# ratMdr1b PREDIVEZ Protocol

CAT. NO. SBPV01







PREDIVEZ<sup>TM</sup> Vesicular Transport Kit Assay Protocol

# Determination of the interaction of drugs with the rat Mdr1b transporter using the SB-ratMdr1b PREDIVEZ Kit

**For the following membrane product:** SB-ratMdr1b-Sf9-VT

Version Number:

1.3

Effective date:

21.Feb.2011

**Replaces:** 

1.2

**Related Procedures:** 

SOP FFSS01

Signatures:

Author:

Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Name	Initials	Signature
21.Feb.2011	Emese Kis, PhD, Head of Membrane Assay Development	EK	Cisi C

**Approved:** 

Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Name	Initials	Signature
21.Feb.2011	Peter Krajcsi, PhD, CSO	РК	Par ler.





PREDIVEZ<sup>TM</sup> Vesicular Transport Kit Assay Protocol

Introduction	. 3
Principle	. 3
Deliverables	. 4
Equipment and Materials needed	. 4
Materials	. 5
Suggested assay layouts	. 6
Assay steps	.7
Calculations	10
Expected Results	12
	Introduction Principle Deliverables Equipment and Materials needed Materials Suggested assay layouts Assay steps Calculations Expected Results





SOLVO Biotechnology PREDIVEZ<sup>TM</sup> Vesicular Transport Kit Assay Protocol

# 1. Introduction

Most ABC transporters transport substrates across the cell membrane using ATP as an energy source. One of the simplest methods invented for measuring this transport is the vesicular transport assay. This assay protocol describes the determination of the interaction of test drugs with the rat Mdr1b transporter using the vesicular transport assay. The interaction is detected as the modulation of the initial rate of N-methyl-quinidine (NMQ) transport of rat Mdr1b into membrane vesicles purified from baculoviral infected Sf9 cells.

# 2. Principle

The rat Mdr1b transporter can be expressed in Sf9 insect cells using the baculoviral expression system. Membrane preparations prepared from infected cells always contain some closed membrane vesicles that are in inside-out orientation. Due to the orientation of the transporter, the transported substrates accumulate inside the vesicle. In case of low permeability substrates, such as NMQ, the molecules get trapped inside the vesicle. The rate of this transport is temperature and ATP dependent.

Rapid filtration of the membrane suspension through a filter that retains membrane vesicles allows us to separate the transported molecules trapped from the rest of the buffer.

The quantity of transported molecules can be determined by any adequate method like HPLC, LC/MS/MS separation and detection. Also, the transported molecule can be labeled by fluorescent or radioactive tags. This protocol utilizes a drug surrogate, NMQ, available in radiolabeled form, for the determination of the transported substrate amount in a competition type assay.

NMQ is a transported substrate of rat Mdr1b. Drugs that interact with the transporter modulate the initial rate of NMQ transport measured without any other compounds





PREDIVEZ<sup>TM</sup> Vesicular Transport Kit Assay Protocol

added. If a test drug is a transported substrate of the transporter it might compete with NMQ thus reducing the rate of NMQ transport. If a compound is an inhibitor of the transporter, it will block the transport of NMQ into the membrane vesicles.

# 3. Deliverables

- SOLVO Biotechnology's SB-ratMdr1b PREDIVEZ Vesicular Transport Assay Kit for rat Mdr1b transporter sufficient for the analysis of 3, 6 or 9 test compounds.
- Data sheet indicating protein content, volume, ATP dependent transport at 2  $\mu$ M NMQ concentration and date of expiry of frozen membrane stocks.
- Data CD containing assay protocol, MS Excel file for calculations and data representation, and material safety data sheets.

# 4. Equipment and Materials needed

- Plate incubator/shaker.
- Automatic pipettes and multichannel pipettes with corresponding tips
- 96-well plates (Costar, Cat. No. 3585, or equivalent)
- Filterplates [Millipore multiscreen HTS 96 well filter plates with FB filters (Cat. No. MSFBN6B10) or equivalent]
- Rapid filtration apparatus [Multiscreen<sup>™</sup> HTS Vacuum Manifold from Millipore (Cat. No MSVMHTS00) or equivalent]
- 96 well Liquid scintillation system
- 2 ml, 5 ml tubes
- 150 ml cylinder and Tip-Tubs (Eppendorf, Cat. No. 0030 058.607)
- MilliQ water



PREDIVEZ-VT



SOLVO Biotechnology

PREDIVEZ<sup>TM</sup> Vesicular Transport Kit Assay Protocol

- Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO, A.C.S reagent spectrophotometric grade, ≥99,9%, Sigma 154938)
- •

# 5. Materials

Your kit contains the following materials in amounts depending on the requested Kit size:

Kit si	ze (number of	3	6	0		Assav	
	cpds)	3	U	9	Storage	conditions	
Vial	Substance		Amount		conditions		
Α	Membrane stock (5 mg/ml)	3x420 μl	6x420 μl	9x420 μl	-80 °C	on ice	
В	3x Start Mix	4.0 ml	8.0 ml	12.0 ml	≤+4 °C	on ice	
С	NMQ (500 μM)	70 µl	140 µl	210 µl	≤-20 °C	RT	
D	MgATP solution (0.2 M)	120 µl	240 µl	240 μl 360 μl		on ice	
Е	Inhibitor drug stock (20 mM Verapamil)	50 µl	100 µl	150 µl	≤-20 °C	RT	
F*	<sup>3</sup> H-NMQ		250 µl	≤-20 °C	RT		
G	10x Washing Mix	14.5 ml	2x14.5 ml	3x14.5 ml	≤+4 °C	on ice	
Н	Inhibitor drug stock (20 mM Digoxin)	50 μl 100 μl 150 μl		150 µl	≤-20 °C	RT	
Ι	Negative control membrane stock (5 mg/ml)	200 µl	2x200 μl	3x200 µl	-80 °C	on ice	
J	AMP solution (0.2 M)	120 µl	240 µl	360 µl	≤-20 °C	on ice	

Keep the kit compounds during the assay procedure at the temperature specified in this table. Material safety data sheets of the compounds in your Vials are available as pdf files in the MSDS folder on the CD-ROM attached to the KIT box.

\* - supplied in a separate container in the same shipment

Do not use substances from any other type of PREDIVEZ Kit.





### 6. Suggested assay layouts

#### Assay Layout 1. (Relative Transport values)

#### Assay layout for presenting results in percentages:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		Comp	ound 1			Comp	ound 2		Compound 3				
	+ ATP - ATP (AMP)				+ A	ТР	-ATP	(AMP)	+ A	ТР	-ATP (AMP)		
Α	300	μM	300	μM	300 μM		300 μM		300 µM		300 µM		
B	100	μM	100 μM		100 μM		100 μM		100 μM		100 µM		
С	33.3	βμM	33.3 μM		33.3 μM		33.3 µM		33.3 μM		33.3 μM		
D	11.1	μM	11.1 μM		11.1 μM		11.1 μM		11.1 μ <b>M</b>		11.1 μM		
Ε	3.7	μM	3.7	μМ	3.7 μM		3.7 μM		3.7 μM		3.7 µM		
F	1.23	βμM	1.23	μM	1.23 μM		1.23 μM		1.23 μM		1.23 μM		
G	0.41	μM	0.41	μМ	0.41 μM		0.41 μM		0.41 μM		0.41 μM		
Η	DN	ISO	DM	DMSO		DMSO		DMSO		DMSO		DMSO	

Note: If your test drug is not dissolved in DMSO replace DMSO with that solvent. The numbers indicate final concentrations

#### Assay Layout 2. (Absolute Transport values)

# Assay layout for calculating ATP dependent transport (pmol/mg/min) transport values:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Т	otals ar	d contr	ol		Comp	ound 1		Compound 2				
	+ ATP - AT			(AMP)	+ ATP		-ATP (AMP)		+ ATP		-ATP (AMP)		
A	Total	l C1*	Total	l C2*	300 μM		300 μM		300 μM		300 µM		
B	Total	l C3*	Total control*		100 μM		100 μM		100 μM		100 μM		
С	Vera	pamil	Verapamil		33.3 μM		33.3 μM		33.3 μM		33.3 μM		
D	Dig	oxin	Digoxin		11.1 μM		11.1 μM		11.1 μM		11.1 μM		
E	C	Ľ1	C1		3.7 μM		3.7 μM		3.7 μM		3.7 μM		
F	C	2	C	C2		1.23 μM		1.23 μM		1.23 μM		μM	
G	C	'3	C3		0.41 μM		0.41 μM		0.41 μM		0.41 μM		
H	DM	ISO	DMSO		DMSO DM		ISO	DM	ISO	DM	ISO		

Dark grey wells represent measurement with negative control membrane

\* - these wells contain 2.5  $\mu$ l of the original membrane suspension for the determination of absolute transport. There is no need for the addition of ATP to these wells.





#### 7. Assay steps

Prepare your solutions freshly before use. Always use MilliQ water as distilled water to prepare the solutions. The steps are for assaying <u>1 compound</u>!

- Prepare serial dilution of the drug to be assayed or of the Inhibitor (Vial E). (Use DMSO as solvent).
- 2. Dilute reagents as follows:

Dilute 1 ml 3x Start Mix (Vial **B**) to 3 ml with 2 ml distilled water.

(Store 1x Start Mix on ice)

Dilute 4.25 ml 10x Washing Mix (Vial **G**) to 42.5 ml with 38.25 ml distilled water. (Store 1x Washing Mix on ice or in the fridge)

3. Prepare the MgATP solution

Dilute 30  $\mu$ l 0.2 M MgATP solution (Vial **D**) to 500  $\mu$ l with 470  $\mu$ l Start Mix.

Keep the MgATP solution on ice.

Prepare the AMP solution

Dilute 30  $\mu l$  0.2 M AMP solution (Vial J) to 500  $\mu l$  with 470  $\mu l$  Start Mix.

Keep the AMP solution on ice.

4. Prepare the Membrane Suspension in Start Mix.

Homogenize your Membrane stock. Add 360  $\mu$ l Membrane stock (Vial **A**) and 11  $\mu$ l NMQ (Vial **C**) to 1423  $\mu$ l Start Mix. Add 6  $\mu$ l <sup>3</sup>H-NMQ (Vial F). (Mix well, gently!)

Keep your suspensions on ice.

- 5. Place a 96 well plate on ice.
- Add 50 μl Membrane Suspension to the wells of the first 4 columns. This way one well will contain 50 μg total membrane protein.
- Add 0.75 µl of serial dilution of your test drug (in DMSO or in your solvent) to the appropriate wells





PREDIVEZ<sup>TM</sup> Vesicular Transport Kit Assay Protocol

- 8. Preincubate your plate, MgATP and AMP solution at 37°C for 15 minutes.
- Start reaction by adding 25 µl MgATP or AMP solution to the appropriate wells (see Assay Layout).
- 10. Incubate your plate at 37 °C for 3 minutes
- 11. Wet the first four columns of the Millipore filter plate with 100 µl distilled water per well and set up the filtering apparatus. Use a plate sealer on the remaining wells to ensure adequate vacuum and remove the liquid. This step can be done during preincubation.
- 12. Stop the reaction by adding 200 µl of ice cold 1xWashing Mix to the wells.
- 13. Transfer all the solution from the 96 well plate to the Millipore filter plate.
- Under vacuum, remove the liquid from the wells and wash them 5 times with
  200 μl Washing Mix.
- 15. Pipette 2.5 μl the membrane suspension (prepared in step 1.) into one well of a filterplate. The radioactivity (cpm) measured on this filter will be used to calculate *total activity* in one well (see Calculations).
- 16. Dry filter plates (you can use a hair drier to speed up the process.) till completely dry.
- Add 100 μl of scintillation cocktail and after 30 min measure radioactivity in each well. Record cpm values.

#### **Optional assay steps:**

#### NMQ transport by SB-defPgp-Sf9-CTRL (negative control)

The Kit contains a vial of SB-defPgp-Sf9-CTRL membrane as well (Vial I), that serves as a negative control. These vesicles show minimal accumulation of NMQ. Transport in the absence (DMSO – recommended) or in the presence of a test drug (one concentration – highest is recommended) can be tested. The measurement is optional and can be performed on a separate plate as well.

1. Dilute reagents as follows:





PREDIVEZ<sup>TM</sup> Vesicular Transport Kit Assay Protocol

Dilute 400 µl 3x Start Mix (Vial **B**) to 1200 µl with 800 µl distilled

water. (Store 1x Start Mix on ice)

Dilute 1.6 ml 10x Washing Mix (Vial G) to 16 ml with 14.4 ml distilled water. (Store 1x Washing Mix on ice or in the fridge)

2. Prepare the MgATP solution

Dilute 15  $\mu$ l 0.2 M MgATP solution (Vial **D**) to 250  $\mu$ l with 235  $\mu$ l Start Mix.

Keep the MgATP solution on ice.

Prepare the AMP solution

Dilute 15  $\mu l$  0.2 M AMP solution (Vial J) to 250  $\mu l$  with 235  $\mu l$  Start Mix.

Keep the AMP solution on ice

3. Prepare the Membrane Suspension in Start Mix.

Homogenize your Membrane stock. Add 160 µl Membrane stock (Vial

I) and 4.8  $\mu$ l NMQ (Vial C) to 632.6  $\mu$ l Start Mix. Add 2.6  $\mu$ l <sup>3</sup>H-

NMQ. (Mix well, gently!)

Keep your suspensions on ice.

- 4. Place a 96 well plate on ice.
- Add 50 µl Membrane Suspension to the wells indicated on the Assay Layout 2. This way one well will contain 50 µg total membrane protein.
- 6. Add 0.75  $\mu$ l of DMSO/ test drug (in DMSO or in your solvent) to the wells
- 7. Preincubate your plate, MgATP and AMP solution at 37°C for 15 minutes.
- Start reaction by adding 25 µl MgATP or AMP solution to the appropriate wells (see Assay Layout 2.).
- 9. Incubate your plate at 37 °C for 3 minutes
- 10. Wet the appropriate wells of the Millipore filter plate with 100 µl distilled water per well and set up the filtering apparatus. Use a plate sealer on the remaining wells to ensure adequate vacuum.
- 11. Stop the reaction by adding  $200 \ \mu l$  of ice cold 1xWashing Mix to the wells.



PREDIVEZ<sup>TM</sup> Vesicular Transport Kit Assay Protocol

- 12. Transfer all the solution from the 96 well plate to the Millipore filter plate.
- 13. Under vacuum, remove the liquid from the wells and wash them 5 times with 200 µl Washing Mix.
- Pipette 2.5 μl the membrane suspension (prepared in step 1.) into one well of a filterplate. The radioactivity (cpm) measured on this filter will be used to calculate *total activity* in one well (see Calculations).
- 15. Dry filter plates (you can use a hair drier to speed up the process.) till completely dry.
- 16. Add 100  $\mu$ l of scintillation cocktail and after 30 min measure radioactivity in each well. Record cpm values.

# 8. Calculations

**ATP dependent transport (cpm):** Subtract cpm values measured without the presence of ATP from the cpm values measured in the presence of ATP for control and samples. Take the average of the duplicates.

**ATP dependent transport (pmol/mg/min):** Calculate *Total activity (cpm)* by multiplying the cpms measured in the designated well prepared in step 15 by 20. Calculate the rate of transport in pmol/mg membrane protein/min using the following formula.

 $\frac{ATP \, dependent \, transport \, (cpm)}{Total \, activity \, (cpm)} * \frac{NMQ \, concentration \, (nM) * Volume \, (ml)}{membrane \, protein \, (mg) * time \, (min)}$ 

If the assay is performed in the conditions described the value of the second part of the equation is 1000.





PREDIVEZ<sup>TM</sup> Vesicular Transport Kit Assay Protocol

**Membrane validation:** During membrane validation the test done is identical to *drug free control* (samples H1-4). ATP dependent transport measured under these circumstances is indicated on the datasheet.

**ATP dependent transport (%):** Calculate the percent activation or inhibition of the test drug. In this representation the ATP dependent transport determined in the *drug free control* is taken as 100% and all other values are represented on this relative scale. Use the following formula:

 $\frac{ATP dependent transport in the presence of test drug (cpm)}{ATP dependent transport in drug free control (cpm)} * 100$ 

**Positive control:** The NMQ transport of rat Mdr1b is fully (under 10% of the drug free control) inhibited by 200  $\mu$ M Verapamil. You can assay this inhibition by replacing test drug with 0.75  $\mu$ l of 20 mM Verapamil (final concentration 200  $\mu$ M). The FDA recommended MDR1 substrate, Digoxin, is also provided in the kit. Using 200  $\mu$ M Digoxin concentration, the rat Mdr1b-mediated NMQ transport can be inhibited by about 50%.

**Suggested membrane negative control:** As a confirmation of the results and the transporter specificity, we suggest the use of negative control vesicles, in case of rat Mdr1b, SB-defPgp-Sf9-CTRL vesicles, expressing a non-functional mutant of the human MDR1 transporter.

## Calculation of results using the raw data template file

Use your Excel Template file to calculate results in case of applying the suggested Assay Layouts (see page 8.). <u>The Template file is designed to analyze one test drug at a time!</u>





PREDIVEZ<sup>TM</sup> Vesicular Transport Kit Assay Protocol

All required fields are highlighted with light green and are editable. Fields that you do not need to change are read only. Charts are editable. Copy your raw data to the RAW DATA field of the template file. Fill header (date, membrane batch, membrane amount/well, incubation time, etc.) carefully. Check your test drug concentrations and change the value of the highest final concentration if it is necessary. Fill the DRUG NAME field.

The file can be used in both calculation modes: percentages and absolute transport values as well. Analyze your results.

# 9. Expected Results

### Relative transport values (%)

This curve shows the effect of the test drug on NMQ transport by rat Mdr1b in percentages. 100% represent NMQ transport by rat Mdr1b in the absence of test drug (row H in the plate setup), while 0% is the transport in the absence of ATP (non-specific binding of NMQ). This representation is very helpful if the activities of multiple test drugs are compared.

If the test drug interacts with the NMQ transport, then a dose-dependent decrease in transport is observed. The  $IC_{50}$  value for the test drug is the concentration where the NMQ transport is inhibited by 50%. In case of a non-interactor, the curve does not fall below 100%.

