Complete PDE Assay Buffer to make a 2 μ M solution.
11. Initiate the reaction by adding 5 μ l of FAM-Cyclic-3',5'-AMP (2 μ M) to each well designated for the "Reference Control", "Positive Control", and "Test Inhibitor".
12. Incubate at Room Temperature (RT) for 1 hour.

Component	Blank	Reference Control	Positive Control	Test Inhibitor
FAM-Cyclic-3', 5'-AMP	-	5 μ l	5 μ l	5 μ l
Complete PDE Assay Buffer	45 μ l	40 μ l	-	-
Test Inhibitor	-	-	-	5 μ l
Diluent Solution	5 μ l	5 μ l	5 μ l	-
Diluted PDE4D7 (20 pg/ μ l)	-	-	40 μ l	40 μ l
Total	50 μl	50 μl	50 μl	50 μl

13. Gently mix the tube containing the **PDE Binding Agent** and dilute 100-fold with **Binding Agent Diluent (cAMP)** (100 μ l/well).
14. Add 100 μ l of diluted PDE Binding Agent to each well.
15. Incubate at RT for 30 minutes with gentle agitation (*Note: The signal is stable from 20 to 60 minutes*).
16. Read FP in a fluorescence plate reader capable of measuring fluorescence polarization (λ_{ex} = 470 (5 nm bandwidth); λ_{em} = 528 (10 nm bandwidth)) **and set to FP**.
17. Subtract the "Blank" value from all other values.

Calculating Results

Fluorescence polarization is a measure of the amount of molecular rotation that takes place in the time between excitation and emission of the fluorescence probe. It can be determined from the measurements of perpendicular (I_{\perp}) and parallel (I_{\parallel}) fluorescence intensity values emitted by the probe relative to the direction of the polarized excitation light (Figure 2).

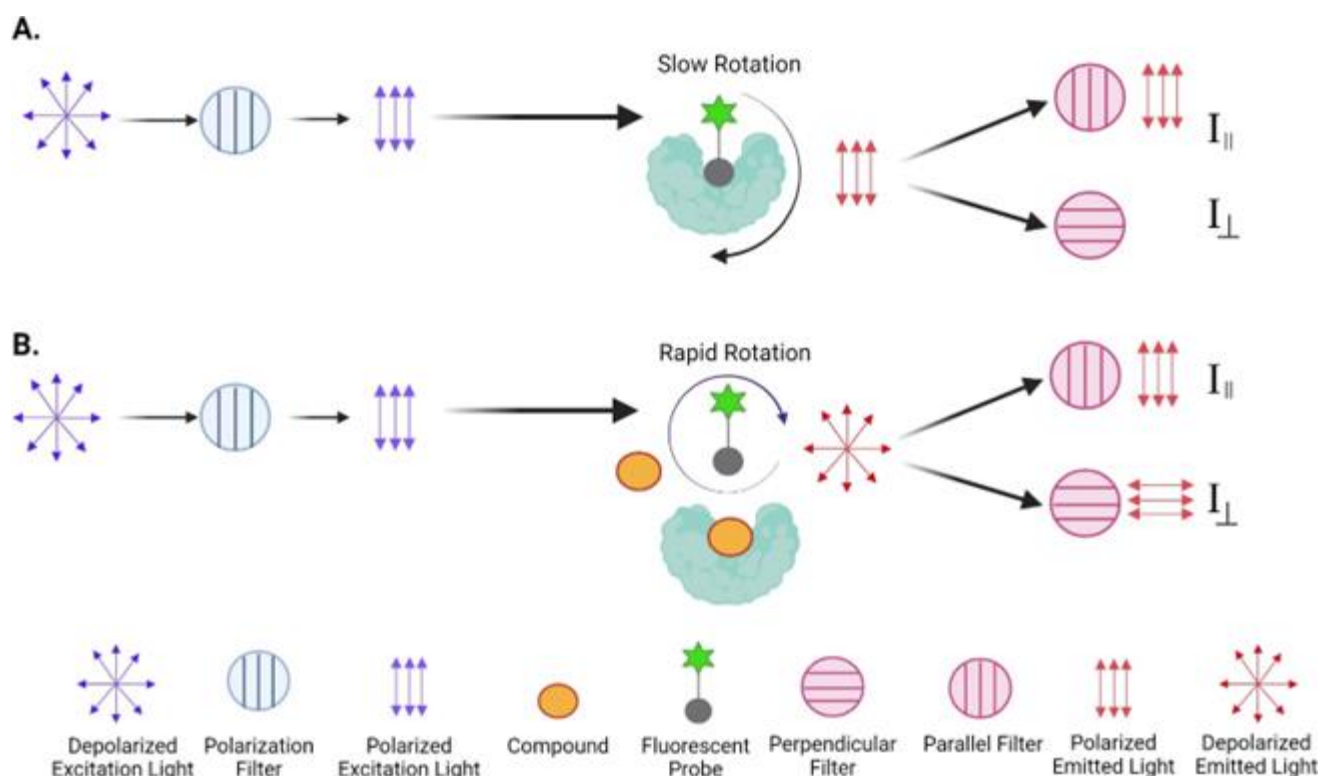


Figure 2: Fluorescence polarization principle.

A. When the fluorescently labeled probe binds to a larger protein it creates a complex of a big molecular weight that has a slow rotation ability. In this state the probe has a reduced rotational diffusion so when it is excited by polarized light, it still emits highly polarized light with a degree of polarization that is inversely proportional to the rate of molecular rotation.

B. In the presence of a compound that has affinity for the protein, the fluorescent probe remains in solution and can rotate rapidly. Unbound probe has a high rotational diffusion so when it is excited by the polarized light it emits light in orientations that can be detected by both the perpendicular and parallel filters.

Polarization is defined as the difference between the emission intensities of parallel fluorescence ($I_{||}$) and perpendicular fluorescence (I_{\perp}), divided by the total fluorescence emission intensity. The polarization value (P) being a ratio of light intensities, is a dimensionless number, often expressed in milli P units where 1 P unit = 1000 mP units. To calculate P one has to take into consideration that light is not transmitted equally well through both parallel and perpendicular channels and therefore a correction must be made. This correction factor is called the "G Factor" (G) and it is specific to the instrument used. mP can thus be calculated using the following formula:

$$mP = \left(\frac{I_{||} - G(I_{\perp})}{I_{||} + G(I_{\perp})} \right) \times 1000$$

Modern instruments usually have the G factor pre-calculated and can automatically calculate fluorescence polarization for your experiments. If you need to determine, set up or calculate the G factor please refer to your instrument manual (the instrument manual should contain information about how to establish the G-factor) or check our FAQ section ([FAQs \(bpsbioscience.com\)](https://www.bpsbioscience.com/FAQs)).

For accurate calculations it is necessary to provide the correct plate schematic when setting up your instrument, with defined positions for the “Blank” and “Reference” (also known as Substrate Control) wells, and to ensure that the emission intensities from the “Blank” wells are subtracted from all other wells prior to further data analysis.

We encourage you to analyze raw data and if appropriate to exclude those “Blank” or “Reference” wells that show aberrant readouts prior to mP determination.

The % of Activity can be calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ of Activity} = \frac{(\text{mP value from Test Inhibitor} - \text{mP value from Reference Control})}{(\text{mP value from Positive Control} - \text{mP value from Reference Control})} \times 100$$

Example of Assay Results

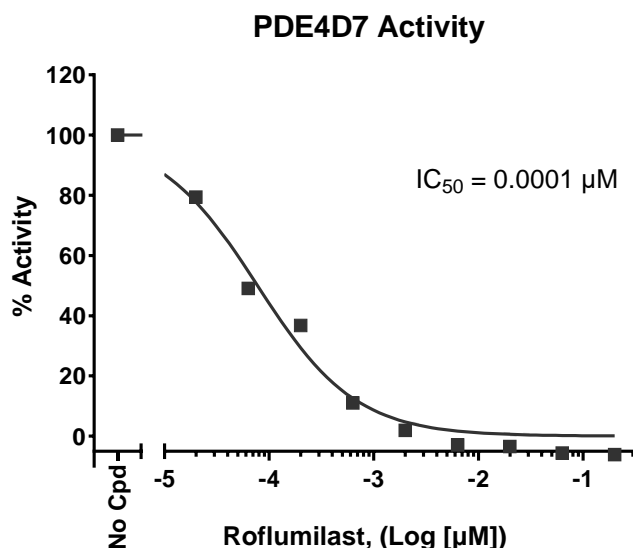


Figure 3: Inhibition of PDE4D7 by Roflumilast.

PDE4D7 was incubated with increasing concentrations of Roflumilast (#27645) in the presence of 200 nM FAM-Cyclic-3', 5'-AMP substrate. Fluorescence Polarization was measured using a Tecan M1000 fluorescent microplate reader. Results are expressed in % activity, in which FP in the absence of inhibitor (positive control) is set to 100%.

Data shown is representative. For lot-specific information, contact BPS Bioscience, Inc. at support@bpsbioscience.com

Troubleshooting Guide

Visit bpsbioscience.com/assay-kits-faq for detailed troubleshooting instructions. For further questions, email support@bpsbioscience.com

References

Lai S., *et al.*, 2020 *Oncogene* 39(19):3791-3801.

Tibbo A. and Baillie G., 2020 *Cells* 9(5):1254.

Related Products

Products	Catalog #	Size
PDE4B1 Assay Kit	79558	96 reactions
PDE4A1 Assay Kit	60340	96 reactions
PDE4B3 Assay Kit	79754	96 reactions
PDE4B2 Assay Kit	60343	96 reactions
PDE4C Assay Kit	60384	384 reactions
PDE4D2 Assay Kit	60345	96 reactions

Version 031025