

**Cynomolgus Monkey Pregnane X Receptor
(nr1i2, PXR, SXR)
Reporter Assay System**

3x 32 Assays in 96-well Format
Product # C07001-32

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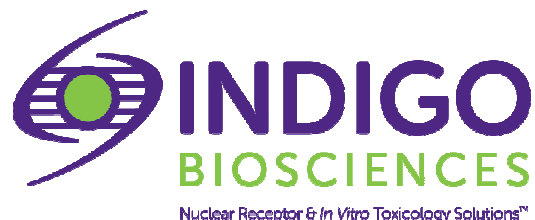
Technical Manual
(version 7.2i)

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Cynomolgus Monkey PXR Reporter Assay System 3x 32 Assays in 96-well Format

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I. Description

▪ The Assay System ▪

This assay system utilizes proprietary human cells engineered to provide constitutive, high-level expression of the **Cynomolgus Monkey Pregnane X Receptor** (nr1i2), a ligand-dependent transcription factor commonly referred to as **PXR**. PXR is also known as the Steroid and Xenobiotic sensing nuclear Receptor (SXR).

INDIGO's Reporter Cells express a hybrid form of the monkey PXR. The N-terminal sequence encoding the PXR DNA binding domain (DBD) has been substituted with that of the yeast GAL4-DBD. The native PXR ligand binding domain (LBD) and other C-terminal domains remain intact and functional. Ligand interaction activates the receptor, causing it to bind to the GAL4 DNA binding sequence, which is functionally linked to a resident luciferase reporter gene. Thus, quantifying changes in luciferase activity in the treated reporter cells provides a sensitive surrogate measure of the changes in PXR activity. The principal application of this assay kit is in the screening of test samples to quantify any functional activity, either agonist or antagonist, that they may exert against monkey PXR.

PXR Reporter Cells are prepared using INDIGO's proprietary **CryoMite™** process. This cryo-preservation method yields exceptional cell viability post-thaw, and provides the convenience of immediately dispensing healthy, division-competent reporter cells into assay plates. There is no need for cumbersome intermediate treatment steps such as spin-and-rinse of cells or viability determinations prior to assay setup.

INDIGO Bioscience's Nuclear Receptor Assays are all-inclusive cell-based assay systems. In addition to PXR Reporter Cells, this kit provides two optimized media for use during cell culture and in diluting the user's test samples, a reference agonist, Luciferase Detection Reagent, and a cell culture-ready assay plate.

▪ The Assay Chemistry ▪

INDIGO's nuclear receptor assay kits capitalize on the extremely low background, high-sensitivity, and broad linear dynamic range of bio-luminescence reporter gene technology.

Reporter Cells incorporate the cDNA encoding beetle luciferase, a 62 kD protein originating from the North American firefly (*Photinus pyralis*). Luciferase catalyzes the mono-oxidation of D-luciferin in a Mg^{+2} -dependent reaction that consumes O_2 and ATP as co-substrates, and yields as products oxyluciferin, AMP, PP_i , CO_2 , and photon emission. Luminescence intensity of the reaction is quantified using a luminometer, and is reported in terms of Relative Light Units (RLU's).

INDIGO's Nuclear Receptor Assay kits feature a luciferase detection reagent specially formulated to provide stable light emission between 5 and 90+ minutes after initiating the luciferase reaction. Incorporating a 5 minute reaction-rest period ensures that light emission profiles attain maximal stability, thereby allowing assay plates to be processed in batch. By doing so, the signal output from all sample wells, from one plate to the next, may be directly compared within an experimental set.

▪ Preparation of Test Compounds ▪

Small molecule test compounds are typically solvated in DMSO at high concentrations; ideally 1,000x-concentrated stocks relative to the highest desired treatment concentration in the assay. Using high-concentration stocks minimizes DMSO carry-over into the assay plates. Immediately prior to setting up an assay, the master stocks are serially diluted using one of two alternative strategies:

1.) As described in *Step 7* and depicted in Appendix 1 for the reference agonist SR12813, **Compound Screening Medium (CSM)** may be used as the diluent to make serial dilutions of test compounds to achieve the desired final assay concentration series.

Alternatively, if test compound solubility is expected to be problematic, 2.) DMSO may be used to make serial dilutions, thereby generating 1,000x-concentrated stocks for each independent test concentration. Treatment media are then prepared using CSM to make final 1,000-fold dilutions of the prepared DMSO dilution series.

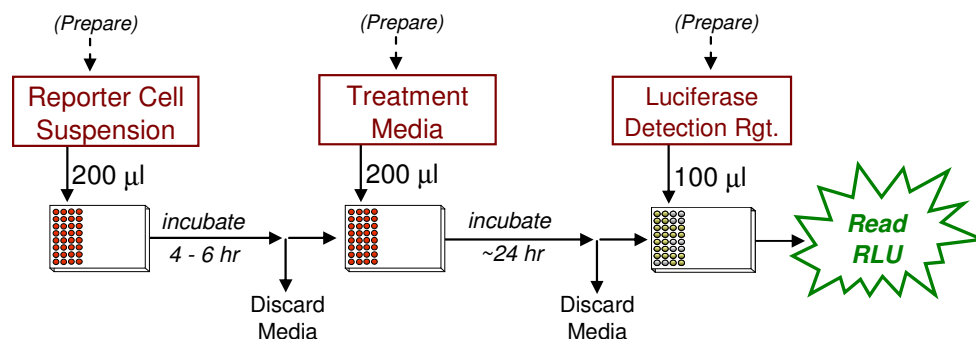
Regardless of the dilution method used, the final concentration of total DMSO carried over into assay wells should not exceed 0.4%. Significant DMSO-induced cytotoxicity can be expected above 0.4%.

NOTE: CSM is formulated to help stabilize hydrophobic test compounds in the aqueous environment of the assay mixture. Nonetheless, high concentrations of extremely hydrophobic test compounds diluted in CSM may lack long-term stability and/or solubility, especially if further stored at low temperatures. Hence, it is recommended that test compound dilutions are prepared in CSM immediately prior to assay setup and are considered to be 'single-use' reagents.

▪ Assay Scheme ▪

Figure 1. Assay workflow.

In brief, 200 μ l of Reporter Cells is dispensed into wells of the assay plate and pre-incubated for 4 - 6 hours. Following the pre-incubation period, culture media are discarded and 200 μ l/well of the prepared 1x-concentration treatment media are added. Following 22 - 24 hours incubation, treatment media are discarded and Luciferase Detection Reagent is added. The intensity of light emission (in units of 'Relative Light Units'; RLU) from each assay well is quantified using a plate-reading luminometer.



▪ Assay Performance ▪

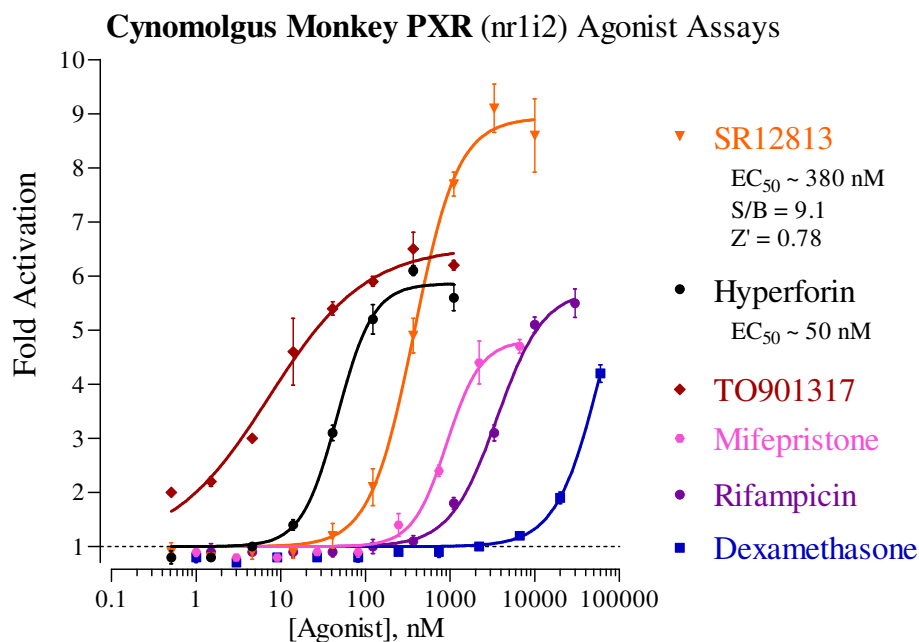


Figure 2. Agonist dose-response analyses of Monkey PXR.

Performance of the monkey PXR assay using the reference agonists SR12813 (provided), hyperforin dicyclohexylammonium (Enzo Life Sciences), TO901317, rifampicin and dexamethasone (Cayman Chemical). Luminescence was quantified using a GloMax-Multi+ luminometer (Promega). Average relative light units (RLU) and corresponding standard deviation (SD) values were determined for each treatment concentration ($n \geq 6$). Fold-activation and Z' values were calculated as described by Zhang, *et al.* (1999)¹. Non-linear regression and EC₅₀ analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism software. High Z' scores confirm the robust performance of this assay.

¹ Zhang JH, Chung TD, Oldenburg KR. (1999) A Simple Statistical Parameter for Use in Evaluation and Validation of High Throughput Screening Assays. *J Biomol Screen.*:4(2), 67-73.

$$Z' = 1 - [3 * (SD^{\text{Control}} + SD^{\text{Background}}) / (RLU^{\text{Control}} - RLU^{\text{Background}})]$$

II. Product Components & Storage Conditions

This Monkey PXR Assay kit contains materials to perform three distinct groups of assays in a 96-well plate format. Reagents are configured so that each group will comprise 32 assays. If desired, however, reagents may be combined to perform either 64 or 96 assays.

The aliquots of Reporter Cells are provided as single-use reagents. Once thawed, reporter cells can NOT be refrozen or maintained in extended culture with any hope of retaining downstream assay performance. Therefore, extra volumes of these reagents should be discarded after assay setup.

Assay kits are shipped on dry ice. Upon receipt, individual kit components may be stored at the temperatures indicated on their respective labels. Alternatively, the entire kit may be further stored at -80°C.

To ensure maximal viability, "Reporter Cells" must be maintained at -80°C until immediately prior to use.

The date of product expiration is printed on the Product Qualification Insert (PQI) enclosed with each kit.

<u>Kit Components</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Storage Temp.</u>
▪ Monkey PXR Reporter Cells	1 x 2.0 mL	-80°C
▪ Cell Recovery Medium (CRM)	2 x 10.5 mL	-20°C
▪ Compound Screening Medium (CSM)	1 x 45 mL	-20°C
▪ SR12813, 10 mM (in DMSO; reference agonist)	1 x 30 µL	-20°C
▪ Detection Substrate	3 x 2.0 mL	-80°C
▪ Detection Buffer	3 x 2.0 mL	-20°C
▪ Plate frame	1	ambient
▪ Snap-in, 8-well strips (white, sterile, collagen-coated wells)	12	-80°C

NOTE: This Assay kit contains 8-well strips that have been collagen-coated and dried; these strip wells should be stored frozen (-20°C or colder) until use.

III. Materials to be Supplied by the User

The following materials must be provided by the user, and should be made ready prior to initiating the assay procedure:

DAY 1

- dry ice bucket (*Step 2*)
- cell culture-rated laminar flow hood.
- 37°C, humidified 5% CO₂ incubator for mammalian cell culture.
- 37°C water bath.
- 70% alcohol wipes
- 8-channel electronic, repeat-dispensing pipettes & sterile tips
- disposable media basins, sterile.
- sterile multi-channel media basins (such as the Heathrow Scientific "Dual-Function Solution Basin"), *or* sterilized 96 deep-well blocks (*e.g.*, Axygen Scientific, #P-2ML-SQ-C-S), *or* appropriate similar vessel for generating dilution series of reference and test compound(s).
- *Optional:* clear 96-well assay plate, sterile, *collagen-coated*, for viewing cells on *Day 2*.

DAY 2 plate-reading luminometer.

IV. Assay Protocol

Review the entire Assay Protocol before starting. Completing the assay requires an overnight incubation. *Steps 1-11* are performed on **Day 1**, requiring less than 2 hours of bench work and a 4 hr incubation step to complete. *Steps 12-17* are performed on **Day 2** and require less than 1 hour to complete.

▪ A word about Antagonist-mode assay setup ▪

Receptor inhibition assays expose the Reporter Cells to a constant, sub-maximal concentration (typically between EC₅₀ – EC₈₅) of a known agonist AND the test compound(s) to be evaluated for antagonist activity. This monkey PXR Assay kit includes a 10 mM stock solution of **SR12813** an agonist of monkey PXR that may be used to setup antagonist-mode assays. 800 nM SR12813 approximates EC₇₀₋₈₀ in this cell-based assay. Hence, it presents a reasonable assay concentration of agonist to be used when screening test compounds for inhibitory activity.

Add the challenge agonist to a bulk volume of **CSM** at an EC₅₀ – EC₈₅ concentration. This medium is then used to prepare serial dilutions of test compounds to achieve the desired respective final assay concentrations. This is an efficient and precise method of setting up PXR antagonist assays, and it is the method presented in *Step 7b* of this protocol.

DAY 1 Assay Protocol: All steps must be performed using aseptic technique.

1.) Remove the **2 tubes** of **Cell Recovery Medium (CRM)** from freezer storage, thaw and equilibrate to 37°C using a water bath.

2.) **Rapid Thaw of the Reporter Cells:** *First*, retrieve the two tubes of **CRM** from the 37°C water bath and sanitize their outside surfaces with a 70% ethanol swab.

Second, retrieve **Reporter Cells** from -80°C storage: 1 tube for 32 assay wells, 2 tubes for 64 assay wells, or 3 tubes for 96 assay wells. *Without delay*, perform a rapid thaw of the frozen cells by transferring **6.4 ml** of pre-warmed CRM into each tube of frozen cells. Recap the tube of Reporter Cells and immediately place it in a 37°C water bath for 5 - 10 minutes. The resulting volume of cell suspension will be **7.0 ml** per tube.

3.) Retrieve the tube of Reporter Cell Suspension from the water bath and sanitize the outside surface with a 70% alcohol swab.

4.) If more than one tube of Reporter cells was thawed, combine them and gently invert several times to gain a homogenous cell suspension. Dispense **200 µl / well** of cell suspension into the assay plate.

NOTE 4.1: Increased well-to-well variation (= increased standard deviation!) will occur if care is not taken to prevent cells from settling during the dispensing period. Likewise, take care to dispense uniform volumes across the assay plate.

NOTE 4.2: Users sometimes wish to examine the cells using a microscope. If so, the extra volume of cell suspension provided with each kit may be dispensed into a clear 96-well cell culture treated assay plate. Continue to process the assay plate in identical manner to the white assay plate.

5.) **Pre-incubate reporter cells:** Place the assay plate into a 37°C, ≥ 70% humidity, 5% CO₂ incubator for 4 - 6 hours.

6.) *Near the end of the pre-incubation period:* Remove **Compound Screening Medium (CSM)** from freezer storage and thaw in a 37°C water bath.

7.) **Prepare the Test Compound and Reference Compound treatment media at the desired final assay concentrations:** Use CSM to prepare an appropriate dilution series of the reference and test compound stocks. Prepare all treatment media at the desired final assay concentrations. In *Step 9*, the prepared treatment media will be dispensed at 200 µl / well into the assay plate. Manage dilution volumes carefully; this assay kit provides **45 ml** of CSM.

NOTE: Total DMSO carried over into assay reactions should not exceed 0.4%.

a. **Agonist-mode assays.** This PXR Assay kit includes a 10 mM stock solution of **SR12813**, a reference agonist of monkey PXR. The following 7-point treatment series, prepared in serial 3-fold decrements, provides a suitable dose-response: 10.0, 3.33, 1.11, 0.370, 0.123, 0.0412 and 0.0137 µM. Always include a 'no treatment' control. **APPENDIX 1** provides an example for generating such a dilution series.

~ or ~

b. **Antagonist-mode assays.** When setting antagonist assays, first supplement a bulk volume of CSM with the challenge agonist SR12813 to achieve the desired final assay-concentration (refer to "*A word about antagonist-mode assay setup*", pg. 7). The agonist-supplemented CSM is then used to generate dilutions of test compound stocks to achieve their final assay concentrations.

8.) **At the end of the cell pre-incubation period: Discard the culture media.**

Because the assay plate is composed of a frame with snap-in strip-wells, the practice of physically ejecting media is NOT advised. Complete removal of the media is efficiently performed by tilting the plate on edge and aspirating media using a single tip or 8-pin manifold (*e.g.*, Wheaton Science Microtest Syringe Manifold, # 851381) affixed to a vacuum-trap apparatus. Do *not* touch the well bottom, or run the tip of the aspiration device around the bottom circumference of the assay well. Such practices will result in destruction of the cells and greatly increased well-to-well variability.

9.) Dispense **200 µl** of each treatment media into appropriate wells of the assay plate.

10.) Transfer the assay plate into a 37°C, humidified 5% CO₂ incubator for 22 - 24 hours.

NOTE: Ensure a high-humidity (≥ 70%) environment within the cell culture incubator. This is critical to prevent the onset of deleterious "edge-effects" in the assay plate.

11.) For greater convenience on *Day 2*, retrieve the appropriate number of vials of **Detection Substrate and Detection Buffer** from freezer storage and place them in a dark refrigerator (4°C) to thaw overnight.

DAY 2 Assay Protocol: Subsequent manipulations do *not* require special regard for aseptic technique and may be performed on a bench top.

12.) 30 minutes before intending to quantify receptor activity, remove **Detection Substrate** and **Detection Buffer** from the refrigerator and place them in a low-light area so that they may equilibrate to room temperature.

NOTE: Do NOT actively warm Detection Substrate above room temperature. If these solutions were not allowed to thaw overnight at 4°C, a room temperature water bath may be used to expedite thawing.

13.) Set the plate-reader to "luminescence" mode. Set the instrument to perform a single 5 second "plate shake" prior to reading the first assay well. Read time may be set to 0.5 second (500 mSec) per well, *or less*.

14.) *Immediately before proceeding to Step 15:* To read 32 assay wells, transfer the entire volume of 1 vial of Detection Buffer into 1 vial of Detection Substrate, thereby generating a 4 ml volume of **Luciferase Detection Reagent (LDR)**. Mix gently to avoid foaming.

15.) Following 22 - 24 hours incubation in treatment media, remove media contents from each well of the assay plate (as before in *Step 8*).

16.) Add 100 µl of **LDR** to each well of the assay plate. Allow the assay plate to rest at room temperature for at least 5 minutes following the addition of LDR. Do not shake the assay plate during this period.

17.) Quantify luminescence.

V. Related Products

<i>Product No.</i>	<i>Product Descriptions</i>
Human PXR Assay Kit Products	
IB07001-32	3x 32 Human PXR assays; strip-wells in 96-well plate frame
IB07001	1x 96-well format Human PXR assays
IB07002	1x 384-well format Human PXR assays
Rat PXR Assay Kit Products	
R07001-32	3x 32 Rat PXR assays; strip-wells in 96-well plate frame
R07001	1x 96-well format Rat PXR assays
Mouse PXR Assay Kit Products	
M07001-32	3x 32 Mouse PXR assays; strip-wells in 96-well plate frame
M07001	1x 96-well format Mouse PXR assays
Dog PXR Assay Kit Products	
D07001-32	3x 32 Dog PXR assays; strip-wells in 96-well plate frame
D07001	1x 96-well format Dog PXR assays
Cynomolgus Monkey PXR Assay Kit Products	
C07001-32	3x 32 Cyn Monkey PXR assays; strip-wells in 96-well plate frame
C07001	1x 96-well format Cyn Monkey PXR assays
LIVE Cell Multiplex (LCM) Assay	
LCM-01	Reagent volumes sufficient to perform 96 Live Cell Assays in 1x96-well, or 2x48-well, or 3x32-well assay plate formats
LCM-05	Reagent in 5x bulk volume to perform 480 Live Cell Assays performed in 5 x 96-well assay plates
LCM-10	Reagent in 10x bulk volume to perform 960 Live Cell Assays performed in 10 x 96-well assay plates
INDIGlo Luciferase Detection Reagent	
LDR-10, -25, -50, -500	INDIGlo Luciferase Detection Reagents in 10 mL, 25 mL, 50 mL, and 500 mL volumes

Please refer to INDIGO Biosciences website for updated product offerings.

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VI. Limited Use Disclosures

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Product prices, availability, specifications, claims and technical protocols are subject to change without prior notice. The printed Technical Manual provided in the kit box will always be the most currently updated version.

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