

**Human Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 Receptor  
Reporter Assay System  
(GLP-1R)**

**384-well Format Assays**  
Product # IB33002

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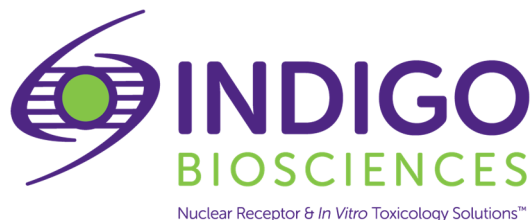
**Technical Manual**  
*(version 8.0i)*

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## Human GLP-1R Reporter Assay System 384-well Format Assays

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## ***I. Description***

### **▪ Background ▪**

This assay utilizes proprietary human cells that provide constitutive expression of the **Human Glucagon-like Peptide-1 Receptor (GLP-1R)**.

The GLP-1R belongs to a class B G protein-coupled Receptor (GPCR), which is activated by several forms of GLP-1<sup>1,2</sup>. GLP-1 is the second incretin hormone identified in the intestinal epithelial endocrine L-cells, followed by gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP)<sup>3</sup>. GLP-1/GLP-1R mainly regulates insulin secretion in response to high blood glucose levels<sup>3</sup>. This receptor system plays a crucial role in energy homeostasis.

Upon the ligand binding of GLP-1, GLP-1R signals through G $\alpha$ s to drive an increase in intracellular cAMP via activation of adenylate cyclase (AC). This signaling pathway continues through the activation of protein kinase A (PKA) and exchange protein activated cAMP (EPAC) dependent mechanisms<sup>4</sup>. Ultimately, the signal transduction cascade stimulates the opening of calcium and cation channels to induce calcium influx, which promotes insulin secretion<sup>5</sup>. cAMP response binding element (CREB) is also activated by GLP-1R to induce the expression of insulin transcription factor in cAMP/PKA-dependent manner<sup>6</sup>.

Because of the significant role of GLP-1/GLP-1R as a key regulator of metabolism, several clinical trials have been attempted to develop therapies for patients with Type II diabetes. For example, GLP-1R agonists (GLP-1RAs) have been introduced as a novel class of therapeutic agent to manage glycemic control<sup>7</sup>.

### **▪ The Assay System ▪**

INDIGO's Reporter Cells contains an engineered luciferase reporter gene functionally linked to tandem Cyclic AMP Response Elements (CRE) and a minimal promoter. Activated adenylate cyclase results in the production of cAMP, which binds the transcription factor CREB (cAMP Response Element-Binding Protein). Activated CREB binds to CRE sequences, seeding the formation of a complete transcription complex that drives luciferase gene expression. Quantifying relative changes in luciferase enzyme activity in the treated reporter cells relative to the untreated reporter cells provides a sensitive surrogate measure of drug-induced changes in GLP-1R activity. Accordingly, the principal application of this reporter assay is in the screening of test compounds to quantify any functional activities, either activating or inhibitory, that they may exert against GLP-1R. INDIGO's Reporter Cells are transiently transfected and prepared as cryopreserved stocks using a proprietary **CryoMite™** process. This cryo-preservation method allows for the immediate dispensing of healthy, division-competent reporter cells into assay plates. There is no need for intermediate treatment steps such as spin-and-rinse of cells, viability determinations or cell titer adjustments prior to assay setup.

INDIGO's assay kits provide the convenience of an all-inclusive cell-based assay system. In addition to GLP-1R Reporter Cells, provided are two optimized media for use in recovering the cryopreserved cells and for diluting test samples, the reference activator GLP-1, Luciferase Detection Reagents, and a cell culture-ready assay plate.

### ▪ The Assay Chemistry ▪

INDIGO's receptor reporter assays 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<sup>+2</sup>-dependent reaction that consumes O<sub>2</sub> and ATP as co-substrates, and yields as products oxyluciferin, AMP, PP<sub>i</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, 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 Receptor Assays feature a luciferase detection reagent specially formulated to provide stable light emission between 30 and 100+ minutes after initiating the luciferase reaction. Incorporating a 30-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.

### ▪ Considerations for the Preparation and Automated Dispensing 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.

Stocks of test materials that are **Protein** or **Poly-peptide** ligands, or **Antibodies**, should be solvated in aqueous buffered solutions with carrier protein (*e.g.*, PBS + 0.1% BSA).

For **384-well format assays** the user will choose to dilute master stocks using one of two alternative methods. The selection of dispensing method to be used will be dictated by the type of instrument that will be used. This Technical Manual provides detailed protocols for each of these two alternative methods:

a.) Assay setups in which a conventional **tip-based** instrument is used to dispense **µL volumes** of for both **small-molecule** and **proteinaceous** test samples into assay wells (protocol is presented in black text). Use **Compound Screening Medium (CSM)** to generate a series of **2x-concentration** test compound treatment media, as described in *Step 2a* of the **Assay Protocol**. The final concentration of DMSO carried over into assay reactions should not exceed 0.4%; strive to use 1,000x-concentrated stocks when they are prepared in DMSO.

*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.

*and,*

b.) **Acoustic transfer** or **Pin-based dispensing of nL volumes** of test compounds into assay wells (protocol is presented in blue text). Use CSM (for proteinaceous test samples) or DMSO for small molecule test samples) to make a series of **1,000x-concentrated** test compound stocks that correspond to each desired final assay concentration, as described in *Step 2b* of the **Assay Protocol**.

▪ **Considerations for Automated Dispensing of Other Assay Reagents** ▪

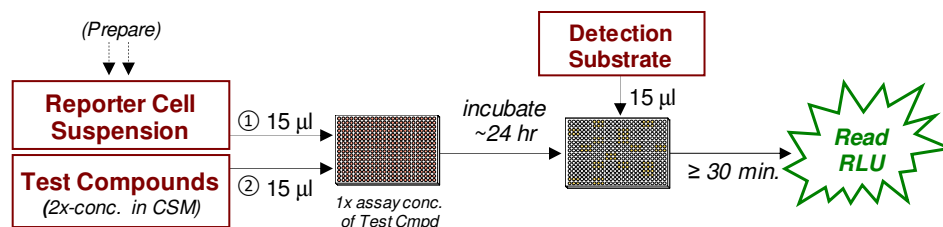
When dispensing into a small number of assay plates, first carefully consider the dead volume requirement of your tip-based dispensing instrument before committing assay reagents to its setup. In essence, "dead volume" is the volume of reagent that is dedicated to the instrument; it will *not* be available for final dispensing into assay wells. The following Table provides information on reagent volume requirements, and available excesses on a *per kit* basis. Always pool the individual reporter cell suspensions and all other respective assay kit reagents before processing multiple 384-well assay plates.

Stock Reagent & Volume provided	Volume to be Dispensed (384-well plate)	Excess rgt. volume available for instrument dead volume
when using tip dispensing of test cmpds <b>Reporter Cell Suspension</b> 7.5 ml	15 µl / well 5.8 ml / plate	~ 1.7 ml
when using acoustic dispensing of test cmpds <b>Reporter Cell Suspension</b> 15 ml	30 µl / well 11.5 ml / plate	~ 3.4 ml
<b>Detection Substrate</b> 7.8 ml	15 µl / well 5.8 ml / plate	~ 2 ml

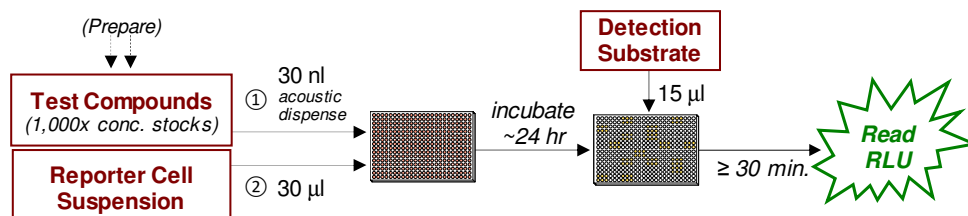
▪ **Assay Scheme** ▪

The *Day 1* preparation, volumes, and chronology of dispensed cells and test compounds are different between assay setups using a *tip-based dispenser* (**1a**) and those using an *acoustic transfer device* (**1b**). Following 22 -24 hours incubation Detection Substrate is added. Light emission from each assay well is quantified using a plate-reading luminometer.

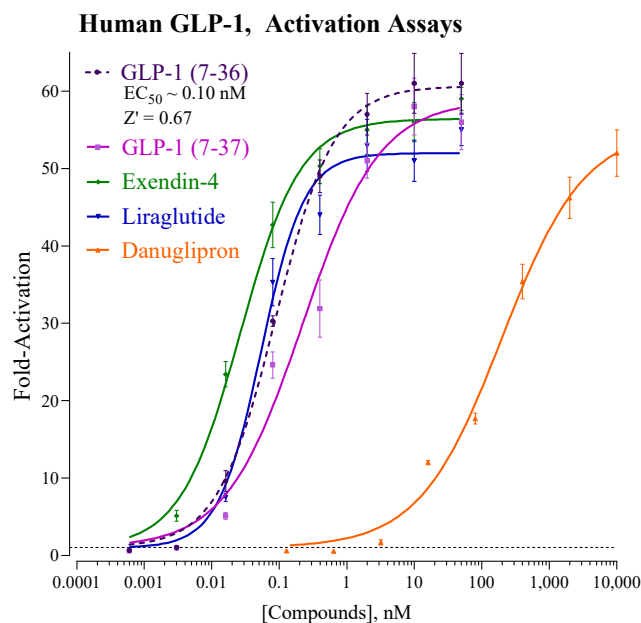
**Figure 1a.** Assay workflow if using conventional **tip-based** dispensing of test compounds.



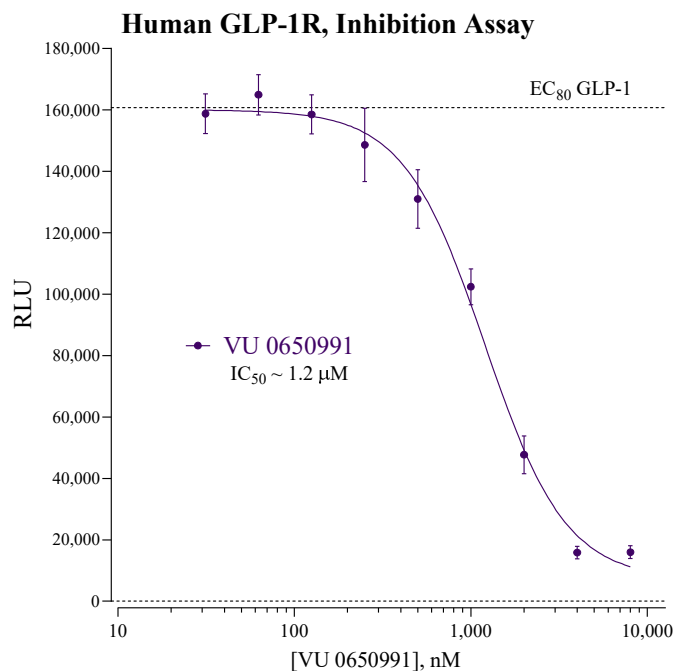
**Figure 1b.** Assay workflow if using **acoustic** dispensing of test compounds.



▪ Assay Performance ▪



**Figure 2. Activation of GLP-1R.** Activation assays were performed using the reference compounds Glucagon-like Peptide-1 (GLP-1 [7-36]; provided), Liraglutide, Exendin-4 (48-86) amide acetate (all from Cayman Chemical, Ann Arbor, MI), GLP-1 (7-37) (R&D System, Minneapolis, MN), and Danuglipron (Adoq, Irvin, CA).



**Figure 3. Inhibition of GLP-1R.** GLP-1R reporter cells were co-treated with an EC<sub>80</sub> concentration of the reference activator GLP-1 (7-36) and varying concentrations of the GLP-1R specific inhibitor VU 0650991 (R&D System, Minneapolis, MN). INDIGO's Live Cell Multiplex (LCM) Assay confirmed that no treatment concentrations were cytotoxic (data not shown).

For both activation and inhibition assays, luminescence was quantified and values of average (n=3) relative light units (RLU), corresponding standard deviation (SD), Fold-Activation, and Z'<sup>6</sup> values were calculated. GraphPad Prism software was used to plot data using the least-squares method of non-linear regression for Fold-Activation or RLU vs. Log<sub>10</sub> [Cmpd, nM], and to determine EC<sub>50</sub> / IC<sub>50</sub> values.

## II. Product Components & Storage Conditions

This Human GLP-1R Reporter Assay kit contains materials to perform assays in a single 384-well assay plate.

**Cryopreserved mammalian cells are temperature sensitive! To ensure maximal viability the tube of Reporter Cells must be maintained at -80°C until immediately prior to the rapid-thaw procedure described in this protocol.**

Assay kits are shipped on dry ice. Upon receipt of the kit transfer it to -80°C storage. If you wish to first inventory the individual kit components be sure to first transfer and submerge the tube of cells in dry ice.

The aliquot of Reporter Cells is provided as a single-use reagent. Once thawed, the cells can NOT be refrozen. Nor can they be maintained in extended culture with any hope of retaining downstream assay performance. Therefore, extra volumes of these reagents should be discarded after assay setup.

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>
▪ GLP-1R Reporter Cells	1 x 1.0 mL	<b>-80°C</b>
▪ Cell Recovery Medium (CRM)	1 x 7.0 mL	-20°C
▪ Compound Screening Medium (CSM)	1 x 45 mL	-20°C
▪ Glucagon-like Peptide-1, (7-36) (50.0 µM in PBS+0.1% BSA)	1 x 80 µL	-20°C
▪ Detection Substrate (Note: contains DTT)	1 x 7.8 mL	<b>-80°C</b>
▪ 384-well assay plate (white, sterile, cell-culture ready)	1	ambient

## 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 container
- cell culture-rated laminar flow hood.
- mammalian cell culture incubator (37°C, ≥ 70% humidity, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>)
- 37°C water bath.
- 70% alcohol wipes
- 8-channel electronic, repeat-dispensing pipettes & tips suitable for dispensing 15 µl.
- disposable media basins, sterile.
- sterile multi-channel media basins *or* deep-well plates, *or* appropriate similar vessel for generating dilution series of reference compound(s) and test compound(s).
- *Optional:* inhibitor reference compound (*e.g.*, Figure 3)

**DAY 2** plate-reading luminometer.

## IV. Assay Protocol

Review the entire Assay Protocol before starting. Completing the assay requires an overnight incubation. *Steps 1-8* are performed on **Day 1**, requiring less than 2 hours to complete. *Steps 9-13* are performed on **Day 2** and require less than 1 hour to complete.

### ▪ A word about Inhibition-mode assay setup ▪

Receptor inhibition assays expose the Reporter Cells to a constant, sub-maximal concentration (typically between  $EC_{50}$  –  $EC_{85}$ ) of a known activator AND varying concentrations of the test compound(s) to be evaluated for inhibition activity. This assay kit includes a 50.0  $\mu$ M stock solution of GLP-1, the physiological activator of GLP-1R that may be used to set up inhibition-mode assays. ~ 0.4 nM GLP-1 (7-36) typically approximates  $EC_{80}$  in this assay. Hence, it presents a suitable *final assay concentration* of agonist to be used when screening test compounds for inhibitory activity.

Adding the challenge activator GLP-1 (7-36) to the bulk suspension of Reporter Cells (*i.e.*, prior to dispensing into assay wells) is the most efficient and precise method of setting up antagonist assays, and it is the method presented in *Step 5b* of the protocol when performing tip-based dispensing, and [Step 6b of the protocol when using an acoustic transfer device to dispense test compounds](#).

Note that when using a *tip-based instrument* for the dispensing of 2x-concentrated test compounds the cell suspension must also be supplemented with a **2x**-concentration (~0.8 nM) of the challenge activator GLP-1.

When using an *acoustic transfer* device for the dispensing of 1,000x-concentrated test compounds the cell suspension should be supplemented with a **1x**-concentration ~0.4 nM of the challenge activator GLP-1.

### DAY 1 Assay Protocol:

All steps must be performed using proper aseptic technique.

**1.) Remove Cell Recovery Medium (CRM) and Compound Screening Medium (CSM)** from freezer storage and thaw in a 37°C water bath.

**2.) Prepare dilutions of treatment compounds:** Prepare Test Compound treatment media for *Activation-* or *Inhibition-mode* screens. NOTE that both the test and reference samples will be prepared differently depending on the researcher's choice to use tip-based dispensing or [acoustic dispensing](#). Regardless of the method, the total DMSO carried over into assay wells should not exceed 0.4%.

a. *Tip dispensing method:* In *Step 6*, 15  $\mu$ l / well of the prepared treatment media is added into assay wells that have been [pre-dispensed](#) with 15  $\mu$ l /well of Reporter Cells. Hence, to achieve the desired *final* assay concentrations one must prepare treatment media with a **2x**-concentration of the test and reference material(s). Use **CSM** to prepare the appropriate dilution series. Plan dilution volumes carefully; this assay kit provides 45 ml of CSM.

b. *Acoustic dispensing method:* In *Step 6*, 30 nl / well of **1,000x**-concentrated test compound solutions are added to the assay plate using an acoustic transfer device.

*\*NOTE:* Stocks of test samples that are small-molecules chemicals / drugs are typically prepared in DMSO and, for acoustic transfer dispensing, we recommend that DMSO (not CSM) is used as the diluent to generate the desired series of 1,000x-treatment concentrations. However, stocks of test samples that are solvated in aqueous solution, such as protein ligands and antibodies, should be further diluted using CSM (*not* DMSO).

**Preparing the positive control:** This assay kit includes a 1,000x-concentrated stock of the poly-peptide GLP-1 (7-36), 50.0  $\mu$ M prepared in PBS+0.1% BSA. The following 7-point treatment series, with concentrations generated using serial 3-fold dilutions, provides a complete dose-response: 50.0, 10.0, 2.00, 0.400, 0.080, 0.016, and 0.0032 nM. Always include 'no treatment' (or 'vehicle') control wells.

**APPENDIX 1a** provides an example for generating this dilution series to be used when *tip-based dispensing* of test samples prepared in CSM (15  $\mu$ l / well).

(continued...)



**APPENDIX 1b** provides an example for generating such a series of 1,000x-concentrated solutions of compounds to be used when performing *acoustic dispensing* (30 nl / well). As noted in *Step 2b*, use CSM to dilute sample and reference stocks that have been prepared in aqueous solutions (*e.g.*, protein ligands, antibodies, *etc.*), or use DMSO to further dilute sample stocks that were initially solvated in DMSO (*e.g.* small molecule chemicals).

**When using *tip-based* instrumentation for dispensing test compounds ...**

**3.)** *First*, retrieve the tube of **CRM** from the 37°C water bath, sanitize the outside with a 70% ethanol swab;

*Second*, retrieve **Reporter Cells** from -80°C storage and immerse in dry ice to transport the tube to a laminar flow hood. Perform a *rapid thaw* of the frozen cells by transferring a **6.5 ml** volume of 37°C CRM into the tube of frozen cells. Recap the tube of Reporter Cells and place it in a 37°C water bath for 5 - 10 minutes. The resulting volume of cell suspension will be 7.5 ml.

**4.)** Retrieve the tube of Reporter Cell Suspension from the water bath. Sanitize the outside surface of the tube with a 70% alcohol swab, then transfer it into the cell culture hood.

**5.)** *Gently* invert the tube of cells several times to gain a homogenous suspension.

**a. for Activation-mode assays:** Dispense **15 µl / well** of cell suspension into the Assay Plate.

~ or ~

**b. for Inhibition-mode assays:** First supplement the bulk volume of Reporter Cell suspension with a 2x-concentration of the challenge agonist GLP-1 (refer to "A word about inhibition-mode assay setup", pg. 8). Dispense **15 µl / well** of cell suspension into the assay plate.

**6.)** Dispense **15 µl / well** of 2x-concentrated treatment media (from *Step 2a*) into the assay plate.

**When using an *acoustic transfer* device for dispensing test compounds ...**

**3.)** Dispense **30 nl / well** of the 1,000x-concentrated compounds (from *Step 2b*) into the assay plate.

**4.)** *First*, retrieve the tube of **CRM** from the 37°C water bath, sanitize the outside with a 70% ethanol swab;

*Second*, retrieve **Reporter Cells** from -80°C storage and immerse in dry ice to transport the tube to a laminar flow hood. Perform a *rapid thaw* of the frozen cells by transferring a **6.5 ml** volume of 37°C CRM into the tube of frozen cells. Recap the tube of cells and place it in a 37°C water bath for 5 - 10 minutes. The resulting volume of cell suspension will be 7.5 ml.

**5.)** Retrieve the tube of cell suspension from the water bath. Sanitize the outside surface of the tube with a 70% alcohol swab. Add an additional **7.5 ml** of CSM to the tube. The resulting volume of cell suspension will be 15 ml.

**6.)** *Gently* invert the tube of cells several times to gain a homogenous cell suspension.

**a. for Activator-mode assays:** Dispense **30 µl / well** of cell suspension into the Assay Plate that has been pre-dispensed with test compounds.

~ or ~

**b. for Inhibition-mode assays:** First supplement the bulk volume of Reporter Cell suspension with the challenge agonist GLP-1 to achieve an EC<sub>50</sub> – EC<sub>80</sub> concentration (refer to "A word about antagonist-mode assay setup", pg. 8). Then dispense **30 µl / well** of the supplemented cell suspension into the assay plate that has been pre-dispensed with test compounds.

(continued ...)

*NOTE:* Take special care to prevent cells from settling during the dispensing period. Allowing cells to settle during the transfer process, and/or lack of precision in dispensing uniform volumes across the assay plate *will* cause well-to-well variation (= increased Standard Deviation) in the assay.

*NOTE:* Following the dispensing of Reporter Cells and test compounds INDIGO recommends performing a *low-speed* spin of the assay plate (with lid) for  $\leq 1$  minute using a room temperature centrifuge fitted with counter-balanced plate carriers.

7.) Transfer the assay plate into a 37°C, humidified, 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator for 22 - 24 hours.

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

8.) For greater convenience on *Day 2*, retrieve **Detection Substrate** from freezer storage and place 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 or in a **fume hood**.

9.) Approximately 30 minutes before intending to quantify receptor activity remove **Detection Substrate** from the refrigerator and place it in a low-light area so that it may equilibrate to room temperature. Gently invert the tube several times to ensure a homogenous solution.

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

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

11.) Following 22 - 24 hours of incubation dispense **15 µl / well** of **Detection Substrate** into the assay plate.

*NOTE:* 'Detection Substrate' contains a high concentration of DTT, which produces a strong odor that some users may find objectionable. It is advised to work in a **fume hood** when dispensing it into the assay plate and throughout the 'plate rest' period.

*NOTE: Perform this reagent transfer carefully to avoid bubble formation!* Scattered micro-bubbles will not pose a problem. However, bubbles covering the surface of the reaction mix, or large bubbles clinging to the side walls of the well, will cause lens-effects that will degrade the accuracy and precision of the assay data. It is recommended to perform a final *low-speed* spin of the assay plate (with lid) for  $\leq 1$  minute using a room temperature centrifuge fitted with counter-balanced plate carriers.

12.) Allow the plate(s) to rest at room temperature for 30 minutes. Do not shake the assay plate(s) during this period.

*NOTE:* the 30-minute rest period allows the luminescence signal to achieve stable emission output.

13.) Quantify luminescence.

14.) Data analyses.

## V. Related Products

<i>Product No.</i>	<i>Product Descriptions</i>
<b>Human GLP-1R Assays</b>	
IB33001	Human GLP-1R Reporter Assay System 1x 96-well format assay
IB33002	Human GLP-1R Reporter Assay System 1x 384-well format assays
<b>Human GIPR Assays</b>	
IB38001	Human GIPR Reporter Assay System 1x 96-well format assay
IB38002	Human GIPR Reporter Assay System 1x 384-well format assays
Bulk volumes of Assay Reagents may be custom manufactured to accommodate any scale of HTS. Please Inquire.	
<b>LIVE Cell Multiplex (LCM) Assay</b>	
LCM-01	Reagent volumes sufficient to perform <b>96</b> Live Cell Assays
LCM-05	Reagent in <b>5x bulk volume</b> to perform <b>480</b> Live Cell Assays contained in 5 x 96-well assay plates
LCM-10	Reagent in <b>10x bulk volume</b> to perform <b>960</b> Live Cell Assays contained in 10 x 96-well assay plates
<b>INDIGlo Luciferase Detection Reagent</b>	
LDR-10, -25, -50, -500	INDIGlo Luciferase Detection Reagents available in 10 mL, 25 mL, 50 mL, 500 mL, or custom volumes.

Please refer to INDIGO Biosciences website for updated product offerings.

**[www.indigobiosciences.com](http://www.indigobiosciences.com)**

## ***VI. Citations***

- <sup>1</sup> Thorens B (1992) Expression cloning of the pancreatic  $\beta$  cell receptor for the glucagon-like peptide 1. PNAS **89**: 8641-8645.
- <sup>2</sup> Kreymann B et al. (1987) Glucagon-like peptide-1 7-36: a physiological incretin in man. Lancet 2: 1300-1304.
- <sup>3</sup> Schmidt WE et al (1985) Glucagon-like peptide-1 but not glucagon-like peptide-2 stimulates insulin release from isolated rat pancreatic islets. Diabetologia 28: 704-707.
- <sup>4</sup> Drucker DJ et al (1987) Glucagon-like peptide-1 stimulates insulin gene expression and increases cyclic AMP levels in a rat islet cell line. PNAS 84: 3434-3438.
- <sup>5</sup> Britsch S et al (1995) Glucagon-like peptide-1 modulates  $Ca^{2+}$  current but not  $K^{+}$ ATP current in intact mouse pancreatic B-cells. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun 207: 33-39.
- <sup>6</sup> Wang X et al (2001) Glucagon-like peptide-1 causes pancreatic duodenal homeobox-1 protein transcription factor from the cytoplasm to the nucleus of pancreatic beta-cells by a cyclic adenosine monophosphate/protein kinase A-dependent mechanism. Endocrinology 142: 1820-1827.
- <sup>7</sup> Htike ZZ et al (2016) Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist (GLP-1RA) therapy in management of type 2 diabetes: choosing the right agent for individual care. The British Journal of Diabetes 16; 128-137.

## ***VII. Limited Use Disclosures***

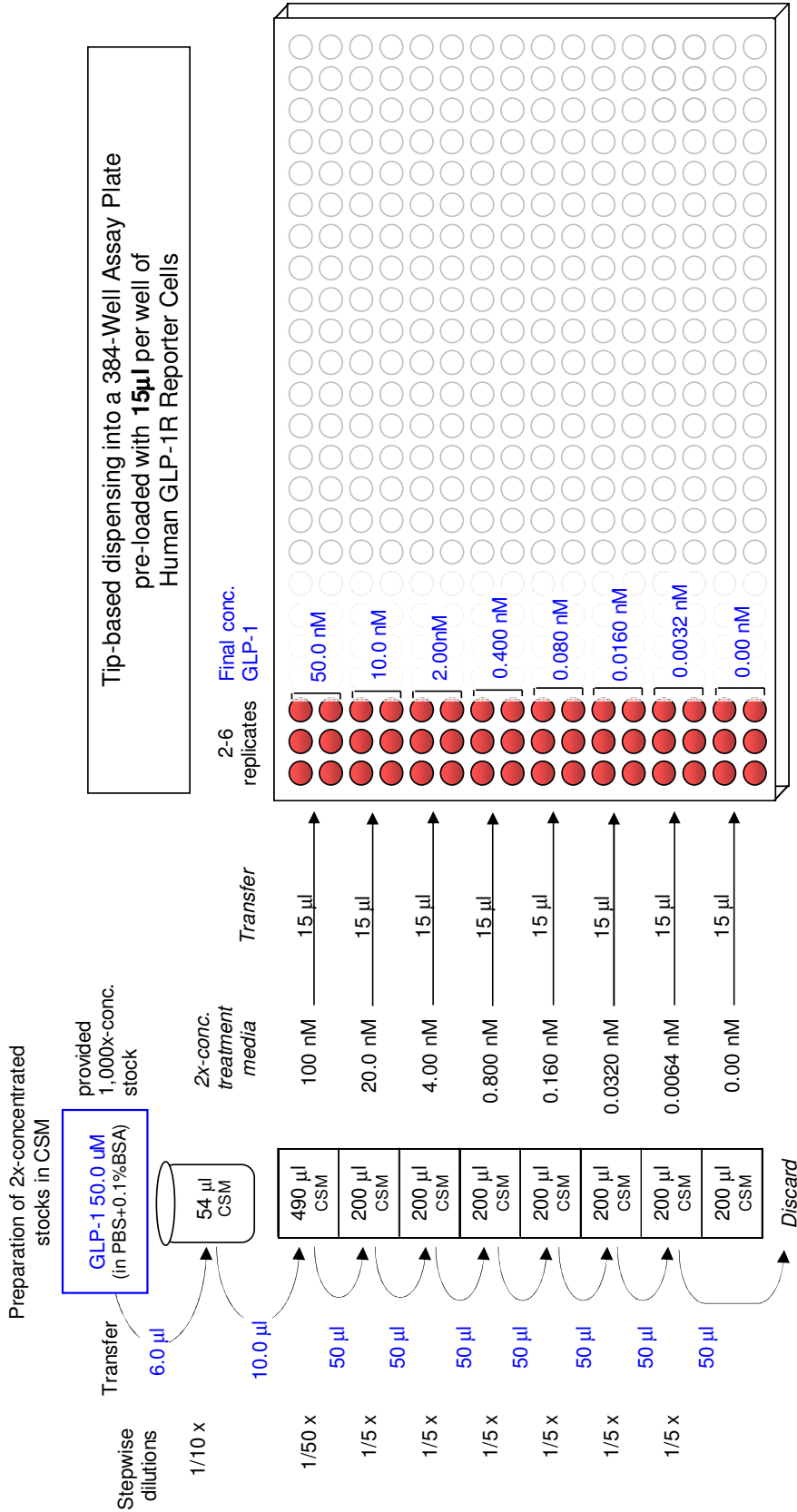
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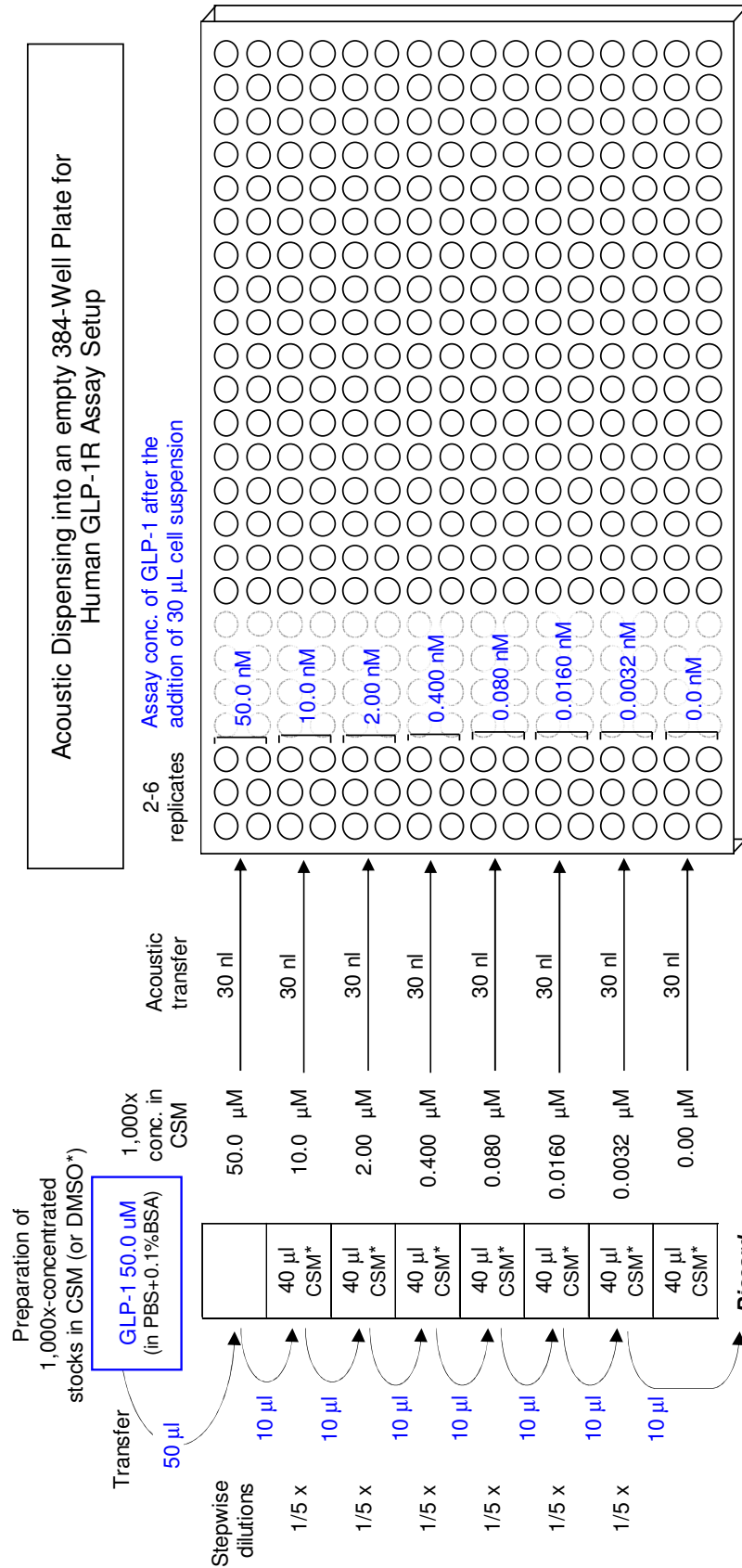
Product prices, availability, specifications, claims, and technical protocols are subject to change without prior notice. The printed Technical Manual provided in the kit box will always be the most current version available.

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**APPENDIX 1a for tip-based dispensing.** Example scheme for the serial dilution of the reference agonist GLP-1 into CSM to generate **2x-concentrated** treatment media. A *tip-based* instrument is used to dispense 15 µl / well into an assay plate that has been *pre-dispensed* with 15 µl / well of GLP-1R Reporter Cells suspension.



**APPENDIX 1b for acoustic dispensing.** Example scheme for the serial dilution of the reference agonist GLP-1 to generate **1,000x-concentrated** stocks. 30 nl / well are pre-dispensed into an empty assay plate using an acoustic transfer device.



\* Stocks of protein ligands, such as GLP-1 in the above example, that are solvated in aqueous solution should be further diluted using CSM. However, stocks of test materials that are originally solvated in DMSO, as is typical for small molecule chemicals, should be further diluted using DMSO.