

RayBio[®] Human PPAR-alpha Transcription Factor Activity Assay Kit

Catalog #: TFEH-PPARa

User Manual

Jan 5, 2018



3607 Parkway Lane, Suite 200
Norcross, GA 30092

Tel: 1-888-494-8555 (Toll Free) or 770-729-2992, Fax: 770-206-2393
Web: www.RayBiotech.com, Email: info@raybiotech.com



RayBiotech, Inc.

RayBio® Human PPAR-alpha TF Activity Assay Kit Protocol

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Introduction.....	2
II.	How It Works.....	4
III.	Reagents.....	5
IV.	Storage.....	5
V.	Additional Materials Required.....	6
VI.	Reagent Preparation.....	6
VII.	Assay Procedure.....	8
VIII.	Assay Procedure Summary.....	10
IX.	Typical Data.....	11
X.	Troubleshooting Guide	14

Please read the entire manual carefully before starting your experiment.

I. INTRODUCTION

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) are ligand-activated transcription factors of the nuclear hormone receptor superfamily. It includes three subtypes PPAR-alpha, PPAR-gamma, and PPAR-delta. Each one mediates the physiological actions of a large variety of fatty acids (FAs) and FA-derived molecules. The PPARs contain the canonical domain structure common to other nuclear receptor family members, including the amino-terminal AF-1 trans activation domain, a DNA-binding domain, and a dimerization and ligand-binding domain with a ligand-dependent trans activation function AF-2 at the carboxy-terminal region. PPAR-alpha, PPAR-delta, and PPAR-gamma play an essential role in energy metabolism, however, they differ in the spectrum of their activity. PPAR-alpha is highly expressed in hepatocytes, enterocytes, vascular and immune cell types. PPAR-alpha plays a central role in lipid and lipoprotein metabolism, and thereby decreases dyslipidemia associated with metabolic syndrome. PPAR-gamma has been known to regulate adipocyte differentiation, FA storage and glucose metabolism, and is a target of antidiabetic drugs. PPAR-gamma also enhances the expression of a number of genes involved in glucose and lipid metabolism. PPAR-delta is expressed almost ubiquitously with the highest level of expression found in colon, small intestine, liver and keratinocytes. It is a general regulator of fatty acid oxidation in many tissues, where it promotes FA metabolism and suppresses macrophage derived inflammation. The PPARs form heterodimers with the RXRs in cellular nucleus and can regulate gene expression through binding either PPAR ligands or RXR ligands. The formed heterodimers bind to PPAR-responsive elements (PPREs) that consist of direct repeats (DRs) with the core sequence AGG(A/T)CA separated by one or two base-pairs, designated DR1 and DR2, respectively. In the absence of ligand, the heterodimer retains in the nucleus binding to PPREs in a complex with transcriptional co-repressors. Upon ligand binding to PPARs or RXR, the complex makes conformational transfer that facilitates PPARs/RXR

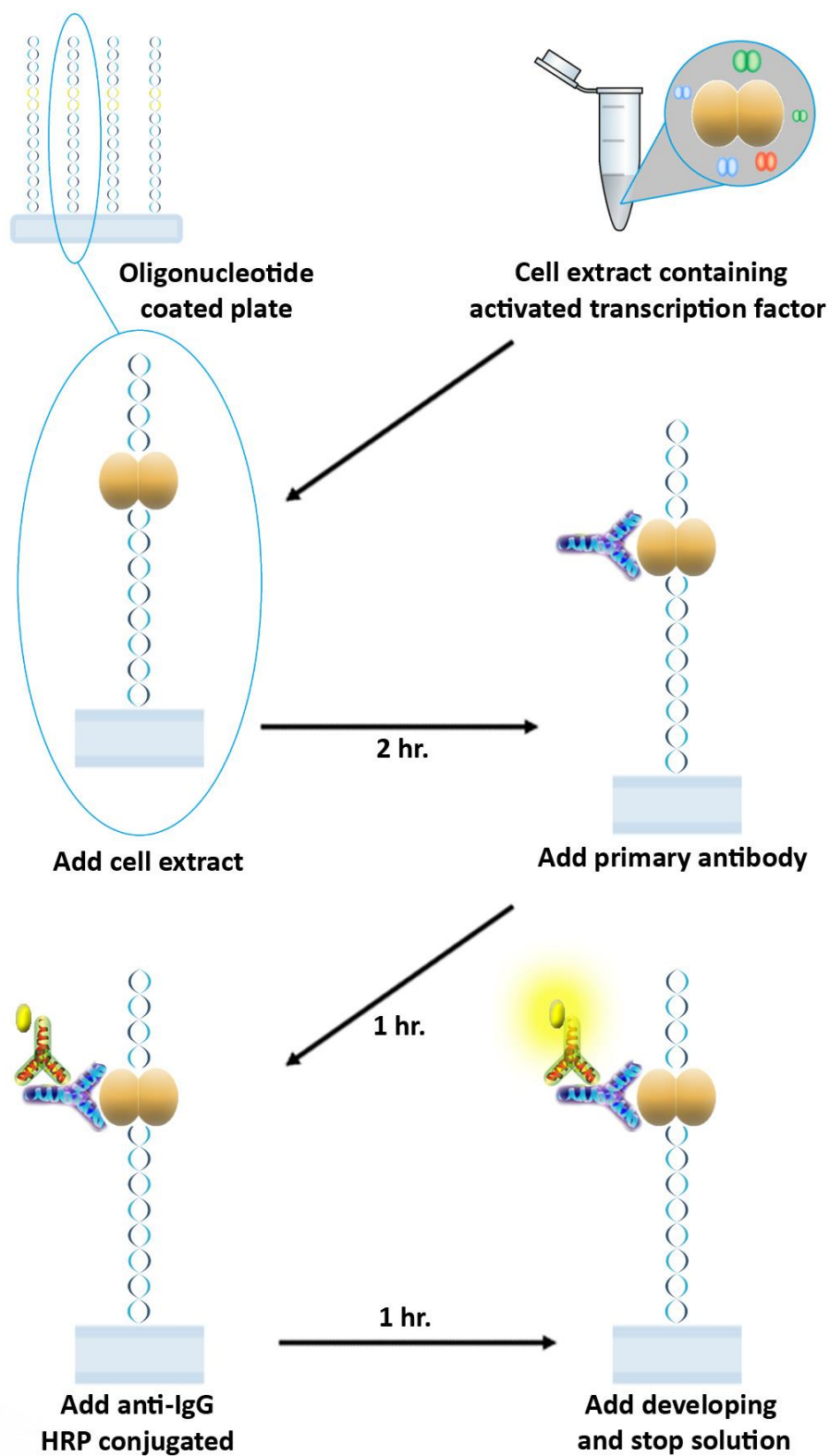
heterodimers binding with co-activator from co-repressors. The activated complex therefore starts transcriptional activation of target genes.

Accurate monitoring the level of activated PPAR-alpha in cells, tissues or animal models is required for both basic science research investigating signal transduction pathways and applications such as drug development, and simple, speedy and high-throughput methods are needed for this purpose.

Traditionally, western blot to detect the expression or modification of PPAR-alpha, electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) to detect the DNA binding capacity of PPAR-alpha, or transfection of reporter genes such as luciferase and beta-galactosidase with PPAR-alpha binding sites in culture cells are used in evaluation of PPAR-alpha reactivity. However, these methods are time consuming, laborious, and sometimes require the use of radioactivity.

The RayBio® PPAR-alpha TF Activity Assay kit is a non-radioactive transcription factor assay with an ELISA format. It offers an easy, speedy, sensitive and high-throughput method to detect the activation of transcription factors. In 96 well plates, double stranded oligonucleotides containing PPAR-alpha binding sequence have been coated. These oligonucleotides specifically capture the active PPAR-alpha contained in whole cell lysate or nuclear extracts after a short incubation. Subsequently, the primary antibody against PPAR-alpha recognizes the PPAR-alpha -DNA complex in each well, and a HRP-conjugated secondary antibody is then used for detection. After washing away any unbound antibody, signal can be obtained easily through a colorimetric assay with a spectrophotometric plate reader at 450 nm. The specificity of the reaction between active PPAR-alpha and the DNA probe is additionally stringent because of the establishment of specific competitive DNA and non-specific competitive DNA probes in this reaction system.

II. HOW IT WORKS



III. STORAGE

Upon receipt, the positive control should be removed and stored at -20° or -80°C. The remainder of the kit can be stored for up to 6 months at 2-8°C from the date of shipment. Opened Microplate Wells or reagents may be stored for up to 1 month at 2-8°C. Return unused wells to the pouch containing desiccant pack, reseal along entire edge.

Note: The kit can be used within one year if the whole kit is stored at -20°C upon receipt. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IV. REAGENTS

Component	Description	Size
PPAR-alpha DNA Probe Microplate	96 wells (12 strips X 8 wells) coated with PPAR-alpha probes	1 plate
DNA Binding Buffer	5X concentrated Buffer	4 ml
Positive Control	Cell nuclear extracts	1 vial (20 µl)
Specific Competitor DNA Probe	Free DNA probes that compete directly with the coated PPAR-alpha probes. Can bind activated PPAR-alpha.	1 vial
Non-specific Competitor DNA Probe	Free DNA probes with mutations of the coated DNA probe. Cannot bind activated PPAR-alpha.	1 vial
Assay Reagent	1X solution	1 vial (200 µl)
DTT	300 mM DTT	1 vial (200 µl)
Wash Buffer Concentrate (20X)	20X concentrated solution	25 ml
PPAR-alpha Primary Antibody	Anti-PPAR-alpha antibody	1 vial
HRP-conjugated Secondary Antibody	Anti-IgG HRP conjugated antibody	1 vial
Antibody Diluent Buffer	Buffer solution for diluting primary and secondary antibodies	25 ml
TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent	3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) in buffer solution	12 ml
Stop Solution	0.2 M sulfuric acid	8 ml

V. ADDITIONAL MATERIALS REQUIRED

- 1 Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
- 2 Precision pipettes to deliver 1 μ l to 1 ml volumes.
- 3 Adjustable 1-25 ml pipettes for reagent preparation.
- 4 100 ml and 1 liter graduated cylinders.
- 5 Absorbent paper.
- 6 Distilled or deionized water.
- 7 Tubes to prepare positive or sample mixtures.

VI. REAGENT PREPARATION

1. Preparation of samples:
Prepare nuclear extraction or whole lysate containing targeted protein PPAR- α from cell culture or tissue. We recommend using the RayBiotech Nuclear Extraction Kit (Cat#: NE-50) to isolate nuclear proteins for subsequent use in this transcription factor assay.
2. Preparation of transcription factor binding reaction system:
Bring all reagents to room temperature (18 - 25°C) before use. Thaw the positive control and samples and keep them on ice before adding into wells. Prepare 100 μ l transcription factor binding reaction system for each well with 5 x TF Activity Assay DNA Binding Buffer, TF Activity Assay Reagent, DTT, Specific Competitor DNA Probe, Non-specific Competitor DNA Probe, and Positive Control or samples containing targeted proteins. Typical examples are shown in the table below.

Note:

Each reaction may be prepared in a labeled microfuge tube or directly in the coated plate well. If the reaction system is prepared directly in the coated plate wells, please add the reagents sequentially as shown in the table to get the best results.

COMPONENT	REACTION				
	Positive control	Sample	Specific competitor	Non-Specific competitor	Blank
5x TF Activity Assay DNA Binding Buffer	20 μ l	20 μ l	20 μ l	20 μ l	20 μ l
TF Activity Assay Reagent	1.5 μ l	1.5 μ l	1.5 μ l	1.5 μ l	1.5 μ l
DTT	1 μ l	1 μ l	1 μ l	1 μ l	1 μ l
Specific Competitor	-	-	10 μ l	-	-
Non-specific Competitor	-	-	-	10 μ l	-
Control/Sample containing proteins	5 μ l	* μ l	* μ l	* μ l	-
Total volume	bring final volume to 100μl with deionized water	bring final volume to 100μl with deionized water	bring final volume to 100μl with deionized water	bring final volume to 100μl with deionized water	bring final volume to 100μl with deionized water

* Please note that the amount of total protein containing the target protein to be used in this test can be optimized and must be determined by the investigator.

3. Preparation of primary antibody:

Briefly spin down the TF Activity Assay PPAR-alpha Primary Antibody vial. Add 100 μ l of Antibody Diluent Buffer into the vial to prepare a primary antibody concentrate. Pipette up and down to mix gently (the concentrate can be stored at 4°C for 5 days). The primary antibody concentrate should then be diluted 100-fold with the Antibody Diluent Buffer and used in step 4 of Part VII Assay Procedure.

4. Preparation of secondary antibody:

Briefly spin down the TF Activity Assay HRP-conjugated Secondary Antibody vial before use. Add 100 μ l of Antibody Diluent Buffer into the vial to prepare a detection antibody

concentrate. Pipette up and down to mix gently (the concentrate can be stored at 4°C for 5 days). The detection antibody concentrate should then be diluted 100-fold with the Antibody Diluent Buffer and used in step 6 of Part VII Assay Procedure.

5. Preparation of 1x Wash Buffer:

Dilute 25 ml of the 20x Wash Buffer Concentrate into deionized or distilled water to yield 500 ml of 1x Wash Buffer. If the Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x) contains visible crystals, warm to room temperature and mix gently until dissolved.

Note:

All reagents containing protein (positive control, samples) should be kept on ice to maintain protein stability.

If the reaction system is prepared directly in the coated plate wells, please add the reagents sequentially as shown in the table to get the best results.

To observe the specificity of the DNA binding activity, the amount of protein used in wells of sample, specific competitor and non-specific competitor must be the same.

A positive control should be included every time to confirm correct operation of experiment, however it is not necessary to run specific competitor and non-specific competitor for each sample and every time.

VII. ASSAY PROCEDURE:

1. Bring the 96-well plate to room temperature (18 - 25°C) before use. If the whole plate will not be used in this assay, place remaining wells back to 2 to 8°C or -20°C. It is recommended that all positive control and samples be run at least in duplicate.

2. Add 100 μ l of each prepared transcription factor binding reaction system (see Reagent Preparation step 2) including positive control, specific competitor, non-specific competitor and sample into appropriate wells. Cover wells and incubate for 2 hours at room temperature or overnight at 4°C with gentle shaking.
3. Discard the solution and wash 4 times by filling each well with 300 μ l of 1x Wash Buffer (Reagent Preparation step 5) using a multi-channel pipette or autowasher. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential to good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating or decanting. Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels.
4. Add 100 μ l of prepared TF Activity Assay PPAR-alpha Primary Antibody (Reagent Preparation step 3) to each well. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking.
5. Discard the solution. Repeat the wash as in step 3.
6. Add 100 μ l of prepared TF Activity Assay HRP-conjugated Secondary Antibody (see Reagent Preparation step 4) to each well. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking.
7. Discard the solution. Wash as directed in step 3.
8. Add 100 μ l of TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent (Item H) to each well. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature in the dark with gentle shaking.
9. Add 50 μ l of Stop Solution (Item I) to each well. Read at 450 nm immediately.

VII. ASSAY PROCEDURE SUMMARY

1. Prepare all reagents, samples and standards as instructed.



2. Add 100 μ l sample preparation to each well.
Incubate 2 hours at room temperature or overnight at 4°C.



3. Add 100 μ l prepared primary antibody to each well.
Incubate 1 hour at room temperature.



4. Add 100 μ l prepared secondary antibody.
Incubate 1 hour at room temperature.



5. Add 100 μ l TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent to each well.
Incubate 30 minutes at room temperature.



6. Add 50 μ l Stop Solution to each well.
Read at 450 nm immediately.

VIII. TYPICAL DATA

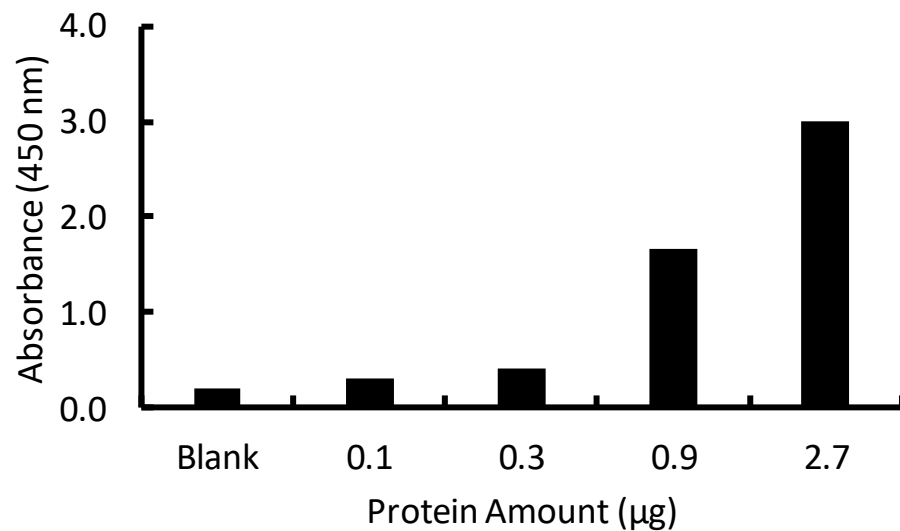


Figure 1: Transcription factor assay of PPAR-alpha from purified recombinant PPAR-alpha protein with RayBio PPAR-alpha TF Activity Assay Kit (cat # TFEH- PPARa).

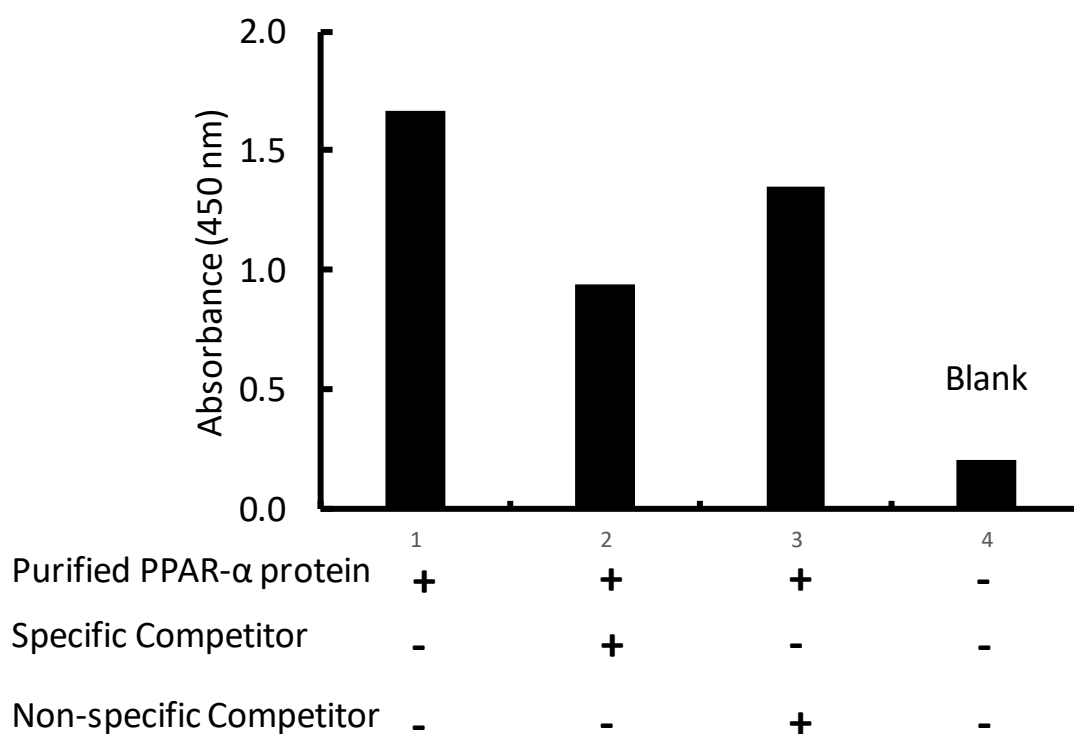


Fig. 2: Transcription factor assay of PPAR-alpha from 0.3 μ g purified recombinant PPAR-alpha protein with the specific competitor or non-specific competitor. The result shows specific binding of PPAR-alpha to the PPAR-alpha DNA binding site.

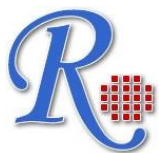
TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Cause	Solution
1. Low signal	1. Too brief incubation times 2. Missed key reagent, inadequate reagent volumes or improper dilution 3. Not enough targeted protein per well 4. Inadequate development in colorimetric assay	1. Ensure sufficient incubation time; assay procedure step 2 change to overnight 2. Check all reagents have been added and check pipettes to ensure correct preparation 3. Check positive control wells and increase the amount of sample. 4. Ensure correct developing buffer and enough time used
2. Large CV	1. Inaccurate pipetting 2. Wells cross contamination	1. Check pipettes 2. Be careful when preparing samples between wells
3. High background	1. Plate is insufficiently washed 2. Contaminated wash Buffer 3. Incorrect antibody dilution	1. Review the manual for proper wash. If using a plate washer, check that all ports are unobstructed 2. Make fresh wash buffer 3. Check antibody dilutions

RayBio® TF Activity Assay kits:

Choose TF Activity Assay kits with more targets for human, mouse, rat and a variety of other species. Visit www.raybiotech.com for the complete list.

This product is for research use only



©2018 RayBiotech, Inc.