

CHEMISCREEN[™] MEMBRANE PREPARATION RECOMBINANT HUMAN LPA₁ LYSOPHOSPHOLIPID RECEPTOR

CATALOG NUMBER: HTS089M QUANTITY: 200 units

LOT NUMBER: VOLUME/CONCENTRATION: 1 mL, 1 mg/mL

BACKGROUND:

Lysophosphatidic acid (LPA) is a lysophospholipid produced by activated platelets that inhibits adenylate cyclase and stimulates DNA synthesis, changes in cell morphology, and increases in intracellular calcium in a variety of cultured mammalian cells. A family of three GPCRs, LPA₁, LPA₂ and LPA₃, mediates the biological effects of LPA (Contos *et al.*, 2000). LPA₁ is widely expressed, with particularly notable expression in the ventricular zone of the embryonic cerebral cortex. Mice lacking LPA₁ exhibit craniofacial abnormalities and defective development of the cerebral cortex (Harrison *et al.*, 2003; Choi *et al.*, 2008). LPA₁ also promotes fibrotic responses to tissue injury (Tager *et al.*, 2008)

Millipore's LPA₁ Membrane Preparation is a crude membrane preparation made from the proprietary stable recombinant cell line that is also used for Millipore's LPA₁ Calcium Optimized Cell Line (HTS089C). This LPA₁ Membrane Preparation exhibits both constitutive and agonist-induced activity in GTP γ S binding assays; thus it is an ideal HTS tool for screening of compounds for agonist, inverse agonist, and antagonist activities. The membrane preparations exhibits EC50 of 73 nM for LPA in a GTP γ S binding assay.

APPLICATIONS: GTPγS Binding Assay

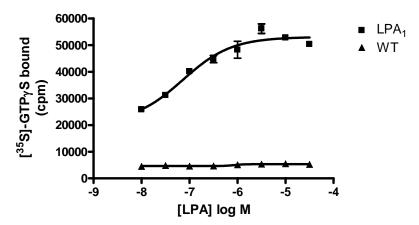


Figure 1. Binding of [^{35}S]-GTPγS to LPA_1 membrane preparation. 5 μg/well LPA $_1$ Membrane Preparation (catalog # HTS089M) and Wild-type Chem-1 Membrane Preparation (Millipore HTS000MC1) were incubated with 0.3 nM [35 S]-GTPγS, 10 μM GDP and increasing amounts of unlabeled LPA. Bound radioactivity was determined by filtration and scintillation counting.



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SPECIFICATIONS: 1 unit = $5 \mu g$

EC50 in GTPγS binding assay by LPA: ~ 73 nM

Species: Human EDG2 encoding LPA₁ (Accession number NM_001401)

HOST CELLS: Chem-1, an adherent mammalian cell line with no detectable endogenous LPA receptors.

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GTP γ S ASSAY CONDITIONS: Membranes are permeabilized by addition of saponin to an equal concentration by mass, then mixed with [35 S]-GTP γ S (final concentration of 0.3 nM) in 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.4/100 mM NaCl/10 mM MgCl $_2$ /10 μ M GDP in a nonbinding 96-well plate. Unlabeled ligand was added to the final concentration indicated in Figure 1 (final volume 100 μ L), and incubated for 30 min at 30°C. The binding reaction is transferred to an FB filter plate (Millipore MAHF B1H) previously prewetted with water. The plate is washed 3 times (1 mL per well per wash) with cold 10 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.4, then dried and counted.

One package contains enough membranes for at least 200 assays (units), where one unit is the amount of membrane that will yield greater than 1000 cpm specific LPA-stimulated [35 S]-GTP γ S binding.

PRESENTATION:

Liquid in packaging buffer: 50 mM Tris pH 7.4, 10% glycerol and 1% BSA with no

preservatives.

Packaging method: Membrane protein was adjusted to the indicated concentration in

packaging buffer, rapidly frozen, and stored at -80°C.

STORAGE/HANDLING: Store at -70°C. Product is stable for at least 6 months from the date of receipt when stored

as directed. Do not freeze and thaw.

REFERENCES: Choi JW et al. (2008) Biological roles of lysophospholipid receptors revealed by genetic null

mice: an update. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1781:531-539.

Contos JJA et al. (2000) Lysophosphatidic acid receptors. Mol. Pharmacol. 58: 1188-

1196.

Harrison SM et al. (2003) LPA₁ receptor-deficient mice have phenotypic changes observed

in psychiatric disease. Mol. Cell. Neurosci. 24: 1170-1179.

Tager AM et al. (2008) The lysophosphatidic acid receptor LPA1 links pulmonary fibrosis to

lung injury by mediating fibroblast recruitment and vascular leak. Nat. Med. 14: 45-54.

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