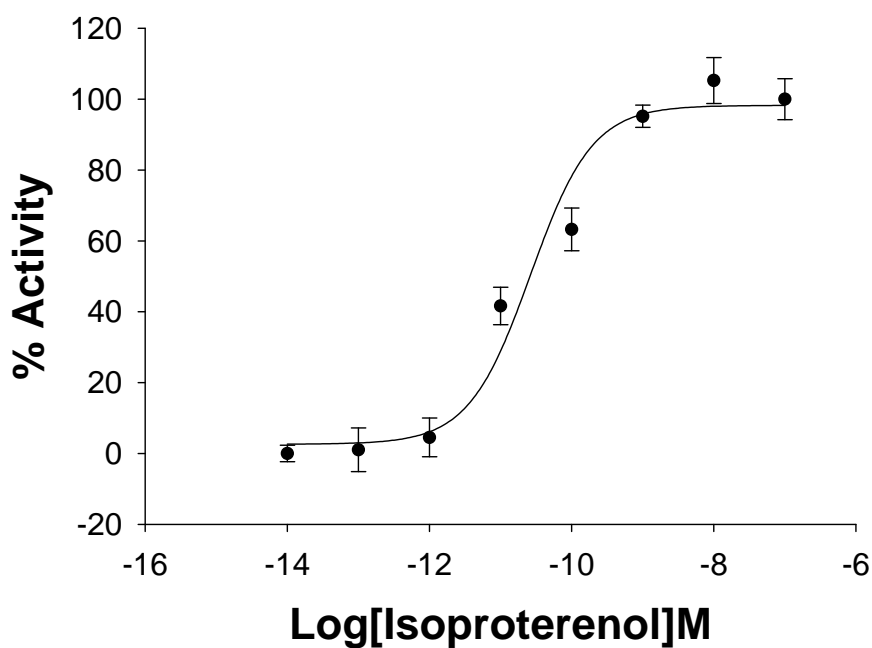
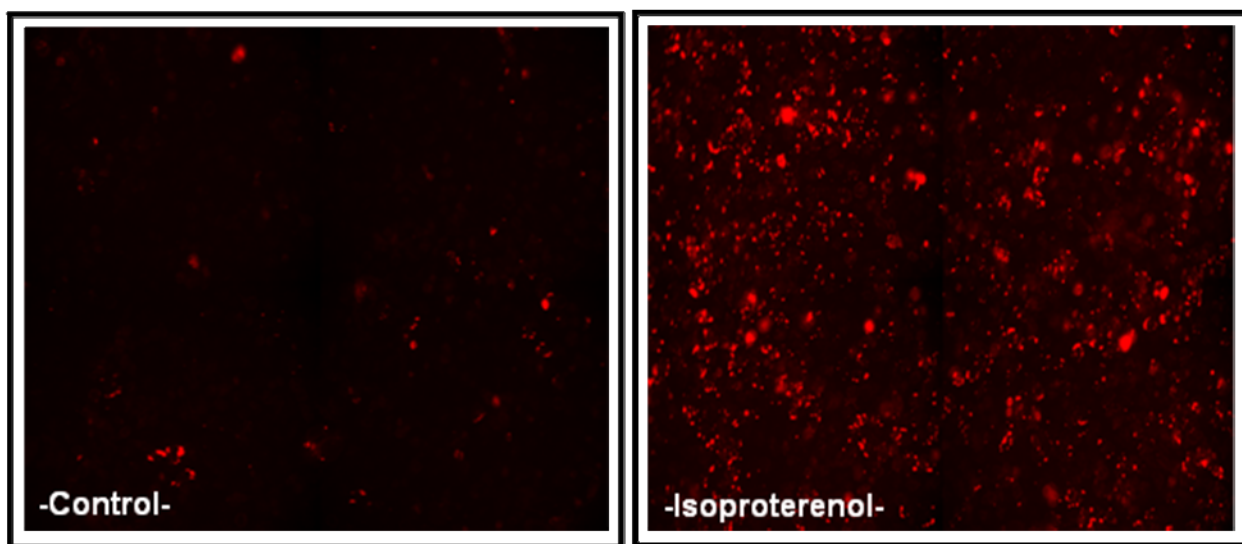


cAMP NOMAD-FP650 CELL LINES

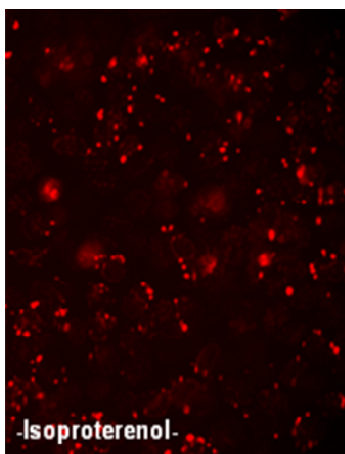
ADRENOCEPTOR BETA 3 (ADRB3)



Red $cAMP_{Nomad-ADRB3}$ (U2OS cell line)

EC_{50} Isoproterenol: 2.64×10^{-11} M

Z' : 0.70 ± 0.01



Product Name: ADRB3_{cAMP}Nomad cell line

Reference: P70506

Recp. Official Full Name: Adrenoceptor Beta 3

DNA Accession Number: AY487247

Host Cells: U2OS Cell Line

Resistance: G418 + Puromycin

Quantity: > 3 x 10⁶ cells / vial

Storage: Liquid Nitrogen

Assay Briefly description

Each vial of red_{cAMP}Nomad-ADRB₃ contains U2OS cells stably expressing red_{cAMP}Nomad biosensor and Adrenoceptor Beta 3 (with no tag).

Innoprot's red_{cAMP}Nomad-ADRB₃ cell line has been designed to assay compounds or analyze their capability to modulate Adrenoceptor Beta 3. When an agonist binds to ADRB₃ a G protein is activated, which in turn, triggers a cellular response mediated by cAMP.

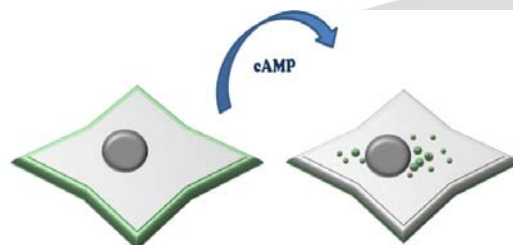
This cell line has been validated measuring cAMP increase in the cytosol analyzing both red fluorescence increase and biosensor distribution within the cell.

This highly reproducible assay has been validated using Isoproterenol as agonist in a High Throughput Screening (HTS) and High Content Analysis (HCA).

About Red_{cAMP}Nomad Biosensor

Red_{cAMP}Nomad Biosensor is a fluorescent polypeptide that in the presence or absence of cAMP changes its fluorescence intensity and localization within the cell.

Before cAMP production stimulation, the fluorescent biosensor is localized in the cellular membrane. An increase in this second messenger concentration leads to a change in the structural folding of red_{cAMP}Nomad Biosensor promoting its cellular relocation in the vesicular trafficking of the cells.



In a cell line co-expressing red_{cAMP}Nomad Biosensor and a GPCR of interest, the activity can be easily quantified on living cells by image analysis of fluorescence granularity or fluorescence intensity analysis.

 **cAMP Assay**

$cAMP$ Nomad U2OS cells, stably expressing Adrenoceptor Beta 3 ($ADR\beta_3$), were stimulated with 8 log dilution series ranging from 0 to 100 nM of Isoproterenol during 24h (n=4). % Activity was calculated relative to positive (100 nM).

Image analysis

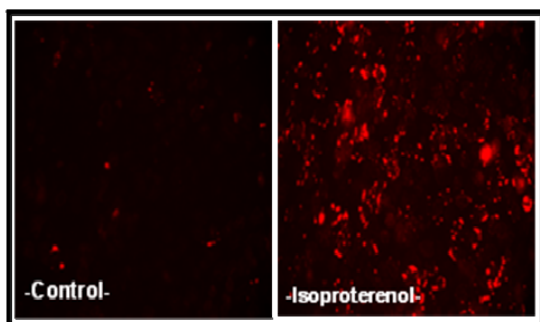


Fig1. Red $cAMP$ Nomad biosensor negative control and Isoproterenol stimulation.

Fluorescence intensity analysis

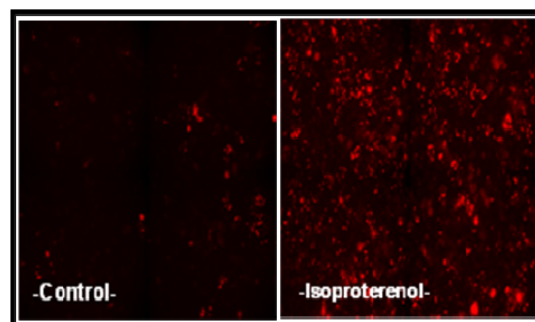


Fig3. Red $cAMP$ Nomad biosensor negative control and Isoproterenol stimulation.

Activation and biosensor change of localization processes were detected and analyzed using “BD Pathway 855” High-Content Bioimager from BD Biosciences. The EC_{50} for Isoproterenol was $\sim 3.04 \times 10^{-11} M$ after a treatment of 24 h with the agonist. The assay was validated with an average of $Z' = 0.69 \pm 0.01$.

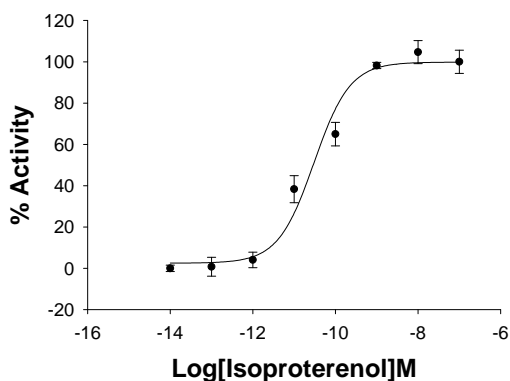


Fig2. Concentration response curve for Isoproterenol in Red $cAMP$ Nomad- $ADR\beta_3$ cell line analyzed using a high-content bioimager.

The increase in the fluorescence was detected and analyzed using “Synergy 2” microplate reader from Biotek. The EC_{50} for Isoproterenol was $\sim 2.64 \times 10^{-11} M$ after a treatment of 24 h with the agonist. The assay was validated with an average of $Z' = 0.70 \pm 0.01$.

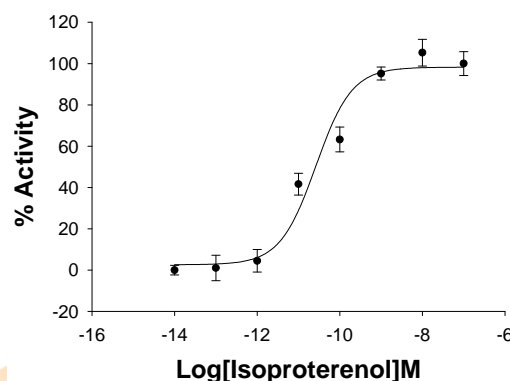


Fig4. Concentration response curve for Isoproterenol in Red $cAMP$ Nomad- $ADR\beta_3$ cell line analyzed using a microplate reader.