

Human Recombinant Muscarinic Acetylcholine Receptor M1 Stable Cell Line**Cat. No. M00251****Version 05292014**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Catalog Number: M00185

Cell Line Name: CHO-K1/M1

Gene Synonyms: M1; HM1; MGC30125; CHRM1

Expressed Gene: Genbank Accession Number NM_000738; no expressed tags

Host Cell: CHO-K1

Quantity: Two vials of frozen cells (3×10^6 per vial)

Stability: 16 passages

Application: Functional assay for M1 receptor

Freeze Medium: 45% culture medium, 45% FBS, and 10% DMSO

Complete Culture Medium: Ham's F12, 10% FBS

Culture Medium: Ham's F12, 10% FBS, 500 µg/ml Penicillin-Streptomycin, 200 µg/ml Zeocin

Mycoplasma Status: Negative

Storage: Liquid nitrogen upon receiving

II. BACKGROUND

M1 was expressed in the CNS such as cerebral cortex, basal ganglia, limbic areas, vestibular system and esophageal smooth muscle. Synaptic transmission by muscarinic acetylcholine receptors (mAChRs) is employed throughout the central and peripheral nervous systems to elicit a large and diverse array of neurophysiological actions. An important aspect of mAChR functional diversity is reflected by the multitude of biochemical and electrophysiological actions evoked by acetylcholine binding to mAChRs, which include the regulation of intracellular levels of cAMP, cGMP and inositol phospholipids, and the opening or closing of the potassium, calcium, and chloride ion channels found in certain tissues.

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Toll-Free: 1-877-436-7274 Tel: 1-732-885-9188 Fax: 1-732-210-0262 Email: product@genscript.com Web: www.genscript.com
§: GenScript employs a PCR-based method to test the mycoplasma. The test covers 11 of the most common strains of mycoplasma, (covering approximately 95% of *M. fermentans*, *M. hyorhinis*, *M. arginini*, *M. orale*, *M. salivarium*, *M. hominis*, *M. pulmonis*, *M. arthritis*, *M. neurolyticum*, *M. hyopneumoniae* and *M. capricolum*) and one species *Ureaplasma* (*U. urealyticum*), with sufficient sensitivity and specificity.

III. REPRESENTATIVE DATA

Concentration-dependent stimulation of intracellular calcium mobilization by Carbachol in CHO-K1/M1 and CHO-K1 cells

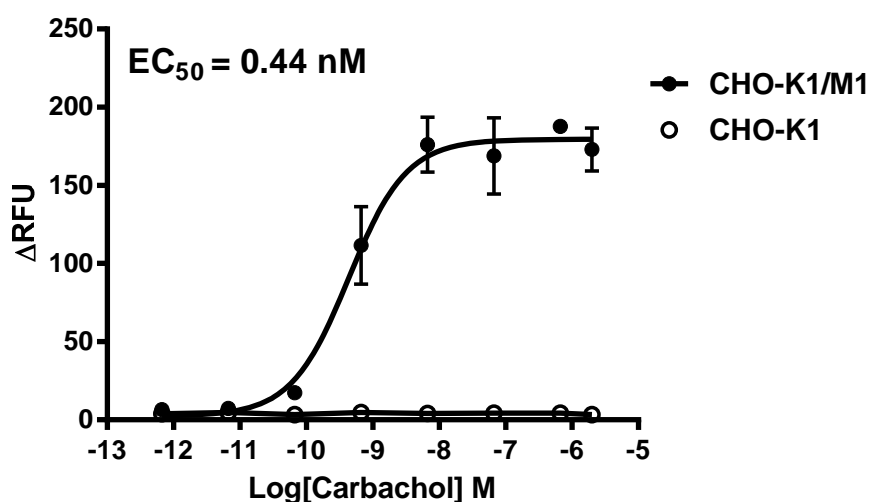


Figure 1. Carbachol-induced concentration-dependent stimulation of intracellular calcium mobilization in CHO-K1/M1 and CHO-K1 cells. The cells were loaded with Calcium-4 prior to stimulation with an M1 receptor agonist, carbachol. The intracellular calcium change was measured by FlexStation. The relative fluorescent units (RFU) were plotted against the log of the cumulative doses (10-fold dilution) of carbachol (Mean \pm SD, $n = 2$). The EC_{50} of carbachol on M1 in CHO-K1 cells was 0.44 nM. The S/B of carbachol on M1 in CHO-K1 cells was 76.

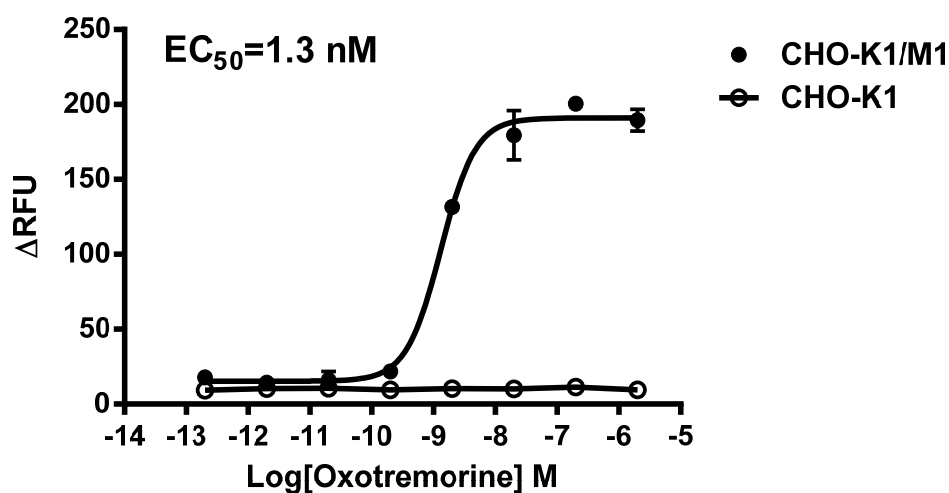


Figure 2. Oxotremorine-induced concentration-dependent stimulation of intracellular calcium mobilization in CHO-K1/M1 and CHO-K1 cells. The cells were loaded with Calcium-4 prior to stimulation with an M1 receptor agonist, oxotremorine. The intracellular calcium change was measured by FlexStation III. The relative fluorescent units (RFU) were plotted against the log of the cumulative doses (10-fold dilution) of oxotremorine I (Mean \pm SD, $n = 2$). The EC_{50} of

oxotremorine on M1 in CHO-K1 cells was 1.3nM. The S/B of oxotremorine on M1 in CHO-K1 cells was 15.5.

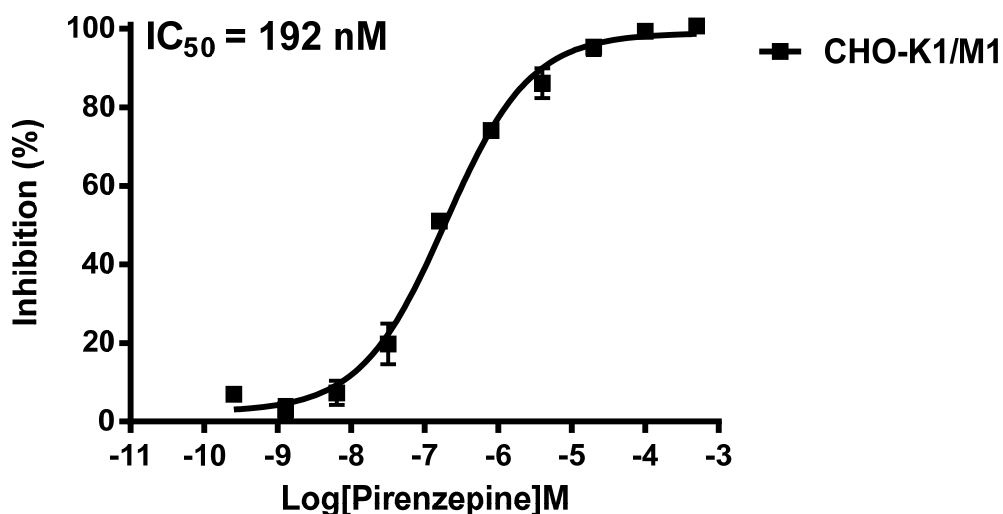


Figure 3. Pirenzepine-induced concentration-dependent inhibition of intracellular calcium mobilization in CHO-K1/M1 cells. The cells were loaded with Calcium-4 prior to inhibition with an M1 receptor antagonist, Pirenzepine then EC₈₀ of agnosit oxotremorine. The intracellular calcium change was measured by FlexStation III. The relative fluorescent units (RFU) were plotted against the log of the cumulative doses (10-fold dilution) of Pirenzepine (Mean \pm SD, n = 2). The IC₅₀ of Pirenzepine on M1 in CHO-K1 cells was 192 nM.

Notes:

- EC₅₀ value is calculated with four parameter logistic equation:

$$Y = \text{Bottom} + (\text{Top} - \text{Bottom}) / (1 + 10^{((\text{LogEC}_{50} - X) * \text{HillSlope}))}$$

X is the logarithm of concentration.
Y is RFU and starts at Bottom and goes to Top with a sigmoid shape.
- Signal to background Ratio (S/B) = Top/Bottom

IV. RADIOLIGAND BINDING ASSAY

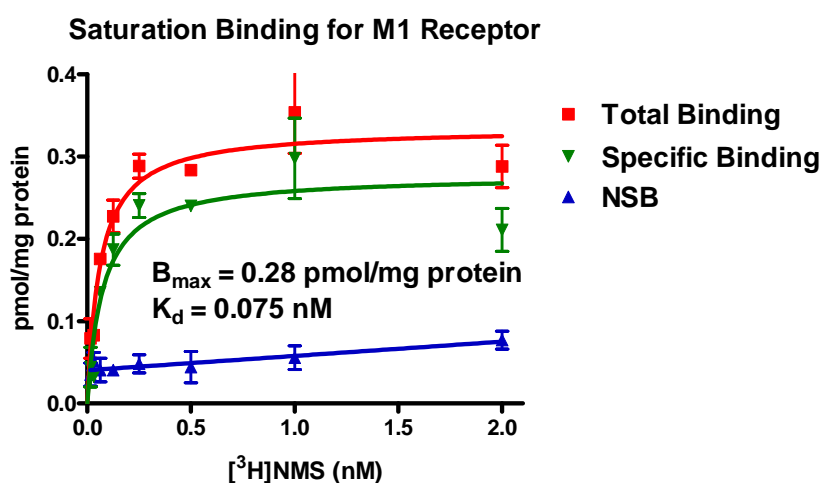


Figure 4. 10 μg of membranes prepared from CHO-K1 cells stably expressing M1 receptors were incubated with indicated concentrations of [³H]N-Methylscopolamine ([³H]NMS) in the absence (total binding) or presence of 1000-fold excess unlabeled Atropine (nonspecific binding, NSB). Binding was terminated by rapid filtration. Specific binding was defined by subtracting NSB from total binding. Data were fit to one-site binding equation using a non-linear regression method.

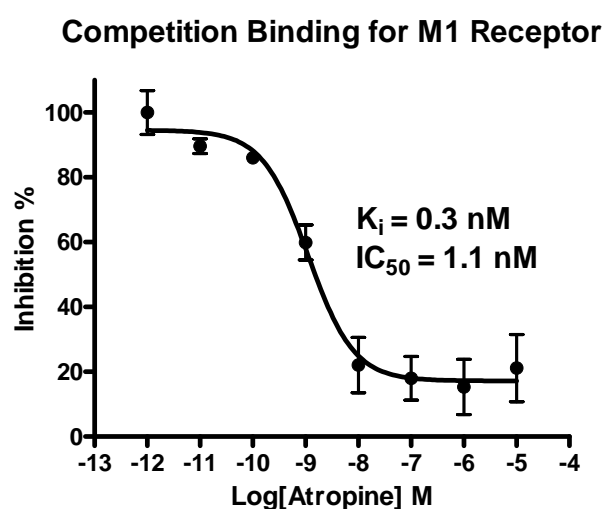


Figure 5. 10 μg of membranes prepared from CHO-K1 cells stably expressing M1 receptors were incubated with indicated concentrations of Atropine in the presence of 0.2 nM [³H]N-Methylscopolamine ([³H]NMS). Binding was terminated by rapid filtration. Data were fit to one-site competition equation using a non-linear regression method.

V. THAWING AND SUBCULTURING

Thawing Protocol

1. Remove the vial from liquid nitrogen tank and thaw cells quickly in a 37°C water-bath.
2. Just before the cells are completely thawed, decontaminate the outside of the vial with 70% ethanol and transfer the cells to a 15 ml centrifuge tube containing 9 ml of complete growth medium.
3. Pellet cells by centrifugation at 200 x g force for 5 min, and remove the medium.
4. Resuspend the cells in complete growth medium.
5. Transfer the cell suspension to a 10 cm dish with 10 ml of complete growth medium.
6. Grow the cells in incubator with 37°C, 5 %CO₂.
7. In the following day, replace the cells with fresh medium contains antibiotic.

Sub-culturing Protocol

1. Remove the culture medium from cells.
2. Wash cells with PBS (pH=7.4) to remove all traces of serum that contains trypsin inhibitor.
3. Add 2.0 ml of 0.05% (w/v) Trypsin- EDTA (GIBCO, Cat No. 25300) solution into 10 cm dish and observe the cells under an inverted microscope until cell layer is dispersed (usually within 3 to 5 minutes).
Note: To avoid cells clumping, do not agitate the cells by hitting or shaking the dish while waiting for the cells detach. If cells are difficult to detach, please place the dish in 37°C incubator for ~2 min.
4. Add 6.0 to 8.0 ml of complete growth medium into dish and aspirate cells by gently pipetting.
5. Centrifuge the cells at 200 x g force for 5min, and remove the medium.
6. Resuspend the cells in culture medium and add the cells suspension to new culture dish.
7. Grow the cells in incubator with 37°C, 5 %CO₂.

Subcultivation Ratio: 1:3 to 1:8 weekly.

Medium Renewal: Every 2 to 3 days

VI. REFERENCES

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