

Technical Manual

FluoroDazzle NF-kappaB Phosphorylation Assay Kit

Catalogue Code: BA0136

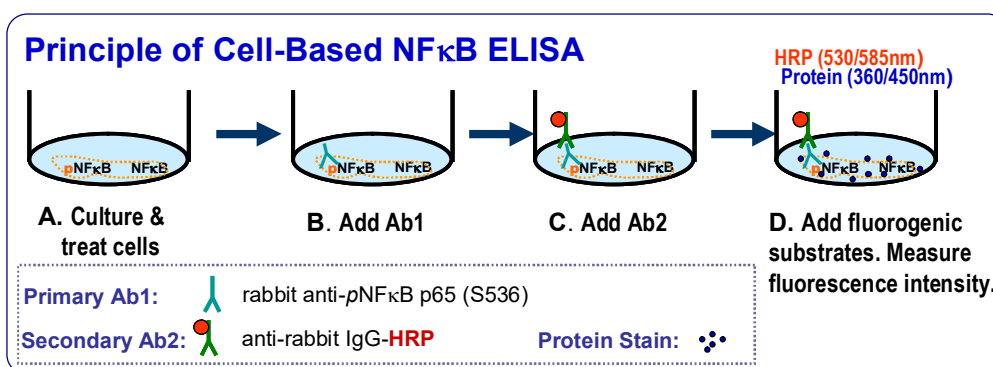
Pack Size: 100 assays

Research Use Only

DESCRIPTION

Nuclear factor-kappa B (NFκB; NF-Kb; NF-kappaB) is a transcription factor that plays a central role in many physiological processes, e.g. inflammation, tumorigenesis, and apoptosis. NF-kappaB is activated by a wide variety of stimuli, including inflammatory cytokines such as TNF-α. NF-kappaB is a dimer composed of members of the Rel family of proteins: p65/RelA, c-Rel, RelB, NF-kappaB1/p50, and NF-kappaB2/p52. Phosphorylation of p65/RelA at Ser-536 results in decreased nuclear export and enhanced p65/RelA-dependent transcription.

Assay Genie cell-based ELISA measures phosphorylated p65(S536) (pNF-kappaB) in whole cells and normalizes the signal to the total protein content. This simple and efficient assay eliminates the need for cell lysate preparation and can be used to study NF-kappaB regulation in short-term and long-term assays.



KEY FEATURES

New and Improved. Total assay time reduced from typical 9 hours to 5 hours.

Simple. No cell lysis necessary. Cells can be directly cultured in 96-well plates.

Convenient. Total protein and pNF-kappaB can be measured in the same sample.

APPLICATIONS

Determination of NF-kappaB p65 (S536) phosphorylation status in whole cells.

Evaluation of direct and indirect modulation of NF-kappaB p65 phosphorylation.

Species tested: human, mouse.

KIT CONTENTS

10x Wash Buffer:	25 mL	Blocking Buffer:	25 mL
Protein Stain:	6 mL	HRP Substrate:	6 mL
pNF-kappaB-Ab1:	10 μL	HRP-Ab2	10 μL

Storage conditions: This kit is shipped on ice. Upon delivery, store all reagents at -20°C. Shelf life of 6 months after receipt.

Precautions: reagents are for research use only. Normal precautions for laboratory reagents should be exercised while using the reagents. Please refer to material safety data sheet for detailed information.

ASSAY PROCEDURE

Important:

- To avoid cross-contamination, change pipette tips between additions of each reagent or sample. We recommend the use of a multi-channel pipette. Use separate reservoirs for each reagent. Prior to Assay, dilute 10× Wash Buffer in dH₂O to prepare 250 mL 1× Wash Buffer.
- It is recommended that samples be assayed in triplicate or higher.

3. Two different blanks are necessary. For each *plate* include a Protein Blank (no cells) in triplicate. For each *sample* include a Sample Blank (cells w/ only Ab2) in triplicate. The blanks are used to determine background fluorescence for total protein and pNF-kappaB respectively.

A. Culture and Treat Cells

1. Seed 100 μ L of $1-3 \times 10^4$ adherent cells (or $4-10 \times 10^4$ suspension cells) into each well of a black 96-well culture plate. Add 100 μ L of culture media without cells into three wells for the Protein Blank. Incubate overnight at 37°C in a cell culture incubator.

Note: The cell number to be used depends on the cell line and NF-kappaB phosphorylation status.

2. Treat the cells as desired (e.g. with ligands or drugs).

3. Prepare formaldehyde solutions (*warning*: formaldehyde is toxic. Use chemical hood and wear appropriate gloves and eye protection):

For adherent cells, prepare 4% formaldehyde by mixing 1.3 mL of 37% formaldehyde and 10.7 mL of 1 \times Wash buffer. Simply fix cells in each well by replacing the medium with 100 μ L of 4% formaldehyde.

For suspension cells, prepare 8% formaldehyde by mixing 2.6 mL of 37% formaldehyde and 9.4 mL of 1 \times Wash buffer. Centrifuge the plate at 500g for 15 min at 4°C and carefully remove as much media as possible without disturbing the cell pellet (repeat this for suspension cells with each wash step below). Fix the cells in each well by adding 100 μ L of 8% formaldehyde to cell pellet.

Cover the plate and incubate for 20 min at room temperature. Alternatively, the plate containing the fixed cells can be sealed and stored for up to 2 weeks at 2-8°C.

4. Remove the formaldehyde solution and wash the cells 3 times with 150 μ L of 1 \times Wash Buffer. Each wash step should be performed for 1 min with gentle shaking.

5. Prepare Quench Buffer by mixing 2.2 mL of 3% H₂O₂ and 8.8 mL of 1 \times Wash Buffer.

Remove the Wash Buffer and add 100 μ L of Quench Buffer to each assay well. Cover plate and incubate for 20 min at room temperature.

6. Remove the Quench Buffer and wash the cells 3 times with 150 μ L of 1 \times Wash Buffer.

7. Remove the Wash Buffer, and add 100 μ L of Blocking Buffer. Cover plate and incubate for 1 hr at room temperature.

B. Add Primary Antibodies (Ab1)

1. Prepare 55 μ L of primary antibody Ab1 Mixture for each well by mixing pNF-kappaB -Ab1 into Blocking Buffer in a 1:625 dilution.

2. Remove the Wash Buffer from all assay wells. Add 50 μ L of the Blocking Buffer to the Sample Blank wells and 50 μ L of Ab1 Mixture to the Sample wells. Cover plate and incubate for 90 min at room temperature or overnight at 2-8°C with gentle shaking.

3. Remove the Ab1 Mixture and wash the cells 3 times with 150 μ L of 1 \times Wash Buffer. Each wash step should be performed for 1 min with gentle shaking.

D. Add Secondary Antibodies (Ab2)

1. Prepare 55 μ L of secondary antibody Ab2 Mixture for each well by mixing HRP-Ab2 into Blocking Buffer in a 1:625 dilution.

2. Remove Wash Buffer and add 50 μ L of the Ab2 Mixture to all assay wells. Cover plate and incubate for 90 min at room temperature with gentle shaking.

E. Detection

1. Remove the Ab2 Mixture from each well and thoroughly wash the cells 5 times with 150 μ L of 1 \times Wash Buffer. Each wash step should be performed for 1 min with gentle shaking.

2. Immediately before use, add 6 μL 3% H_2O_2 to the provided 6 mL HRP Substrate (for partial plate assay, adjust the volumes accordingly). Remove the Wash Buffer from the plate and add 50 μL of mixed HRP Substrate to each well. Incubate for 30 min at room temperature in the dark.
3. Add 50 μL of Protein Stain to each well and incubate for an additional 5 min at room temperature in the dark.
4. Read the plate at $\lambda_{\text{ex/em}} = 530/585$ nm for phosphorylated NF-kappaB (pNF-kappaB) and at $\lambda_{\text{ex/em}} = 360/450$ nm for total protein.

CALCULATION

Calculate the mean fluorescence intensities for the Sample Blank ("BLK") wells and "SAMPLE" wells. Subtract the mean fluorescence of the Sample Blank wells from the fluorescence value of the Sample well to yield ΔF values for the phosphorylated NF-kappaB (ΔF_{pNFkB}) at 530/585nm and for the total Protein (ΔF_{Prot}) at 360/450nm.

$$\Delta \bar{F}_{\text{pNFkB}} = \bar{F}_{\text{pNFkB}}^{\text{SAMPLE}} - \bar{F}_{\text{pNFkB}}^{\text{BLK}} ; \quad \Delta \bar{F}_{\text{Prot}} = \bar{F}_{\text{Prot}}^{\text{SAMPLE}} - \bar{F}_{\text{Prot}}^{\text{BLK}}$$

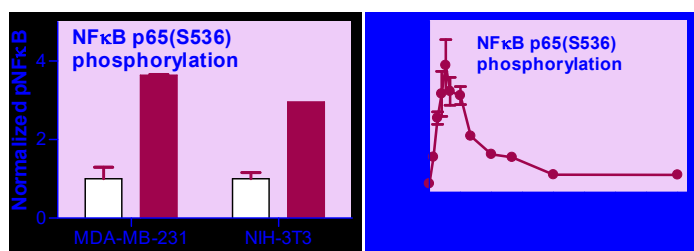
Normalized phosphorylated NF-kappaB is calculated as,

$$\text{Normalized pNF}\kappa\text{B} = \frac{\Delta \bar{F}_{\text{pNFkB}} / \Delta \bar{F}_{\text{Prot}}}{(\Delta \bar{F}_{\text{pNFkB}} / \Delta \bar{F}_{\text{Prot}})_o}$$

where $(\Delta F_{\text{pNFkB}} / \Delta F_{\text{Prot}})_o$ is the control reference value (e.g. time zero in kinetic studies or untreated wells in drug potency studies.)

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

37% formaldehyde (Sigma, cat # F8775); 3% H_2O_2 (Sigma, cat # 323381); black cell culture 96-well plate: available separately at VWR (cat# 82050-748); plate sealers: available separately at Sigma (cat# A5596); deionized or distilled water; pipetting devices; cell culture incubators; centrifuge tubes; fluorescence plate reader capable of reading at $\lambda_{\text{ex/em}} = 530/585$ nm and at $\lambda_{\text{ex/em}} = 360/450$ nm.



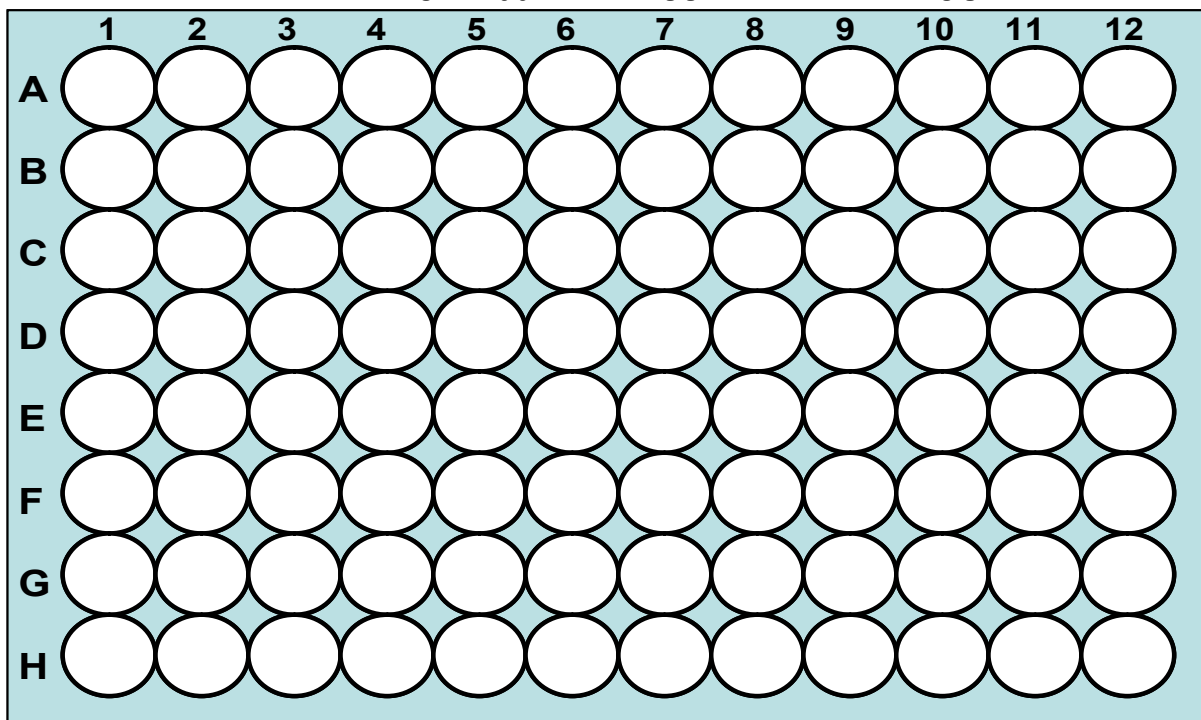
Left: Phosphorylation of NF-kappaB p65(S536) in human breast cancer cell line MDA-MB-231 and murine NIH-3T3 fibroblast cells after stimulation with human TNF- α . **Right:** Kinetics of NF-kappaB p65(S536) phosphorylation in MDA-MB-231 cells after TNF- α stimulation.

LITERATURE

1. Neumann M and Naumann M (2007). Beyond IkappaBs: alternative regulation of NF-kappaB activity. FASEB J. 21(11):2642-54
2. Jiang X et al (2003). The NF-kappa B activation in lymphotoxin beta receptor signaling depends on the phosphorylation of p65 at serine 536. J Biol Chem. 278(2):919-26.

3. Gutierrez H et al (2008). Nuclear factor kappa B signaling either stimulates or inhibits neurite growth depending on the phosphorylation status of p65/RelA. J Neurosci. 28(33):8246-56.

EXAMPLE OF A 96-WELL ASSAY PLATE LAY-OUT



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