P70410-G

Nomad Biosensors[™] comprises a family of genetically encoded fluorescent sensors designed to monitor the signaling of G proteincoupled receptors (GPCRs) in cell-based assays.

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Nomad Biosensors are engineered to measure the intracellular dynamics of second messengers such as calcium (Ca2+Nomad), cAMP (cAMPNomad) or diacylglycerol (DAGNomad) once the GPCRs are activated. Additionally, the β-arrestin signaling can also be studied with the ArresNomad biosensors. Actually, Nomad biosensors can be combined in the same cell line for multiplex assays.

Prior to GPCR activation, Nomad biosensors are localized in the plasma membrane. Upon ligand binding, the sensors undergo a conformational change that leads to an increase in the fluorescence intensity and their relocalization in the vesicular trafficking of the cells.



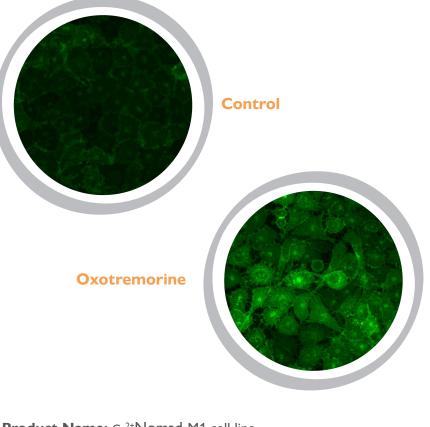
CaNOMAD M₁ Cell Line Muscarinic Acetylcholine Receptor M₁

ca²⁺ Nomad Biosensor

Nomad cell lines stably express both a biosensor and a GPCR (untagged). The activity of the receptor can be easily quantified on living cells by image analysis in a High Content Screening (HCS) assay or by fluorescence intensity emission in a High Throughput Screening (HTS) assay.

Innoprot's Nomad cell lines have been designed to assay compounds or analyze their capability to modulate the signaling of the GPCRs.

Each vial of Ca²⁺Nomad-M1 contains U2OS cells stably expressing the green Ca²⁺Nomad biosensor and the cholinergic receptor muscarinic 1. When an agonist binds to M1 a G protein is activated, which in turn, triggers a cellular response mediated by calcium. This cell line has been validated measuring the fluorescence intensity emission of the green Ca²⁺Nomad biosensor within the cell.

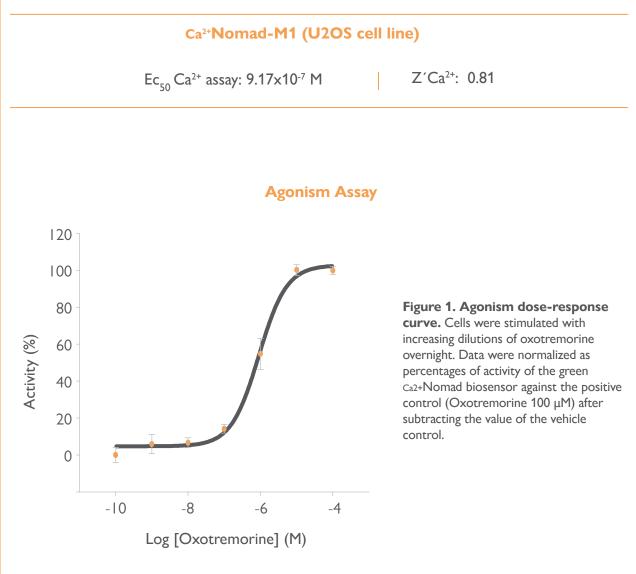


Product Name: Ca²⁺Nomad-M1 cell line Reference: P70410-G Recp. Official Full Name: Cholinergic receptor muscarinic 1 receptor DNA Accession Number: BC007740 Host Cell: U2OS Resistance: G418 + Puromycin Quantity: > 3 x 10⁶ cells / vial Storage: Liquid Nitrogen

Calcium assay

The green $Ca^{2+}Nomad-M1$ cell line was plated in a 96 well-plate and incubated for a minimum of 4 hours and not more than 24 hours at 37 °C and 5% CO₂ to let the cells attach to the plate surface. Then, cells were treated with oxotremorine diluted in a serum-reduced medium during 20-24 hours.

The increase in the fluorescence intensity of the green $Ca^{2+}Nomad$ biosensor was detected and analyzed using a conventional microplate reader. Images were captured with an image analysis equipment.



INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS, S.L. Parque Tecnológico Bizkaia, Edifício 502, 1ª Planta | 48160 | Derio | Bizkaia Tel.: +34 944005355 | Fax: +34 946579925 innoprot@innoprot.com | www.innoprot.com

