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Eu³⁺ Cryptate conjugated mouse monoclonal antibody anti-glutathione S-transferase

For in vitro research use only
 Storage temperature : 2-8°C

www.htrf.com

HTRF® package insert

Document reference : 61GSTKLA/B rev09 (July 2009)

Packaging details :

	384-well low volume plate (20 µL)
61GSTKLA	5,000 tests
61GSTKLB	20,000 tests

1. Background

The development of fusion protein technology has boosted the use of toolbox reagents for the purification and the detection of recombinant proteins. This technique consists in the addition of a specific sequence (i.e. tag) to the protein to be expressed. These tags can be inserted at different places in the sequence and are often added to N or C-terminal ends to guarantee the production of a biologically active recombinant protein. The protein can then be detected through the tag using generic reagents (e.g. antibodies raised against this tag or proteins having an affinity for it).

Glutathione S-transferase – an enzyme involved in animal cell detoxication – is one of the most widely used tags in molecular biology. Both eukaryotic and bacterial expression vectors for the production of GST tagged proteins are commercially available. Expressed fusion proteins can be purified by immobilized glutathione affinity chromatography, the GST moiety being removable if necessary via a specific enzymatic cleavage site introduced in the construct (e.g. thrombin).

When tagged with GST, fusion proteins can be easily detected by anti-GST specific antibodies. GSS11 is a mouse monoclonal IgG2a which was raised against GST from *Schistosoma japonicum*. This monoclonal was shown to react with GST-tagged fusion protein from a large number of expressing vectors. It is suitable for use in a wide variety of protein: protein binding and receptor:ligand binding applications.

The accessibility of the GST epitope on the fusion proteins by anti-GST toolbox reagents can be assessed using the HTRF® GST check kit (62GSTPEB).

This toolbox reagent has been developed for High Throughput Screening using the HTRF technology. HTRF is an homogeneous time-resolved fluorescent technique, based on the energy transfer between a long-life fluorescent cryptate donor (Europium or Lumi4-Terbium) and HTRF acceptors such as XL665, d2, or other suitable acceptor fluorophores (i.e. GFP, fluorescein...). The transferred energy is then emitted as detectable fluorescent signal. In HTRF assays, the donor and the acceptor are conjugated to biomolecules (anti-tag antibodies, streptavidins, peptides,...) for studying molecular interactions.

References:

- Trinquet E. Studying molecular interactions with the new Lumi4®-Tb Cryptate HTRF toolbox. SBS 15th annual conference 2009, Lille (France).
- Cartwright G.A., Roethel J.S. and Lightowers M.W. Conventional immunoassays underestimate anti-GST antibody titre. J Immunol Methods. 1995;179:31-5.
- Mathis G. Probing molecular interactions with homogeneous techniques based on rare earth cryptates and fluorescence energy transfer. Clin Chem. 1995;41:1391-7
- Smith D. and Johnson K.S. Single-step purification of polypeptides expressed in Escherichia coli as fusions with glutathione S-transferase. Gene. 1986;67:31-40

2. Reagent description

GSS11 monoclonal antibody is produced and labeled with Eu³⁺ Cryptate at Cisbio Bioassays. Specific activity of the conjugate ranges from 5 to 7 Cryptates/antibody.

This conjugate is lyophilized in 100mM Phosphate pH 7.0, 0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) protease free and stabilizers.

The concentration of this conjugate has been calibrated in order to obtain a 620 nm signal within the 30,000-50,000 count range. This calibration was run in a 384-well low volume plate format using a final volume of 20 µL, a buffer containing 0.1% BSA and 0.4M KF, and a PHERAstar Plus reader (BMG LABTECH). A recommended amount of antibody per well is specified in the product description sheet attached to the product. On this basis, each vial from the two available sizes enables the assessment of 5,000 and 20,000 tests respectively. Actual amount per well will be dependent on optimized assay conditions.

3. Reagent handling

3.1. Preparation of the working solution

- Allow the stock solution to warm up at room temperature for at least 30 minutes.
- For the 5,000 test vial (61GSTKLA) : reconstitute the product with 250 µL of distilled water.
- For the 20,000 test vial (61GSTKLB) : reconstitute the product with 1 mL of distilled water.
- Vortex the solution gently.
- After reconstitution, the stock solution can be divided into aliquots and frozen at -20°C for additional use (according to storage conditions, see §5).
- Dilute with buffer the stock solution to the working concentration. Mix gently.

3.2. Recommended buffer

Most common buffers can be used for the preparation of the working solution, providing that the pH is maintained between 5.5 and 8.5. They can be complemented with BSA (0.1%) to prevent reagent coating, and detergents such as Tween 20, Triton X100, CHAPS (up to 0.5%)... may also be added. Avoid SDS, due to its denaturing effect on XL665. It is recommended to check the background signal by counting the buffer blank.

KF can play an essential role in the lanthanide cryptate protection by preventing the action of possible quenchers contained in the assay. **KF is mandatory for HTRF assays using Europium cryptate.** KF is generally used at a final concentration of 100 to 400mM, and is added to the conjugate working solutions or dispensed in a separate step, just before the readout. Assay using **Lumi4-Tb cryptate donor, does not require KF.**

4. Assay flexibility and miniaturization

When used as suggested, one vial from the two available sizes will provide sufficient reagent for 5,000 and 20,000 tests respectively using a 384-well low volume plate in 20 µL final assay volume (HTRF® packaged basis).

To move to other plate formats (96 half-well or 1536-well) and final volumes (100 µL to less than 10 µL), the volume of each assay component is simply proportionally adjusted in order to maintain the reagent concentrations as for the 20 µL final assay volume. For instance, in the case of the 1536-well format in 10 µL final volume, 2 times less material per well is used, thereby allowing 10,000 and 40,000 tests respectively to be run. The performances of the HTRF® assay remain the same whatever the level of miniaturization.

Assay components	Volume proportion	Assay format		
		1536-well (10 µL)	384-well low volume (20 µL)	96 half-well (100 µL)
Other assay components	2 volume	5 µL	10 µL	50 µL
Acceptor conjugate	1 volume	2.5 µL	5 µL	25 µL
Cryptate conjugate	1 volume	2.5 µL	5 µL	25 µL
	Small size	10,000 tests	5,000 tests	1,000 tests
	Bulk size	40,000 tests	20,000 tests	4,000 tests

Plate references : 96 half-well plate (Costar # 3694 or equivalent), 384-well low volume plate (Greiner # 784076), 1536-well (Greiner # 782086).

5. Storage conditions and stability

Lyophilized anti GST-Cryptate should be stored at 2-8°C until reconstituted. Under proper storing conditions, this reagent is stable until the expiry date indicated on the product description sheet.

Once reconstituted, stock solutions are stable 2 days at 2-8°C. They can be refrozen (at -20°C) and thawed once only. Do not repeat freezing and thawing.

Caution ! It is possible to combine donor and acceptor conjugates immediately before use. Do not store donor and acceptor conjugates mixed together for extended periods of time.