MSD®MULTI-ARRAY Assay System

Phospho-4E-BP1 (Thr37/46) Whole Cell Lysate Kit

1-Plate Kit K150KHD-1 5-Plate Kit K150KHD-2 20-Plate Kit K150KHD-3



MSD Phosphoprotein Assays

Phospho-4E-BP1 (Thr37/46) Assay Whole Cell Lysate Kit

This package insert must be read in its entirety before using this product.

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MESO SCALE DISCOVERY®

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Ordering Information

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Introduction

The eukaryotic initiation factor 4E (elF4E) binding protein 1 (4E-BP1), also known as phosphorylated heat and acid stable protein regulated by insulin 1 (PHAS1), is a translational repressor protein that plays a critical role in the control of protein synthesis, survival, and cell growth. During cap-dependent translation, eIF4E binds to the mRNA cap structure and promotes formation of the eIF4F initiation complex and ribosome binding. Non-phosphorylated 4E-BP1 binds eIF4E and impedes formation of the initiation complex, blocking translation and favoring apoptosis. 1.2 However, when 4E-BP1 is phosphorylated, its affinity for eIF4E is reduced, allowing eIF4E to interact with the cap complex, and initiation ensues. 4E-BP1 has multiple phosphorylation sites and is most often phosphorylated through the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) signaling pathway, although several other kinases have also been shown to phosphorylate this key repressor (cyclin-dependent kinase 1, P13K-Akt, and ERK1/2).¹⁻³ 4E-BP1 is also phosphorylated by UV irradiation and through the insulin signaling pathway. Phosphorylated 4E-BP1 expression in breast, ovary, and prostate tumors has been shown to be associated with tumor growth and malignant progression. ^{1,4} Thus, phosphorylated 4E-BP1 may prove a highly relevant biomarker in oncogenesis, and a better understanding of the signaling pathways utilizing this molecule may enhance the development of anti-cancer therapeutics and targets.

Principle of the Assay

MSD phosphoprotein assays provide a rapid and convenient method for measuring the levels of protein targets within a single. small-volume sample. The Phospho-4E-BP1 (Thr37/46) Assay is a sandwich immunoassay (Figure 1). MSD provides a plate precoated with capture antibodies. The user adds the sample and a solution containing detection antibodies conjugated with electrochemiluminescent labels (MSD SULFO-TAG™) over the course of one or more incubation periods. Analytes in the sample bind to capture antibodies immobilized on the working electrode surface; recruitment of the detection antibodies by the bound analytes completes the sandwich. The user adds an MSD buffer that provides the appropriate chemical environment for electrochemiluminescence and loads the plate into a SECTOR® Imager where a voltage applied to the plate electrodes causes the captured labels to emit light. The instrument measures the intensity of emitted light to provide a quantitative measure of analytes in the sample.

MSD MULTI-SPOT® 96-Well 4-Spot Plate P4E-BP1 SULFO-TAG™ labelec Detection Antibody BSA Blocked BSA Blocked Analyte BSA Blocked Capture Antibody

Figure 1. Spot diagram showing placement of analyte capture antibody. The numbering convention for the different spots is maintained in the software visualization tools, on the plate packaging, and in the data files. A unique bar code label on each plate allows complete traceability back to MSD manufacturing records.



Working Electrode

Reagents Supplied

		(Quantity per Ki	it
Product Description	Storage	K150KHD-1	K150KHD-2	K150KHD-3
MULTI-SPOT 96-Well 4-Spot Phospho-4E-BP1 (Thr37/46) Plate N450KHA-1	2–8°C	1 plate	5 plates	20 plates
SULFO-TAG Anti-Phopsho-4E-BP1 Antibody ¹ (50X)	2–8°C	1 vial (75 μL)	1 vial (375 μL)	4 vials (375 μL ea)
Tris Lysis Buffer (1X) R60TX-3 (50 mL), R60TX-2 (200 mL)	2–8°C	1 bottle (50 mL)	1 bottle (50 mL)	1 bottle (200 mL)
Tris Wash Buffer (10X) R61TX-2 (200 mL), R61TX-1 (1000 mL)	2–8°C	1 bottle (200 mL)	1 bottle (200 mL)	1 bottle (1000 mL)
Phosphatase Inhibitor I (100X)	2–8°C	1 vial (0.1 mL)	1 vial (0.5 mL)	1 vial (2.0 mL)
Phosphatase Inhibitor II (100X)	2–8°C	1 vial (0.1 mL)	1 vial (0.5 mL)	1 vial (2.0 mL)
Protease Inhibitor Solution (100X)	2–8°C	1 vial (0.1 mL)	1 vial (0.5 mL)	1 vial (2.0 mL)
Blocker A (dry powder) R93BA-4	RT	1 vial (15 g)	1 vial (15 g)	1 vial (15 g)
Read Buffer T (4X) R92TC-3 (50 mL), R92TC-2 (200 mL)	RT	1 bottle (50 mL)	1 bottle (50 mL)	1 bottle (200 mL)

Required Materials and Equipment (not supplied)

- Appropriately sized tubes and bottles for reagent preparation
- Microcentrifuge tubes for preparing serial dilutions
- Liquid handling equipment for desired throughput, capable of dispensing 10 to 150 μL/well into a 96-well plate
- Plate washing equipment: automated plate washer or multichannel pipette
- Adhesive plate seals
- Microtiter plate shaker
- Deionized water

¹ Some SULFO-TAG conjugated detection antibodies may be light-sensitive, so they should be stored in the dark.



Optional Material

Phospho-4E-BP1 (Thr37/46) Whole Cell Lysate Set (available for separate purchase from MSD, catalog #C10KH-1)

Safety

Use safe laboratory practices and wear gloves, safety glasses, and lab coats when handling kit components. Handle and dispose of all hazardous samples properly in accordance with local, state, and federal guidelines.

Reagent Preparation

Prepare Tris Wash Buffer

Dilute 10X stock of Tris Wash Buffer provided with the MSD kit to 1X as shown below. Tris Wash Buffer (1X) will be used throughout the assay to make additional reagents and wash plates. Approximately 350 mL per plate is required—more if using an automatic plate washer.

For 1	plate,	com	bine

□ 315 mL deionized water

Excess Tris Wash Buffer may be stored at room temperature in a tightly sealed container for later use.

Prepare Blocking Solution

For 1 plate, combine:

🗖 600 mg Blocker A (dr	v powder
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20 mL 1X Tris Wash Buffer

Prepare Antibody Dilution Buffer

For 1 plate, combine:

■ 1 mL blocking solution

2 mL 1X Tris Wash Buffer

Set aside on ice.



Prepare Complete Lysis Buffer

Prepare complete	lysis buffer just prior to use. The working solution is 1 $\rm X$.
For 1 plate, comb	ine:
	50 μL Protease Inhibitor Solution (100X stock)
	50 μL Phosphatase Inhibitor Solution I (100X stock)
	50 μL Phosphatase Inhibitor Solution II (100X stock)
	4.85 mL of 1X Tris Lysis Buffer

The complete lysis buffer should be ice cold before use.

Prepare Detection Antibody Solution

For 1 plate, combine:

- **Θ** 60 μL 50X SULFO-TAG Anti-Phospho-4E-BP1 (Thr37/46) Antibody
- 2.94 mL antibody dilution buffer

Prepare Read Buffer

For 1 plate, combine:

- □ 5.0 mL Read Buffer T (4X)
- 15 mL deionized water

Diluted read buffer may be stored at room temperature in a tightly sealed container for later use.

Prepare MSD Plate

MSD plates are pre-coated with capture antibodies (Figure 1) and exposed to a proprietary stabilizing treatment to ensure the integrity and stability of the immobilized antibodies. Plates can be used as delivered; no additional preparation (e.g., pre-wetting) is required.



Sample Preparation and Storage

Most lysis buffers and sample matrices are compatible with MSD plates, although high concentrations of denaturing reagents should be avoided. Keep SDS and other ionic detergents to a concentration of 0.1% or less in the sample applied to the well and avoid reducing agents (DTT >1mM). Please contact MSD Scientific Support if you have any questions about lysate preparation options.

Analysis of proteins in their activated state (i.e. phosphorylated) usually requires stimulation prior to cell lysis. Verify cell stimulation and sample preparation prior to using this kit.

Perform all manipulations on ice; keep PBS wash buffer and complete lysis buffer ice cold. Cell concentrations for lysis can range from 0.5 to 5 x 10⁷ cells per mL of lysis buffer. Protein yields will vary by cell line. To get your desired final protein concentration, you will need to optimize the number of cells used and the amount of complete lysis buffer added. Depending on the stability of the target in the matrix, you may need additional protease and phosphatase inhibitors in the matrix or diluent.

MSD provides suggested cell lysis protocols in the appendix; however, specific cell types or targets may benefit from alternative buffer components or techniques, depending upon the particular research application.



Protocol

1. **Block Plate:** Add 150 μL of blocking solution A to each well. Seal the plate with an adhesive plate seal and incubate for 1 hour with vigorous shaking (300–1000 rpm) at room temperature.

Prepare complete lysis buffer immediately prior to sample dilution.

2. Prepare Positive and Negative Cell Lysates: Thaw cell lysate samples on ice and dilute them immediately before use in ice cold complete lysis buffer. Keep on ice during all manipulations and discard any unused thawed material.

Dilute cell lysate in complete lysis buffer to a final concentration of 0.4 μg/μL. This will deliver 10 μg of lysate in 25 μL per well.

You may prepare a dilution series at this point if desired.

3. Wash and Add Samples: Wash the plate 3 times with 300 µL/well of Tris Wash Buffer. Add 25 µL of diluted sample per well. Seal the plate with an adhesive plate seal and incubate for 3 hours with vigorous shaking (300–1000 rpm) at room temperature.

You may prepare detection antibody solution during incubation.

4. Wash and Add Detection Antibody Solution: Wash the plate 3 times with 300 µL/well of Tris Wash Buffer T. Add 25 µL of detection antibody solution to each well. Seal the plate with an adhesive plate seal and incubate for 1 hour with vigorous shaking (300–1000 rpm) at room temperature.

You may prepare diluted read buffer during incubation.

5. Wash and Read: Wash the plate 3 times with 300 µL/well of Tris Wash Buffer. Add 150 µL of 1X Read Buffer T to each well. Analyze the plate on the SECTOR Imager. No incubation in read buffer is required.

Notes

Shaking the plate typically accelerates capture at the working electrode.

Store solutions containing MSD Blocker A at 2-8°C; discard after 14 days.

If working with purified protein, only a few nanograms per well will generally provide a strong assay signal. Purified recombinant proteins may exhibit differences in both signal and background as compared to native proteins in cell lysates.

Samples, including cell lysates, may be used neat or diluted. It is not possible to prepare serial dilutions in the MSD plate. Use microcentrifuge tubes or a separate 96-well polypropylene plate.

The amount of sample required for a given assay will depend on the abundance of the analyte in the matrix and the affinities of the antibodies used.

You may keep excess diluted read buffer in a tightly sealed container at room temperature for later use.

Bubbles introduced when adding read buffer will interfere with plate imaging and produce unreliable data. Use reverse pipetting technique to avoid creating bubbles.

Due to the varying nature of each research application, you should assess assay stability before allowing plates to sit with read buffer for extended periods.



Typical Data

Representative results for the MULTI-ARRAY Phospho-4E-BP1 (Thr37/46) Assay are illustrated below. The signal and ratio values provided are example data; individual results may vary depending upon the samples tested. Western blot analyses of each lysate type were performed with phospho-4E-BP1 (Thr37/46) and total 4E-BP1 antibodies and are shown for comparison. Growing MCF-7 cells were treated with IGF-1 (100 nM; 20 minutes) (positive) or with LY294002 (50 µM; 2.5 hours) (negative). Whole cell lysates were added to MSD MULTI-SPOT 4-spot plates coated with anti-total 4E-BP1 antibody on one of the four spatially distinct electrodes per well. Phosphorylated 4E-BP1 was detected with anti-phospho-4E-BP1 (Thr37/46) antibody conjugated with MSD SULFO-TAG reagent.

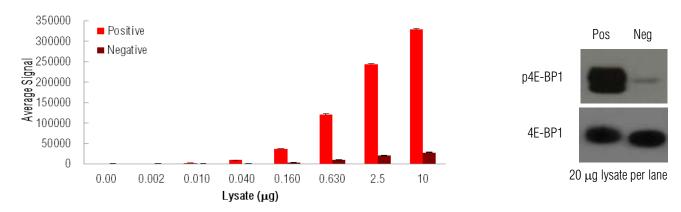


Figure 2: Sample data generated with MULTI-ARRAY Phospho-4E-BP1 (Thr37/46) Assay. Increased signal is observed with the titration of p4E-BP1 positive cell lysate. Signal for negative lysate remains low throughout the tittration. The Phospho-4E-BP1 (Thr37/46) Assay provides a quantitative measure of the data obtained with the traditional Western blot.

Lysate Titration

Data for p4E-BP1 positive and negative MCF-7 cell lysates using the MULTI-ARRAY Phospho-4E-BP1 (Thr37/46) Assay are presented below.

Lysate		Positive			Negative		P/N
(μg)	Average Signal	StdDev	%CV	Average Signal	StdDev	%CV	F/IN
0	107	2	2.0	105	4	3.4	
0.0024	683	24	3.5	127	20	15.6	5.4
0.0098	2527	77	3.1	319	44	13.7	7.9
0.039	9766	235	2.4	854	41	4.8	11
0.16	37010	385	1.0	2925	18	0.6	13
0.63	120247	3022	2.5	9713	56	0.6	12
2.5	244122	1277	0.5	20818	412	2.0	12
10	328641	2727	0.8	27453	722	2.6	12



Assay Components

The capture and detection antibodies used in this assay are listed below. They cross-react with human and mouse whole cell lysates.

	Source Species		
Analyte	MSD Capture Antibody	MSD Detection Antibody	
Phospho-4E-BP1	Goat Polyclonal	Rabbit Monoclonal	

References

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- Pons B, Peg V, Vázquez-Sánchez MA, López-Vicente L, Argelaguet E, Coch L, Martínez A, Hernández-Losa J, Armengol G, Ramon Y Cajal S. The effect of p-4E-BP1 and p-elF4E on cell proliferation in a breast cancer model. Int J Oncol. 2011 Nov;39(5):1337-45.



Appendix

Preparation in Culture Flask or Petri Dish

Suspension Cells. Pellet cells by centrifugation at 500 x g for 3 minutes at 2–8°C. Discard supernatant and wash the pellet once with cold PBS. Pellet cells again, discard supernatant, and resuspend in complete lysis buffer at 1-5 x 10⁷ cells per mL. Incubate on ice for 30 minutes. (A shorter incubation time of 15 minutes may be adequate for many targets.) Clear cellular debris from the lysate by centrifuging (≥10 000 x g) for 10 minutes at 2-8°C. Discard the pellet and determine the protein concentration in the lysate using a detergent-compatible protein assay such as a bicinchoninic acid (BCA) assay. Unused lysates should be aliquoted, quickly frozen in a dry ice-ethanol bath, and stored at ≤-70°C.

Adherent Cells. All volumes given are for cells plated on 15 cm dishes. Remove media from the dish and wash cells once with 5 mL cold PBS. Add 2 mL PBS to each dish, scrape the cells from the surface of the dish, and transfer into 15 mL conical tubes. Pellet the cells by centrifugation at 500 x g for 3 minutes at 2-8°C. Discard supernatant and resuspend cells in 0.5-2 mL of complete lysis buffer per dish. (Alternatively, cells can be lysed by adding 1–2 mL of complete lysis buffer per 15 cm dish after completely removing the PBS wash buffer. Cell lysate can be collected by snapping the dish surface prior to the clarifying spin.) Incubate on ice for 30 minutes. A shorter incubation time of 15 minutes may be adequate for many targets. Clear cellular debris from the lysate by centrifuging (≥10 000 x g) for 10 minutes at 2–8°C. Discard the pellet and determine protein concentration in the lysate using a detergent compatible protein assay such as BCA. Unused lysates should be aliquoted, quickly frozen in a dry iceethanol bath, and stored at \leq -70°C.

Preparation in 96-well Culture Plate

Successful adaptation to a 96-well culture format depends on cell type and target. First, determine the number of cells of each cell type to be plated per well. MSD generally recommends plating concentrations ranging from 1 x 10⁴ to 10⁵ cells per well; however, the optimal concentrations will vary depending on cell line used.

Suspension Cells. You may lyse many cell types without removing growth medium. For flat bottom plates, design the experiment so that the final suspension cell volume per well is such that a concentrated complete lysis buffer (prepared by the user) can be added to the well to achieve a final a 1X lysis buffer concentration in the well. For example, 40 µL of 5X complete lysis buffer added to a well containing 160 µL of cell culture medium would provide a 1X concentration of complete lysis buffer.

For conical microwell plates, perform lysis by pelleting the cells, removing most of the growth medium, and adding a constant amount of 1X complete lysis buffer.

Adherent Cells. Plate cells on coated tissue culture plates to reduce variability due to cells lost as growth medium is removed. Treat cells as desired. Gently aspirate growth medium from the microwell plate to avoid disrupting the cell monolayer. A PBS wash step is not required and can introduce variability as cells may detach during the wash step. Add 100 µL of 1X complete lysis buffer per well. You may modify lysis volume for different cell types or applications.

You will need to determine the optimum cell lysis time. Some targets are immediately available for detection. Other targets may require an incubation step at room temperature or on ice with gentle agitation.

Carefully pipet cell lysate onto prepared plate and proceed with assay protocol. Note: It is important to transfer a constant volume and to avoid introducing air bubbles by pipetting too vigorously.



Summary Protocol

MSD 96-well MULTI-ARRAY Phospho-4E-BP1 (Thr37/46) Kit

MSD provides this summary protocol for your convenience. Please read the entire detailed protocol prior to performing the Phospho-4E-BP1 (Thr37/46) assay.

Sample and Reagent Preparation

Prepare Tris Wash Buffer.

Prepare blocking solutions.

Prepare antibody dilution buffer.

Prepare detection antibody solution by diluting 50X detection antibody 50-fold in antibody dilution buffer.

Prepare 1X Read Buffer T by diluting 4X Read Buffer T 4-fold with deionized water.

Step 1: Block Plate and Prepare Samples

Add 150 µL/well of blocking solution.

Incubate at room temperature with vigorous shaking (300-1000 rpm) for 1 hour.

Prepare complete lysis buffer just prior to sample dilution.

Prepare positive and negative cell lysates and keep on ice until use.

Step 2: Wash and Add Sample

Wash plate 3 times with 300 µL/well of Tris Wash Buffer.

Add 25 µL/well of diluted sample.

Incubate at room temperature with vigorous shaking (300–1000 rpm) for 3 hours.

Step 3: Wash and Add Detection Antibody Solution

Wash plate 3 times with 300 µL/well of of Tris Wash Buffer.

Add 25 µL/well of 1X detection antibody solution.

Incubate at room temperature with vigorous shaking (300–1000 rpm) for 1 hour.

Step 4: Wash and Read Plate

Wash plate 3 times with 300 µL/well of of Tris Wash Buffer.

Add 150 µL/well of 1X Read Buffer T.

Analyze plate on SECTOR Imager within 5 minutes.

