ab133106 – PPAR delta Transcription Factor Assay Kit

Instructions for Use

For the detection of specific transcription factor DNA binding activity in nuclear extracts.

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

Version 2 Last Updated 29 April 2015

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1. Overview

ab133106 is a non-radioactive, sensitive method for detecting specific transcription factor DNA binding activity in nuclear extracts. A 96-well enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) replaces the cumbersome radioactive electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA). A specific double stranded DNA (dsDNA) sequence containing the peroxisome proliferator response element (PPRE) is immobilized onto the bottom of wells of a 96-well plate (see Figure 1). PPARs contained in a nuclear extract, bind specifically to the PPRE. PPAR delta is detected by addition of specific primary antibody directed against PPAR delta. A secondary antibody conjugated to HRP is added to provide a sensitive colorimetric readout at 450 nm. ab133106 detects human PPAR delta. It will not cross-react with PPAR gamma 1 and PPAR gamma 2 or PPAR alpha.

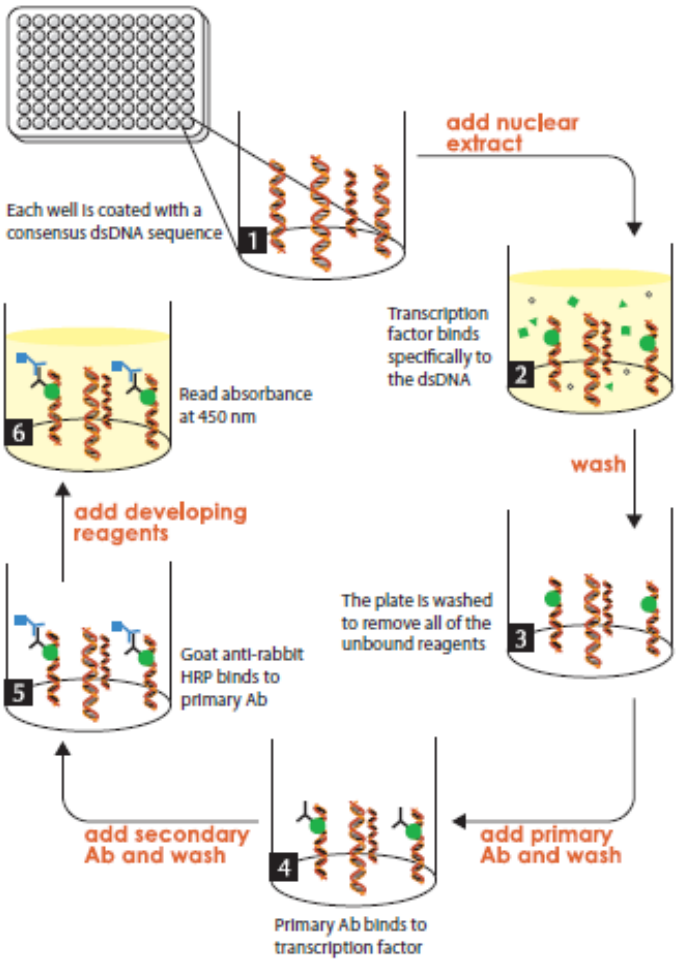


Figure 1. Schematic of the Transcription Factor Binding Assay

2. Background

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) are ligand activated nuclear receptors. Three PPAR subtypes have been identified: alpha, delta (also called beta and NUC1), and gamma. All three PPAR subtypes (alpha, delta, and gamma) have two functional domains; a ligand-binding domain and a DNA-binding domain. They can be activated by polyunsaturated fatty acids, eicosanoids and various synthetic ligands. PPAR delta is the least understood, however identification of a high-affinity PPAR delta synthetic ligand suggest a potential role for this receptor in lipid metabolism and obesity. PPAR delta is ubiquitously expressed, but it is particularly abundant in tissues such as liver, intestine, kidney, abdominal adipose, and skeletal muscle. Synthetic ligands such as thiazoladinediones (TZDs) or fibrates have helped elucidate the potential actions of PPARs, however the physiological roles of endogenous ligands for all three PPARs are still poorly understood.

3. Components and Storage

Kit components may be stored at -20°C prior to use. For long term storage, the Positive Control should be thawed on ice, aliquoted at 20 µl/vial, and stored at -80°C. After use we recommend each kit component be stored according to the temperature listed below.

Item	Quantity	Storage
Transcription Factor Binding Assay Buffer (4X)	1 vial	4°C
Transcription Factor Reagent A	1 vial	-20°C
Transcription Factor PPAR delta Positive Control	1 vial	-80°C
Transcription Factor Antibody Binding Buffer (10X)	1 vial	4°C
Transcription Factor PPAR delta Primary Antibody	1 vial	-20°C
Wash Buffer Concentrate (400X)	1 vial	4°C
Polysorbate 20	1 vial	RT
Transcription Factor PPAR Competitor dsDNA	1 vial	-20°C

Item	Quantity	Storage
Transcription Factor Goat Anti-Rabbit HRP Conjugate	1 vial	-20°C
Transcription Factor PPAR 96-Well Strip Plate	1 plate	4°C
96-Well Cover Sheet	1 cover	RT
Transcription Factor Developing Solution	1 vial	4°C
Transcription Factor Stop Solution	1 vial	4°C

Materials Needed But Not Supplied

- A plate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
- Adjustable pipettes and a repeat pipettor.
- A source of UltraPure water; Milli-Q or HPLC-grade water are acceptable.
- 300 nM dithiothreitol (DTT).
- Nuclear Extraction Kit or buffers for preparation of nuclear extracts. We recommend Nuclear Extraction Kit (ab113474).

Note: The components in each kit lot have been quality assured and warranted in this specific combination only; please do not mix them with components from other lots.

4. Pre-Assay Preparation

A. Purification of Cellular Nuclear Extracts

Harvest cells following the procedure described in Nuclear Extraction Kit (ab113474).

Alternatively, follow the procedure described in Appendix (Section 7).

Keep a small aliquot of the nuclear extract to quantitate the protein concentration.

B. Reagent Preparation

Transcription Factor Antibody Binding Buffer (10X)

One vial contains 3 ml of a 10X stock of Transcription Factor Antibody Binding Buffer (ABB) to be used for diluting the primary and secondary antibodies. To prepare 1X ABB dilute 1:10 by adding 27 ml of UltraPure water. Store at 4°C for up to six months.

Wash Buffer Concentrate (400X)

One vial contains 5 ml of 400X Wash Buffer. Dilute the contents of the vial to a total volume of 2 liters with UltraPure water and add 1 ml of Polysorbate 20. *NOTE: Polysorbate 20 is a viscous liquid and cannot be measured by a pipette. A positive displacement device such as a syringe should be used to deliver small quantities accurately.* A smaller volume of Wash Buffer Concentrate can be prepared by diluting the Wash Buffer Concentrate 1:400 and adding Polysorbate 20 (0.5 ml/liter of Wash Buffer). Store at 4°C for up to two months.

Transcription Factor Binding Assay Buffer (4X)

One vial contains 3 ml of a 4X stock of Transcription Factor Binding Assay Buffer (TFB). Prepare Complete Transcription Factor Binding Assay Buffer (CTFB) immediately prior to use in 1.5 ml centrifuge tubes or 15 ml conical tubes as outlined in Table 1. This buffer is now referred to as CTFB. *It is recommended that the CTFB be used the same day it is prepared.*

Component	Volume/Well	Volume/ Strip	Volume/ 96-well plate
UltraPure Water	73 µl	584 µl	7008 µl
Transcription Factor Binding Assay Buffer (4X)	25 µl	200 µl	2400 µl
Reagent A	1 µl	8 µl	96 µl
300 mM DTT	1 µl	8 µl	96 µl
Total Required	100 µl	800 µl	9600 µl

Table 1. Preparation of Complete Transcription Factor Binding Assay Buffer.

Transcription Factor PPAR delta Positive Control

One vial contains 150 µl of clarified cell lysate. This lysate is provided as a positive control for PPAR delta activation; it is not intended for plate to plate comparisons. The Positive Control provided is sufficient for 15 reactions and will provide a strong signal (>0.5 AU at 450 nm) when used at 10 µl/well. When using this Positive Control, a decrease in signal may occur with repeated freeze/thaw cycles. It is recommended that the Positive Control be aliquoted at 20 µl per vial and stored at -80°C to avoid loss in signal from repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

5. Assay Protocol

A. Summary

Note: This procedure is provided as a quick reference for experienced users. Follow the detailed procedure when initially performing the assay.

Prepare CTFB as directed in the Pre-Assay Preparation section.

Add CTFB to Blk and NSB wells)

Add Competitor dsDNA (optional) to appropriate wells.

Add positive control to appropriate wells.

Add Sample containing PPAR delta to appropriate wells.

Incubate overnight at 4°C without agitation.

Wash each well 5 times with 1X wash buffer.

Add diluted PPAR delta Primary Antibody per well (except Blk wells).

Incubate at RT without agitation.

Wash each well 5 times with 1X wash buffer.

Add diluted Goat Anti-Rabbit HRP Conjugate (except Blk wells).

Incubate at RT without agitation.

Wash each well 5 times with 1X Wash Buffer.

Add Developing Solution to wells.

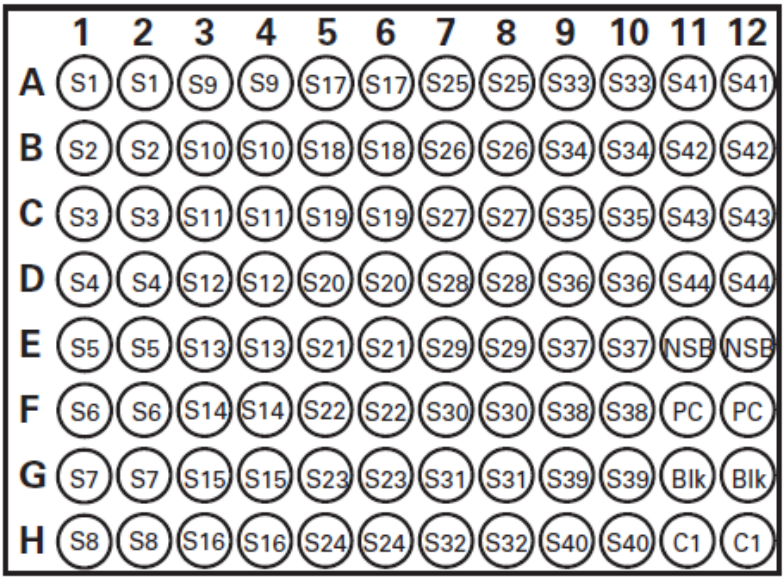
Incubate 15 to 45 minutes with gentle agitation.

Add Stop Solution to wells.

Measure the absorbance at 450 nm.

B. Plate Setup

There is no specific pattern for using the wells on the plate. A typical layout of PPAR delta Positive Control (PC), Competitor dsDNA (C1), and samples of nuclear extracts (S1-S44) to be measured in duplicate is given below in Figure 2.



S1-S44 – Sample Wells
NSB – Non-specific Binding Wells
PC – Positive Control Wells
Blk – Blank Wells
C1 – Competitor dsDNA Wells

Figure 2. Sample plate format

Pipetting Hints:

- *Use different tips to pipette each reagent.*
- *Before pipetting each reagent, equilibrate the pipette tip in that reagent (i.e., slowly fill the tip and gently expel the contents, repeat several times).*
- *Do not expose the pipette tip to the reagent(s) already in the well.*

General Information:

- *It is not necessary to use all the wells on the plate at one time; however a positive control should be run every time.*
- *For each plate or set of strips it is recommended that two Blk, two Non-Specific Binding (NSB), and two PC wells be included.*

C. Performing the Assay

Binding of active PPAR delta to the consensus sequence

1. Equilibrate the plate and buffers to room temperature prior to opening. Remove the plate from the foil and select the

number of strips needed. The 96-well plate supplied with this kit is ready to use.

NOTE: If you are not using all of the strips at once, place the unused strips back in the plate packet and store at 4°C. Be sure that the packet is sealed with the desiccant inside.

2. Prepare the CTFB as outlined in Table 1.

3. Add appropriate amount of reagent(s) listed below to the designated wells as follows:

   Blk - add 100 µl of CTFB to designated wells.

   NSB - add 100 µl of CTFB to designated wells. Do not add samples or Positive Control to these wells.

   C1 - Add 80 µl of CTFB prior to adding 10 µl of Transcription Factor PPAR delta Competitor dsDNA to designated wells. Add 10 µl of control cell lysate, or unknown sample. NOTE: Competitor dsDNA must be added prior to adding the positive control or nuclear extracts.

   S1-S44 - Add 90 µl of CTFB followed by 10 µl of Nuclear Extract to designated wells. See protocol for isolation of nuclear extracts.

   PC - Add 90 µl of CTFB followed by 10 µl of Positive Control to appropriate wells.

4. Use the cover provided to seal the plate. Incubate overnight at 4°C or one hour at room temperature without agitation (incubation for one hour will result in a less sensitive assay).

5. Empty the wells and wash five times with 200 µl of 1X Wash Buffer. After each wash empty the wells in the sink. After the final wash (wash #5), tap the plate on a paper towel to remove any residual Wash Buffer.

Addition of Transcription Factor PPAR delta Primary Antibody

1. Dilute the Transcription Factor PPAR delta Primary Antibody 1:100 in 1X ABB as outlined in Table 2 below. Add 100 µl of diluted PPAR delta Primary Antibody to each well except the Blk wells.

Component	Volume/Well	Volume/Strip	Volume/ 96-well plate
1X ABB	99 µl	792 µl	9504 µl
PPAR delta Primary Antibody	1 µl	8 µl	96 µl
Total Required	100 µl	800 µl	9600 µl

Table 2. Dilution of Primary Antibody.

2. Use the adhesive cover provided to seal the plate.

3. Incubate for one hour at room temperature without agitation.

4. Empty the wells and wash five times with 200 µl of 1X Wash Buffer. After each wash, empty the contents of the plate into the sink. After the final wash (wash #5), tap the plate three to five times on a paper towel to remove any residual Wash Buffer.

Addition of Transcription Factor Goat Anti-Rabbit HRP Conjugate

1. Dilute the Transcription Factor Goat Anti-Rabbit HRP Conjugate 1:100 in 1X ABB as outlined in Table 3 below. Add 100 µl of diluted secondary antibody to each well except the Blk wells.

Component	Volume/Well	Volume/Strip	Volume/ 96-well plate
1X ABB	99 µl	792 µl	9504 µl
Goat Anti-Rabbit HRP Conjugate	1 µl	8 µl	96 µl
Total Required	100 µl	800 µl	9600 µl

Table 3. Dilution of Secondary Antibody

2. Use the adhesive cover provided to seal the plate.

3. Incubate for one hour at room temperature without agitation

4. Empty the wells and wash five times with 200 µl of 1X Wash Buffer. After each wash, empty the contents of the plate into the sink. After the final wash (wash #5), tap the plate three to five times on a paper towel to remove any residual Wash Buffer.

Develop and Read the Plate

1. To each well being used add 100 µl of Transcription Factor Developing Solution, which has been equilibrated to room temperature.

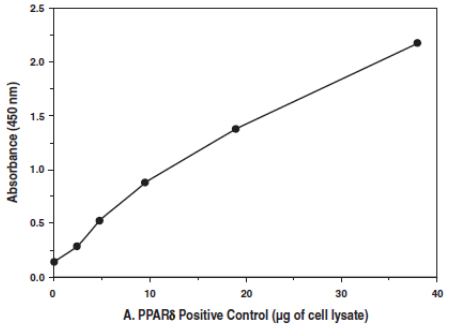
2. Incubate the plate for 15 to 45 minutes at room temperature with gentle agitation protected from light. Allow the wells to turn medium to dark blue prior to adding Transcription Factor Stop Solution. (This reaction can be monitored by taking absorbance measurements at 655 nm prior to stopping the reactions; An OD_{655} of 0.4-0.5 yields an OD_{450} of approximately 1). Monitor development of sample wells to ensure adequate color development prior to stopping the reaction. NOTE: Do not overdevelop; however Positive Control wells may need to overdevelop to allow adequate color development in sample wells.

3. Add 100 µl of Stop Solution per well being used. The solution within the wells will change from blue to yellow after adding the Stop Solution.

4. Read absorbance at 450 nm within five minutes of adding the Stop Solution. Blank the plate reader according to the manufacturer's requirements using the blank wells.

6. Data Analysis

A. Performance Characteristics



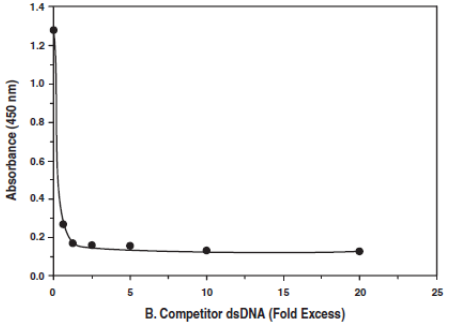


Figure 3. Panel A: Increasing amounts of positive control (total lysate) are assayed for PPAR delta DNA-binding activity using ab133106. Panel B: PPAR delta DNA-binding assays are performed in the presence of competitive dsDNA. The decrease in signal caused by addition of competitive dsDNA confirms the assay specificity.

B. Interferences

The following reagents were tested for interference in the assay.

Reagent	Will interfere (Yes or No)
EGTA (≤1 mM)	No
EDTA (≤0.5 mM)	No
ZnCl (any concentration)	Yes
DTT (between 1 and 5 mM)	No
Dimethylsulfoxide (≤1.5%)	No

7. Appendix – Sample Preparation

Sample Buffer Preparation

PBS (10X)

1.37 M NaCl, 0.027 M KCl, 0.1 M Na_2HPO_4, 0.017 M KH_2PO_4, pH 7.4

PBS (1X)

Dilute 100 ml of 10X stock with 900 ml distilled H_2O

Nuclear Extraction Phophatase Inhibitor Cocktail (50X)

0.05 M β-glycerophosphate and 1M NaF, 0.05 M Na_3OV_4, store at -80°C.

PBS/Phosphatatase Inhibitor Solution

Add 200 µl of 50X Phosphatase Inhibitor Solution to 10 ml of 1X PBS, mix well, and keep on ice. Make fresh daily.

Nuclear Extraction Protease Inhibitor Cocktail (100X)

10 mM AEBSF, 0.5 mM Bestatin, 0.2 mM Leupeptin Hemisulfate Salt, 0.15 mM E-64, 0.1 mM Pepstatin A, 0.008 mM Aprotinin from Bovine Lung. Made in DMSO, store at -80°C.

Nuclear Extraction Hypotonic Buffer (10X)

100 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, containing 40 mM NaF, 100 µM Na_2MoO_4, and 1 mM EDTA. Store at 4°C.

Complete Extraction Hypotonic Buffer (1X)

Prepare as outlined in Table 4. The phosphatase and protease inhibitors lose activity shortly after dilution; therefore any unused 1X Complete Extraction Hypotonic Buffer should be discarded.

Reagent	**150 mm plate ~1.5 x 10^7 cells**
Hypotonic Buffer (10X)	100 µl
Phosphatase Inhibitors (50X)	20 µl
Protease Inhibitors (100X)	10 µl
Distilled Water	870 µl
Total Volume	1000 µl

Table 4. Preparation of Complete Extraction Hypotonic Buffer

Nonidet P-40 Assay Reagent (10%)

Nonidet P-40 or suitable substitute at a concentration of 10% (v/v) in H_2O. Store at room temperature.

Nuclear Extraction Buffer (2X)

20 mM HEPES, pH 7.9, containing 0.2 mM EDTA, 3 mM $MgCl_2$, 840 mM NaCl, and 20% glycerol (v/v). Store at 4°C.

Complete Nuclear Extraction Buffer (1X)

Prepare as outlined in Table 5. Some of the phosphatase and protease inhibitors lose activity shortly after dilution; therefore any remaining 1X Extraction Buffer should be discarded.

Reagent	**150 mm plate ~1.5 x 10^7 cells**
Nuclear Extraction Buffer (2X)	75 µl
Protease Inhibitors (100X)	1.5 µl
Phosphatase Inhibitors (50X)	3 µl
DTT (10 mM)	15 µl
Distilled Water	55.5 µl
Total Volume	150 µl

Table 5. Preparation of Complete Nuclear Extraction Buffer

Purification of Cellular Nuclear Extracts

The procedure below can be used for a 15 ml cell suspension grown in a T75 flask or adherent cells (100 mm dish 80-90% confluent) where 10^7 cells yields approximately 50 µg of nuclear protein.

1. Collect ~10^7 cells in pre-chilled 15 ml tubes.

2. Centrifuge suspended cells at 300 x g for five minutes at 4°C.

3. Discard the supernatant. Resuspend cell pellet in 5 ml of ice-cold PBS/Phosphatase Inhibitor Solution and centrifuge at 300 x g for five minutes at 4°C. Repeat one time.

4. Discard the supernatant. Add 500 µl ice-cold 1X Hypotonic buffer. Mix gently by pipetting and transfer resuspended pellet to a pre-chilled 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube.

5. Incubate cells on ice for 15 minutes allowing cells to swell.

6. Add 100 µl of 10% Nonidet P-40 (or suitable substitute). Mix gently by pipetting.

7. Centrifuge for 30 seconds (pulse spin) at 4°C in a microcentrifuge. Transfer the supernatant which contains the cytosolic fraction to a new tube and store at -80°C.

8. Resuspend the pellet in 100 µl ice-cold Complete Nuclear Extraction Buffer (1X) (with protease and phosphatase inhibitors). Vortex 15 seconds at highest setting then gently rock the tube on ice for 15 minutes using a shaking platform. Vortex sample for 30 seconds at highest setting and gently rock for an additional 15 minutes.

9. Centrifuge at 14,000 x g for 10 minutes at 4°C. The supernatant contains the nuclear fraction. Aliquot to clean chilled tubes, flash freeze and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze/ thaw cycles. The extracts are ready to use in the assay.

8. Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Causes	Recommended Solutions
No signal or weak signal in all wells	A. Omission of key reagent B. Plate reader settings not correct C. Reagent/reagents expired D. Salt concentrations affected binding between DNA and protein E. Developing reagent not added to correct volume F. Developing reagent not added to correct volume	A. Check that all reagents have been added and in the correct order. Perform the assay using the positive control B. Check wavelength setting on plate reader and change to 450 nm C. Check expiration date on reagents D. Reduce the amount of nuclear extract used in the assay, or reduce the amount of salt in the nuclear extracts (alternatively can perform buffer exchange) E. Prewarm the Developing Solution to room temperature prior to use F. Check pipettes to ensure correct amount

		of developing solution was added to wells
Problem	**Possible Causes**	**Recommended Solutions**
High signal in all wells	A. Incorrect dilution of antibody (too high) B. Improper/inadequate washing of wells C. Over-developing	A. Check antibody dilutions and use amounts outlined in instructions B. Follow the protocol for washing wells using the correct number of times and volumes C. Decrease the incubation time when using the developing reagent
High background (NSB)	Incorrect dilution of antibody (too high)	Check antibody dilutions and use amounts outlined in the instructions

Problem	Possible Causes	Recommended Solutions
Weak signal in sample wells	A. Sample concentration is too low B. Incorrect dilution of antibody C. Salt concentrations affecting binding between DNA and protein	A. Increase the amount of nuclear extract used; Loss of signal can occur with multiple freeze/thaw cycles of the sample; Prepare fresh nuclear extracts and aliquot as outlined in product insert B. Check antibody dilutions and use amounts outlined in the instructions C. Reduce the amount of nuclear extract used in the assay or reduce the amount of salt in the nuclear extracts (alternatively can perform buffer exchange)

UK, EU and ROW
Email: technical@abcam.com | Tel: +44-(0)1223-696000

Austria
Email: wissenschaftlicherdienst@abcam.com | Tel: 019-288-259

France
Email: supportscientifique@abcam.com | Tel: 01-46-94-62-96

Germany
Email: wissenschaftlicherdienst@abcam.com | Tel: 030-896-779-154

Spain
Email: soportecientifico@abcam.com | Tel: 911-146-554

Switzerland
Email: technical@abcam.com
Tel (Deutsch): 0435-016-424 | Tel (Français): 0615-000-530

US and Latin America
Email: us.technical@abcam.com | Tel: 888-77-ABCAM (22226)

Canada
Email: ca.technical@abcam.com | Tel: 877-749-8807

China and Asia Pacific
Email: hk.technical@abcam.com | Tel: 108008523689 (中國聯通)

Japan
Email: technical@abcam.co.jp | Tel: +81-(0)3-6231-0940