

**Rat Glucocorticoid Receptor
(nr3c1, rGR)
Reporter Assay System**

3x 32 Assays in 96-well Format
Product # R00201-32

▪

Technical Manual
(version 7.1bi)

www.indigobiosciences.com

3006 Research Drive, Suite A1, State College, PA 16801, USA

Customer Service:
814-234-1919; FAX 814-272-0152
customerserv@indigobiosciences.com

Technical Service:
814-234-1919
techserv@indigobiosciences.com



Rat GR Reporter Assay System 3x 32 Assays in 96-well Format

I. Description	
▪ The Assay System.....	3
▪ The Assay Chemistry.....	3
▪ Preparation of Test Compounds.....	4
▪ Assay Scheme.....	4
▪ Assay Performance.....	5
II. Product Components & Storage Conditions	6
III. Materials to be Supplied by the User	7
IV. Assay Protocol	
▪ A word about <i>Antagonist</i> -mode assay setup.....	7
▪ <i>DAY 1 Assay Protocol</i>	7
▪ <i>DAY 2 Assay Protocol</i>	9
V. Related Products	10
VI. Limited Use Disclosures	11
APPENDIX 1: Example Scheme for Serial Dilution	12

I. Description

▪ The Assay System ▪

This assay utilizes proprietary non-human cells engineered to provide constitutive high-level expression of full-length, unmodified **Rat Glucocorticoid Receptor (nr3c1)**, a ligand-dependent transcription factor referred to herein as **rGR**.

INDIGO's Reporter Cells include the luciferase reporter gene functionally linked to a GR-responsive promoter. Thus, quantifying changes in luciferase expression in the treated reporter cells provides a sensitive surrogate measure of the changes in rGR activity. Luciferase gene expression occurs after ligand-bound rGR undergoes nuclear translocation, DNA binding, recruitment and assembly of the various co-activators and accessory factors required to form a functional transcription complex, culminating in expression of the reporter gene. Unlike some other cell-based assay strategies, the readout from INDIGO's reporter cells demands the same orchestration of all intracellular molecular interactions and events that can be expected to occur *in vivo*.

Rat GR Reporter Cells are prepared using INDIGO's proprietary **CryoMite™** process. This cryo-preservation method yields high 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, viability determinations, cell titer adjustments, or the pre-incubation of reporter cells prior to assay setup.

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

▪ The Assay Chemistry ▪

INDIGO's nuclear receptor 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^{+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 assays 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 2*, and depicted in Appendix 1 for the reference agonist Dexamethasone, **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.

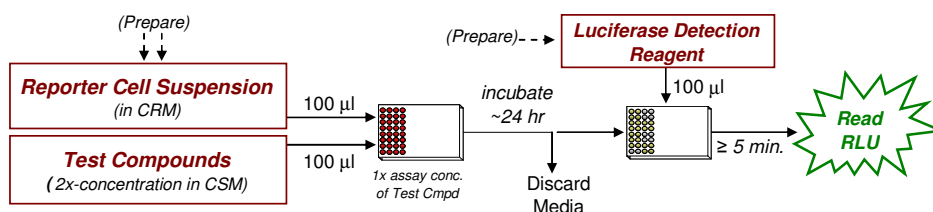
Alternatively, if test compound solubility is expected to be problematic, 2.) DMSO may be used to make serial dilutions, thereby generating 1,000x-concentrated stocks for each independent test concentration. Treatment media are then prepared using CSM to make final 1,000-fold dilutions of the prepared 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%. 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*, 100 μ l/well of Reporter Cells are dispensed into wells of the assay plate, followed immediately by dispensing 100 μ l/well of the prepared treatment media. Following 22-24 hours incubation, treatment media are discarded, and prepared Luciferase Detection Reagent (LDR) 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 ▪

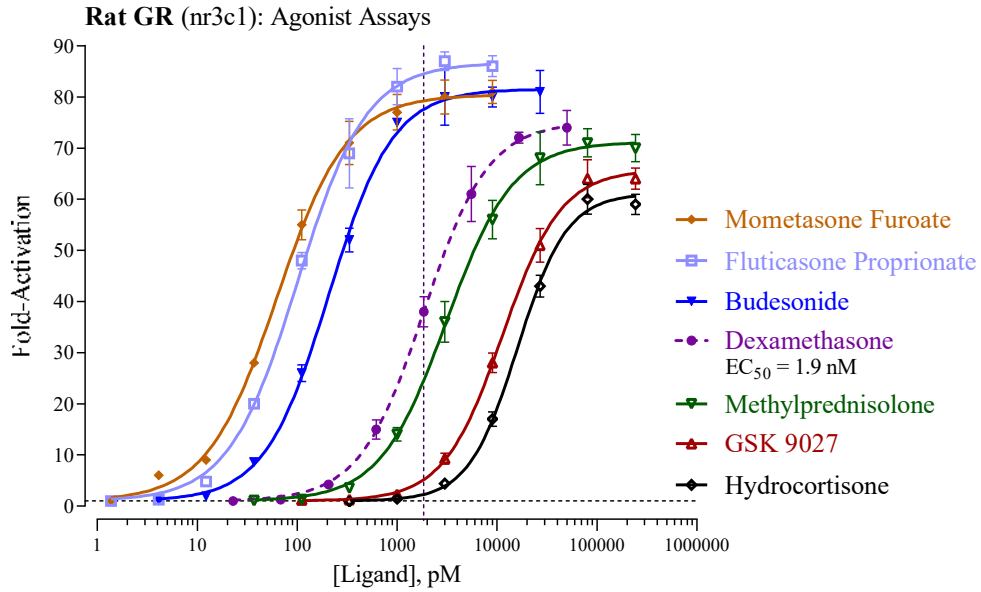


Figure 2. Response of the Rat GR to reference Agonists

Dose-response analyses of rat GR Reporter Cells were performed using reference agonists Dexamethasone (provided), and Mometasone furoate, Fluticasone propionate, Budesonide, Methylprednisolone, GSK 9027, and Hydrocortisone (all from Tocris). Luminescence was quantified using a plate-reading luminometer. Values of average fold-activation and %CV of SD were plotted *via* non-linear regression, and EC₅₀ determinations were performed using GraphPad Prism software. *Z'* were calculated as described by Zhang, *et al.* (1999)¹.

RESULTS: The EC₅₀ for dexamethasone is approximately 1.9 nM. The 50 nM treatment concentration of dexamethasone yielded a 74-fold activation of rGR over the untreated reporter cells, with a corresponding *Z'* = 0.86. These data confirm the robust performance of this rat GR 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.

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

II. Product Components & Storage Conditions

This rat GR 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 individual 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>
▪ rat GR Reporter Cells	3 x 0.60 mL	-80°C
▪ Cell Recovery Medium (CRM)	1 x 10.5 mL	-20°C
▪ Compound Screening Medium (CSM)	1 x 35 mL	-20°C
▪ Dexamethasone, 50 µM (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, cell-culture ready)	12	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 bucket (*Step 3*)
- 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* deep-well plates, *or* appropriate similar vessel for generating dilution series of reference compound(s) and test compound(s).
- *Optional*: antagonist reference compound.
- *Optional*: clear 96-well cell culture assay plate 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 1-8* are performed on **Day 1**, requiring less than 2 hours to complete. *Steps 9-14* 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 EC_{50} – EC_{85}) of a known agonist AND the test compound(s) to be evaluated for antagonist activity. This GR assay kit includes a 50 μ M stock solution of **Dexamethasone**, an agonist of GR that may be used to setup antagonist-mode assays. 5 nM Dexamethasone typically approximates EC_{80} in this cell-based assay. Hence, it presents a suitable assay concentration of agonist to be used when screening test compounds for inhibitory activity.

Adding the agonist 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 following protocol. Note that, in *Step 6*, 100 μ l of treatment media is combined with 100 μ l of pre-dispensed [Reporter Cells + agonist]. Consequently, one must prepare the bulk suspension of Reporter Cells to contain a **2x**-concentration of the challenge agonist (Dexamethasone). **APPENDIX 1** provides a dilution scheme that may be used as a guide when preparing cell suspension supplemented with a desired 2x-concentration of Dexamethasone.

DAY 1 Assay Protocol: All steps must be performed using 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 (first consider *Note 5.3*): Prepare Test Compound treatment media for *Agonist*- or *Antagonist-mode* screens.

The final concentration of total DMSO carried over into assay reactions should never exceed 0.4%.

Note that, in *Step 6*, 100 μ l of the prepared treatment media is added into assay wells that have been pre-dispensed with 100 μ l 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. Manage dilution volumes carefully. This assay kit provides 35 ml of CSM.

Preparing the positive control: This rGR assay kit includes a 50 μ M stock solution of Dexamethasone, a potent reference agonist of the rGR. The following 8-point treatment series, with concentrations presented in 3-fold decrements, provides a complete dose-response: 50, 16.7, 5.56, 1.85, 0.617, 0.206, 0.0686 and 0.0229 nM. Always include a 'no treatment' control. **APPENDIX 1** provides an example for generating such a dilution series.

3.) Rapid Thaw of the Reporter Cells: *First*, retrieve the tube of CRM from the 37°C water bath and sanitize the outside surface 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, and 3 tubes for 96 assay wells. Immerse the tubes in dry ice to transport to a laminar flow hood. When ready, perform a rapid thaw of the frozen cells by transferring a 3.0 ml volume of 37°C 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. If only one tube of reporter cells is thawed (32 assays), the resulting volume of cell suspension will be 3.6 ml.

Third, during the 5 - 10 minutes incubation period, work in the cell culture hood to *carefully* mount four sterile 8-well strips into the blank assay plate frame. Strip-wells are fragile. Note that they have keyed ends (square and round), hence, they will fit into the plate frame in only one orientation.

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

5.) *a. Agonist-mode assays.* Gently invert the tube of cells several times to disperse cell aggregates and gain a homogenous cell suspension. Without delay, dispense 100 µl / well of cell suspension into the strip-wells mounted in the plate frame.

~ or ~

b. Antagonist-mode assays. Gently invert the tube of Reporter Cells several times to disperse any cell aggregates, and to gain a homogenous cell suspension. Supplement the bulk suspension of Reporter Cells with the desired 2x EC80 concentration of the challenge agonist Dexamethasone (refer to "A word about antagonist-mode assay setup", pg. 7). Dispense 100 µl of cell suspension into each well of the assay plate.

NOTE 5.1: 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 5.2: Users sometimes wish to examine the reporter cells using a microscope. If so, the extra volume of cell suspension provided with each kit may be dispensed (100 µl/well) into a clear 96-well cell culture treated assay plate, followed by 100 µl/well of CSM. Incubated overnight in identical manner to those reporter cells contained in the white assay plate.

NOTE 5.3: For logistical reasons, some users find it more convenient to first plate the reporter cells and then prepare their test compound dilutions. That strategy works equally well. Once plated, cells may be placed in an incubator for up to 3 hours before proceeding to *Step 6*.

6.) Dispense 100 µl of 2x-concentration treatment media into appropriate assay wells.

7.) 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.

8.) 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.

9.) 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.

10.) 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*.

11.) *Immediately before proceeding to Step 12:* 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.

12.) After 22-24 hours of incubation, remove media contents from each well.

NOTE: Because the assay plate is composed of a frame with snap-in strip-wells, the practice of physically ejecting media is NOT advised. 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 reporter cells and greatly increased well-to-well variability. Complete removal of the media is efficiently performed by tilting the plate on edge and aspirating media using an 8-pin manifold (*e.g.*, Wheaton Science Microtest Syringe Manifold, # 851381) affixed to a vacuum-trap apparatus).

13.) 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. Do not shake the assay plate during this period.

14.) Quantify luminescence.

V. Related Products

<i>Product No.</i>	<i>Product Descriptions</i>
Human GR Assay Products	
IB00201-32	Human GR Reporter Assay System 3x 32 assays in 8-well strips (96-well plate format)
IB00201	Human GR Reporter Assay System 1x 96-well format assay
IB00202	Human GR Reporter Assay System 1x 384-well format assays
Mouse GR Assay Products	
M00201-32	Mouse GR Reporter Assay System 3x 32 assays in 8-well strips (96-well plate format)
M00201	Mouse GR Reporter Assay System 1x 96-well format assay
Rat GR Assay Products	
R00201-32	Rat GR Reporter Assay System 3x 32 assays in 8-well strips (96-well plate format)
R00201	Rat GR Reporter Assay System 3x 32 assays in 8-well strips (96-well plate format)
Bulk volumes of Assay Reagents may be custom manufactured to Accommodate any scale of HTS. Please Inquire.	

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.

www.indigobiosciences.com

VI. Limited Use Disclosures

Products commercialized by INDIGO Biosciences, Inc. are for RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY – not for therapeutic, diagnostic, or contact use in humans or animals.

“CryoMite” is a Trademark TM of INDIGO Biosciences, Inc. (State College, PA, USA).

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.

Copyright © INDIGO Biosciences, Inc. (State College, PA, USA). All rights reserved.

APPENDIX 1

Example scheme for the serial dilution of Dexamethasone reference agonist, and the setup of a Rat GR dose-response assay.

