



Fluorometric Assay Kit for Measuring LMW-PTP/ACP1 Phosphatase Activity

CycLex Protein Phosphatase LMW-PTP/ACP1 Fluorometric Assay Kit

100 Assays

Cat# CY-1358

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Intended Use

The CycLex Research product **Protein Phosphatase LMW-PTP/ACP1 Fluorometric Assay Kit** is a fluorometric and non-radioactive assay designed to measure the activity of LMW-PTP/ACP1 protein phosphatase. This 96-well assay is useful for screening inhibitors and modulators of LMW-PTP/ACP1 activity in HTS. The kit includes all necessary components, including recombinant, human full length LMW-PTP/ACP1, for use in preinvestigational drug discovery assays.

This assay kit is for research use only and not for use in human, diagnostic, or therapeutic procedures.

Storage

- Upon receipt, store the kit at -70°C.
- Don't expose reagents to excessive light.
- **AVOID REPEATED FREEZE THAW CYCLES OF “③Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACP1”!**



Introduction

Protein tyrosine phosphorylation plays an essential role in the regulation of many cellular processes, including cellular proliferation, differentiation, migration and tumorigenic transformation. The phosphorylation of proteins on tyrosine is catalyzed by numerous protein tyrosine kinases, and is rapidly and reversibly dephosphorylated by Protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases).

The low molecular weight protein tyrosine phosphatase (LMW-PTP) is an 18-kDa cytosolic enzyme, also known as acidic protein phosphatase 1 (ACP1). LMW-PTP/ACP1 is specific for phosphotyrosine in peptides and proteins, but the enzyme shares very limited sequence homology with other PTPases.

Although LMW-PTP/ACP1 has been showed as negative regulator of insulin- and platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)-mediated mitotic and metabolic signaling, LMW-PTP/ACP1 is frequently overexpressed in transformed cell. Recent studies suggested that entopic overexpression of LMW-PTP/ACP1 is sufficient to confer transformation in epithelial cells and its oncogenic activities required EphA2. LMW-PTP/ACP1 negatively regulates EphA2 receptor tyrosine kinase. LMW-PTP/ACP1 is a positive regulator of both tumor onset and development through ephrin-EphA2 signaling process, and it is a potential target of anticancer drug development.

Principle of the Assay

The **Protein Phosphatase LMW-PTP/ACP1 Fluorometric Assay Kit** is based on an exclusive fluorescence substrate, OMFP (3-o-methylfluorescein phosphate). This homogenous assay kit is sensitive and convenient. This method of measurement should raise the efficiency of inhibitor screening and biochemical analysis of this enzyme.

Summary of Procedure

Mix 40 μ L of Assay mixture and 5 μ L of test compound in the wells



Add 5 μ L of Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACP1



Incubate for 15 min at room temp.

Add 25 μ L of Stop Solution



Measure fluorescence at 510-540 nm emission / 482-502 nm excitation



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Materials Provided

All samples and standards should be assayed in duplicate. The following components are supplied and are sufficient for one hundred assays.

Components of Kit

Components	Quantity	Storage
① 10X LMW-PTP/ACPI Assay Buffer	600 μ L x 1	Below -20°C
② 10X OMFP	550 μ L x 1	Below -20°C
③ Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACPI (20 units/ μ L)*	500 μ L x 1	-70°C
④ 100X Phosphatase Inhibitor : 10 mM Na ₃ VO ₄ in DW	100 μ L x 1	Below -20°C
⑤ Stop Solution	1,300 μ L x 2	Below -20°C
⑥ Instruction Manual	1	Room temp.

* ”③Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACPI” is human full length with N-terminal GST-Tag. The GenBank Accession No. is BC106011.

Materials Required but not Provided

- **Microtiter plate suitable for use with a fluorometric plate reader**
- **Fluorometric plate reader or microtiter plate fluorometer:** Use a fluorescence microplate reader equipped with appropriate filters. OMFP has excitation/emission maxima of approximately 485/525 nm. We have found that standard filters for blue-fluorescent dyes (e.g., excitation = 485 \pm 12.5 nm, emission = 525 \pm 20 nm) can be used to detect OMFP.
- **Pipettors:** 2-20 μ L, 20-200 μ L and 200-1000 μ L precision pipettors with disposable tips
- **Multi-channel pipette**
- **Microtiter plate shaker**
- **Distilled water (DW)** or equivalent high quality water
- **Microcentrifuge and tubes** for sample preparation
- **Reagent reservoirs**
- **Ice bucket** to keep reagents cold until use

Precautions and Recommendations

- Upon receipt, store the kit at -70°C.
- Do not expose reagents to excessive light.
- Do not use kit components beyond the indicated kit expiration date.
- Rinse all detergent residue from glassware.
- Use deionized water of the highest quality.
- Do not mix reagents from different kits.
- Do not mouth pipette or ingest any of the reagents.



- Do not smoke, eat, or drink when performing the assay or in areas where samples or reagents are handled.

NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES ARE INTENDED ONLY AS A GUIDELINE. THE OPTIMAL EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS WILL VARY DEPENDING ON THE PARAMETERS BEING INVESTIGATED, AND MUST BE DETERMINED BY THE INDIVIDUAL USER.

Detailed Protocol

Preparation of Reagents

Thaw the reagents at room temperature except “③Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACPI” and keep all reagents including “③Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACPI” on ice until use. AVOID REPEATED FREEZE THAW CYCLES OF “③Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACPI”! Making aliquot of “③Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACPI” is recommended. Use them only after they are completely thawed and mixed.

1. Prepare **10X Phosphatase Inhibitor** by adding 5 μL of the ④100X Phosphatase Inhibitor (provided) to 45 μL of distilled (deionized) water. Mix well.

Discard any unused 10X Phosphatase Inhibitor after use.

2. Prepare **Assay Mixture** by adding 5 μL of the ①10X Assay Buffer (provided) and 5 μL of the 10X OMFP (provided) to 30 μL of distilled (deionized) water per one assay. Mix well.

Assay Mixture

Assay reagents	1 assay	8 assays	16 assays	32 assays	48 assays
Distilled water	30 μL	240 μL	480 μL	960 μL	1,440 μL
①10X LMW-PTP/ACPI Assay Buffer	5 μL	40 μL	80 μL	160 μL	240 μL
②10X OMFP	5 μL	40 μL	80 μL	160 μL	240 μL
Total volume of Assay Mixture	40 μL	320 μL	640 μL	1,240 μL	1,920 μL



Assay Procedure

In order to estimate the inhibitory effect on LMW-PTP/ACP1 activity by the test compounds correctly, it is necessary to conduct the control experiment of “**Vehicle control**” at least once for every experiment and “**Inhibitor control**” at least once for the first experiment, in addition to “**Test sample**” as indicated in the Table.1 (below). When test chemicals cause an inhibitory effect on LMW-PTP/ACP1 activity, the level of increase of fluorescence intensity is weakened as compared with “**Vehicle control**”. The increase in fluorescence intensity is not observed in “**Inhibitor control**”.

1. Following Table.1 below, first, add “**Assay mixture**” to microtiter plate wells. Second, add “**Test Compound**” or “**Vehicle of Test Compounds**” or “**10X Phosphatase Inhibitor**” to each well of the microtiter plate and mix well.

Table.1: Reaction mixture

Assay reagents	Test Sample	Vehicle Control	Inhibitor Control	No Enzyme Control
Assay Mixture	40 μ L	40 μ L	40 μ L	40 μ L
Test Compound	5 μ L	-	-	-
Vehicle of Test Compounds	-	5 μ L	-	5 μ L
10X Phosphatase Inhibitor*	-	-	5 μ L	-
③Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACP1 (20 m units/ μ L)	5 μ L	5 μ L	5 μ L	-
Distilled water	-	-	-	5 μ L
Total Volume of the Reaction mixture	50 μL	50 μL	50 μL	50 μL

*10X Phosphatase Inhibitor (1mM Na_3VO_4): See Page 4, section Preparation of Reagents

2. Initiate reactions by adding 5 μ L of “③Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACP1” or distilled water to each well and mixing thoroughly at room temperature.
3. Incubate for 15 min or desired length of time at room temperature.
4. Add 25 μ L of “⑤Stop Solution” to each well of the microtiter plate, and mix thoroughly.
5. Measure fluorescence intensity using a microtiter plate fluorometer with excitation at 482-502 nm and emission at 510-540 nm.
6. The efficacy of the Test compound is the difference in fluorescence intensity between “Vehicle control” and “Test sample”.

Note: If necessary, it is possible to store the microtiter plate after adding “⑤Stop Solution” for a few hours at 4°C. The microtiter plate must be sealed to prevent evaporation and kept from excessive light.



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Alternate procedure

1. Following Table.1 above, first, add “**Assay mixture**” to microtiter plate wells. Second, add “**Test Compound**” or “**Vehicle of Test Compounds**” or “**10X Phosphatase Inhibitor**” to each well of the microtiter plate and mix well.
2. Initiate reactions by adding 5 μ L of “**③Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACPI**” or distilled water to each well and mixing thoroughly at room temperature.
3. Read fluorescence intensity for 20 to 30 minutes at 1 to 2 minute intervals using microtiter plate fluorometer with excitation at 482-502 nm and emission at 510-540 nm.
4. Measure and calculate the rate of reaction while the reaction velocity remains constant.

Caution and Significance

- All samples and “Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACPI” should be assayed in duplicate.
- Use of a microtiter plate shaker is recommended for complete mixing.
- If the test compounds or samples themselves emit fluorescence at excitation wavelength: 482-502 nm and fluorescence wavelength: 510-540 nm, the test assay cannot be evaluated correctly.



Evaluation of Results

Analysis of Inhibitor Effect

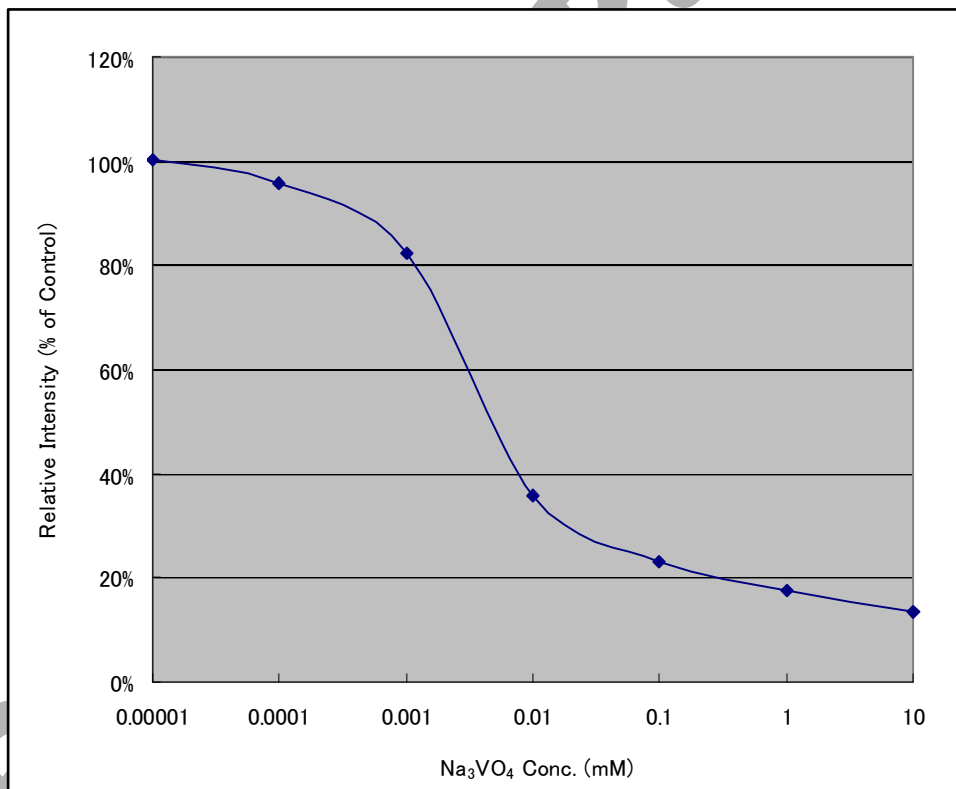
% Intensity

1. Run reactions with test compounds and Vehicle as described in the **Detailed Protocol**.
2. Subtract fluorescence intensity of "No Enzyme Control" from all experimental samples (Test Samples and Vehicle Control).
3. Calculate the % Intensity:

$$\% \text{ Intensity} = \frac{\text{Fluorescence Intensity of Test Sample}}{\text{Fluorescence Intensity of Vehicle Control}} \times 100$$

Note: This % Intensity is a rough value of enzyme activity or inhibition. For greater accuracy, plot a standard curve of LMW-PTP/ACPI for each new set of reactions and estimate the % Activity (see below).

Fig.1 LMW-PTP/ACPI Inhibition Curve by Na_3VO_4 (SOV; Sodium Orthovanadate)



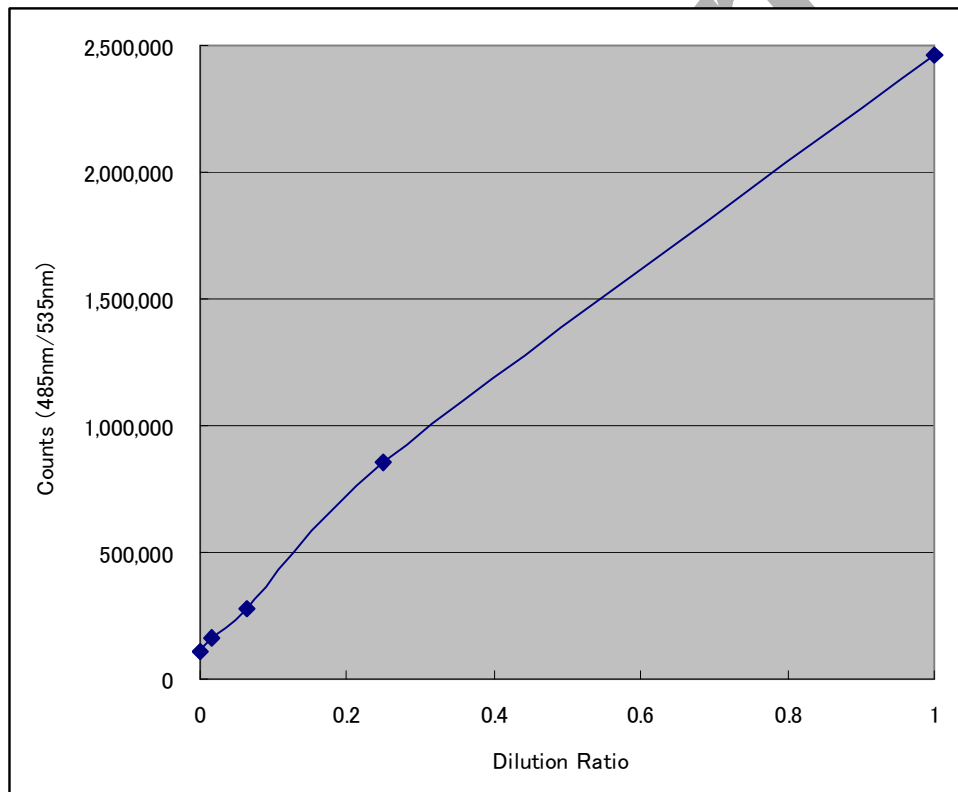


Analysis of Enzyme Activity

LMW-PTP/ACP1 Standard Curve and % Activity

1. Dilute the ①10X LMW-PTP/ACP1 Assay Buffer 1:10 with distilled water to make 1X Assay Buffer.
2. Make serial dilutions of Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACP1 with 1X Assay Buffer (ex. 100%, 25%, 6.25%, 1.56% and 0%).
3. Run reactions with Vehicle and serial dilutions of Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACP1 as described in the Detailed Protocol.
4. Plot standard curve data (dose dependent curve data) as fluorescence intensity at 510-540 nm versus dose of LMW-PTP/ACP1 (ng/assay).
5. Obtain a line-fit to the data using appropriate calculations.
6. Use the slope and Y-intercept to calculate the amount of LMW-PTP/ACP1 activity for the experimental data.

Fig.2 Dose Dependency of Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACP1





Analysis of Kinetics

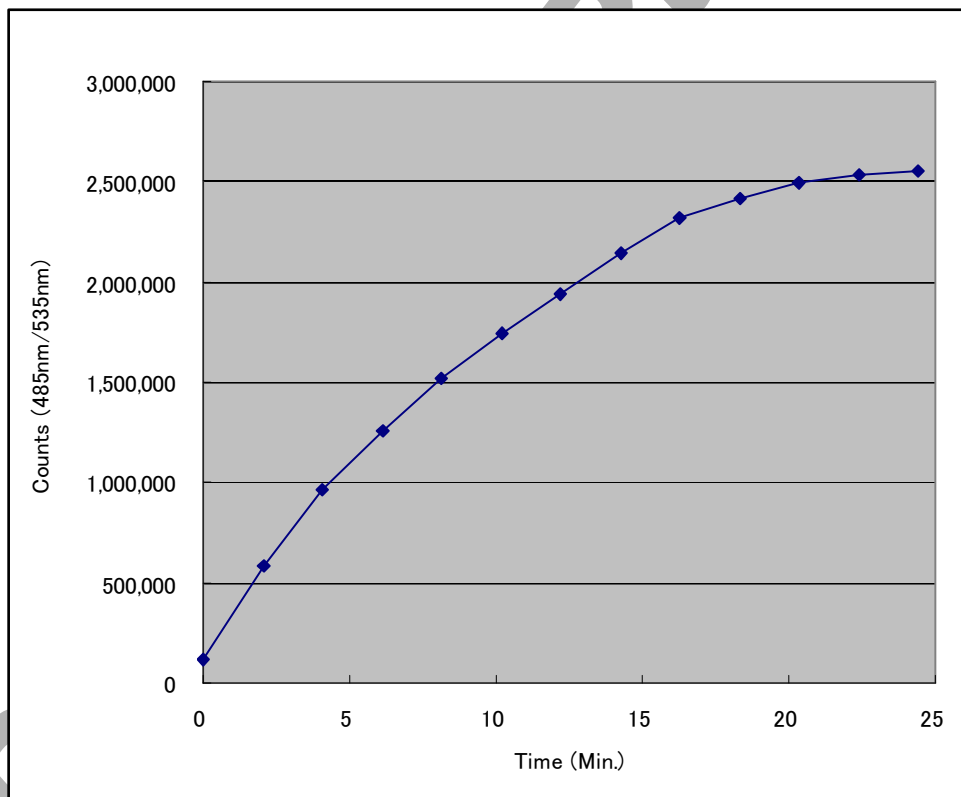
Time Course Curve

1. Run reactions as described in the *Detailed Protocol*.
2. Subtract fluorescence intensity at the 0 time from all reaction time points.
3. Plot fluorescence intensity at 510-540 nm versus reaction time.
4. Determine the reaction time range in which the increase in fluorescence intensity at 510-540 nm is linear.
5. Calculate activity:

$$\text{Activity (reaction velocity)} = \frac{\text{Fluorescence Intensity of Test Sample}}{\text{Reaction time (min.)}}$$

Note: Usually, the linear range is from 0 to 30 min. This value is variable depending on reaction conditions and storage/handling of the Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACPI. Decreasing the amount of Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACPI in the assay may help to lengthen the time range.

Fig.3 Time Course Curve of Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACPI





Troubleshooting

1. The Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACPI should be run in duplicate using the protocol described in the *Detailed Protocol*. Incubation times or temperatures significantly different from those specified may give erroneous results.
2. The reaction curve is nearly a straight line if the kinetics of the assay is of the first order. Variations in the protocol can lead to non-linearity of the curve, as can assay kinetics of other than first order. For a non-linear curve, point to point or quadratic curve fit methods should be used.
3. Poor duplicates, accompanied by elevated values for wells containing no sample, indicate inaccurate dispensing of assay reagents. If all instructions in the *Detailed Protocol* were followed accurately, such results indicate a need for multi-channel pipette maintenance.

Reagent Stability

All of the reagents included in the **Protein Phosphatase LMW-PTP/ACPI Fluorometric Assay Kit** have been tested for stability. Reagents should not be used beyond the stated expiration date. Upon receipt, should be stored at -70°C . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles of “③ Recombinant LMW-PTP/ACPI”. After use, return kit reagents to -70°C as soon as possible.

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References

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Related Products

- * CycLex Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase 1B (PTP1B) Fluorometric Assay Kit: Cat# CY-1350
 - * CycLex T Cell Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase (TC-PTP) Fluorometric Assay Kit: Cat# CY-1351
 - * CycLex Protein Phosphatase Cdc25A Fluorometric Assay Kit: Cat# CY-1352
 - * CycLex Protein Phosphatase Cdc25B Fluorometric Assay Kit: Cat# CY-1353
 - * CycLex Protein Phosphatase Cdc25C Fluorometric Assay Kit: Cat# CY-1354
 - * CycLex Protein Phosphatase Cdc25 Combo Fluorometric Assay Kit: Cat# CY-1355
 - * CycLex Protein Phosphatase Cdi1/KAP Fluorometric Assay Kit: Cat# CY-1356
 - * CycLex Protein Phosphatase LMW-PTP/ACPI Fluorometric Assay Kit: Cat# CY-1358
 - * CycLex Protein Phosphatase DUSP1/MKP-1 Fluorometric Assay Kit: Cat# CY-1373
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- * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPRA 1st Catalytic Domain: Cat# CY-E1301
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPRA 2nd Catalytic Domain: Cat# CY-E1302
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPRD 2nd Catalytic Domain: Cat# CY-E1307
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPRE 1st Catalytic Domain: Cat# CY-E1308
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPRF 1st Catalytic Domain: Cat# CY-E1310
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPRK 1st Catalytic Domain: Cat# CY-E1316
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPRQ: Cat# CY-E1323
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTP4A2: Cat# CY-E1341
 - * Recombinant Cdc25A (Catalytic domain): Cat# CY-E1352
 - * Recombinant Cdc25B (Catalytic domain): Cat# CY-E1353
 - * Recombinant Cdc25C (Catalytic domain): Cat# CY-E1354
 - * Recombinant Cdi1/KAP: Cat# CY-E1356
 - * Protein Phosphatase PP5: Cat# CY-E1359
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPN3/PTPH1: Cat# CY-E1360
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPN6/SHP-1: Cat# CY-E1363
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPN7/HePTP: Cat# CY-E1364
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPN8/PTPN22: Cat# CY-E1365
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPN9/MEG2: Cat# CY-E1366
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPN11/SHP-2: Cat# CY-E1367
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPN12/PTP-PEST: Cat# CY-E1368
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPN13/FAP-1: Cat# CY-E1369
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPN14/PEZ: Cat# CY-E1370
 - * Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTPN21/PTPD1: Cat# CY-E1372
 - * Protein Phosphatase DUSP1/MKP-1: Cat# CY-E1373



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