

PRODUCT DATASHEET
ChemiScreen™ EP₃ Prostanoid Membrane Preparation
CATALOG NUMBER: HTS092M

QUANTITY: 200 units

LOT NUMBER: SC240681

VOLUME/CONCENTRATION: 1 mL, 2 mg/mL

BACKGROUND:

Prostanoids bind to a family of 8 GPCRs to exert their biological effects (Narumiya and Fitzgerald, 2001). The prostaglandin PGE₂ causes pain, vasodilation, immunosuppression of T cells, bone resorption, and promotion of carcinogenesis. Four related GPCRs, EP₁, EP₂, EP₃ and EP₄, each bind to PGE₂, but the different G protein-coupling status of each receptor leads to distinct biological effects. Further diversity is generated by alternative splicing; the human gene for EP₃ generates 9 alternatively spliced mRNAs encoding 8 isoforms of EP₃ (Kotani *et al.*, 1997). These isoforms of EP₃ vary in sequence at their C-termini and differ in their ability to couple to G_s, G_q or G_i (Kotani *et al.*, 1995). EP₃ is required for fever induced by pyrogens, a response long attributed to prostaglandins by the antipyretic action of aspirin and other COX inhibitors (Ushikubi *et al.*, 1998). The EP₃ membrane preparations are crude membrane preparations made from our proprietary stable recombinant cell lines to ensure high-level of GPCR surface expression. Thus, they are ideal HTS tools for screening of antagonists of EP₃ interactions and its ligands. The membrane preparations exhibit a K_d of 1.9 nM for [³H]-Prostaglandin E₂. With 1.5 nM [³H]-PGE₂, 10 μg/well of EP₃ Membrane Prep yields greater than a 15-fold signal-to-background ratio.

APPLICATIONS:

Radioligand Binding Assay

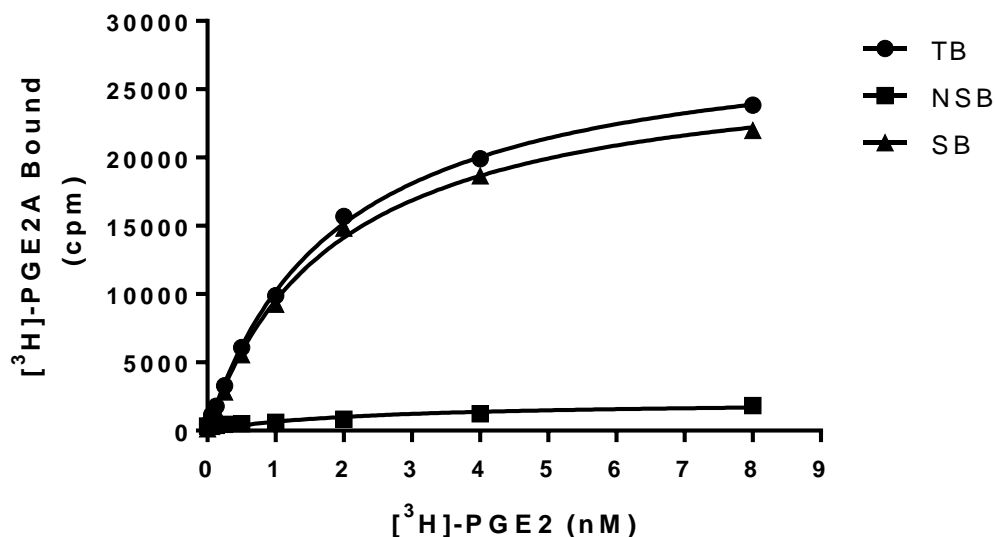


Figure 1. Saturation Binding for EP₃. 10 μg/well EP₃ Membrane Preparation was incubated with increasing amounts of [³H]-Prostaglandin E₂ in the absence (total binding, TB) or presence (nonspecific binding, NSB) of 500-fold excess unlabeled prostaglandin E₂. Specific binding (SB) was determined by subtracting NSB from TB. The data are from a representative sample of lot SC240681.

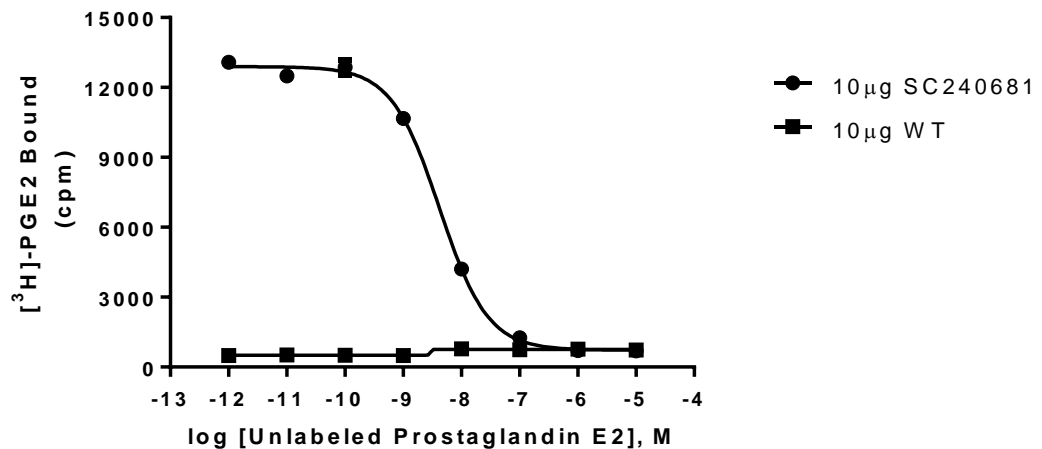


Figure 2. Competition Binding for EP₃. 10 µg/well of EP₃ or Wild Type (WT; Chem-1; Catalog # HTS000MC1) Membrane Preparation were incubated with 1.5 nM [³H]-Prostaglandin E₂ and increasing concentrations of unlabeled prostaglandin E₂, and subjected to filtration binding. The data are from a representative sample of lot SC240681.

SPECIFICATIONS: 1 unit = 10 µg

B_{max} for [³H]-PGE2 Binding: 14.6 pmol/mg protein

K_d for [³H]-PGE2 Binding: 1.9 nM

Signal:Background: >15-fold

TRANSFECTION: Full-length human PTGER3 cDNA encoding splice variant 6 of EP₃ (Accession Number: NM_198716).

HOST CELLS: Chem-1, an adherent cell line expressing the promiscuous G-protein, Gα15 and without endogenous EP₃ expression.

RECOMMENDED ASSAY CONDITIONS: Membranes were mixed with radioactive ligand and unlabeled competitor (see Figures 1 and 2 for concentrations tested) in binding buffer in a non-binding 96-well plate, and incubated for 2 h. Prior to filtration, an FC 96-well harvest plate was coated with 0.33% polyethyleneimine for 30 min, and washed with 50 mM Tris, pH 7.4. The binding reactions were transferred to the filter plate and washed 3 times (1 mL per well per wash) with Wash Buffer. The wells were then dried and counted for determination of receptor-associated radioligand binding.

Binding Buffer: 50 mM Tris, pH 7.4, 10 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM EDTA, filtered and stored at 4°C

Radioligand: [³H]-Prostaglandin E₂ (PerkinElmer # NET428)

Wash Buffer: 50 mM Tris, pH 7.4

One package contains enough membranes for at least 200 assays (units), where a unit is the amount of membrane that will yield greater than a 15-fold signal:background ratio with [³H]-Prostaglandin E₂ at 1.5 nM.

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

Packaging method: Membrane proteins were adjusted to 2 mg/mL in packaging buffer, dispensed at 1 mL per vial, 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. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

REFERENCES:

1. Kotani M *et al.* (1995). Molecular cloning and expression of multiple isoforms of human prostaglandin E receptor EP₃ subtype generated by alternative messenger RNA splicing: multiple second messenger systems and tissue-specific distributions. *Mol Pharmacol.* 48:869-879.
2. Kotani M *et al.* (1997). Structural organization of the human prostaglandin EP₃ receptor subtype gene (PTGER3). *Genomics* 40:425-434.
3. Narumiya S and FitzGerald GA (2001). Genetic and pharmacological analysis of prostanoid receptor function. *J. Clin. Invest.* 108:25-30.
4. Ushikubi F *et al.* (1998). Impaired febrile response in mice lacking the prostaglandin E receptor subtype EP₃. *Nature* 395:281-284.

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