

Research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## **CHO-K1 + G<sub>qi/5</sub> Parental Aequorin Cell Line**

**Product No.: ES-000-A21**

**Lot No.: M2W-A21**

### **Material Provided**

**Cells:** 2 x 1 mL frozen aliquots (ES-000-A21V)

**Format:** ~2.5 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells / mL in freezing medium

### **Product Information**

**Cellular Background:** CHO-K1

**Cell Line Development:** Our proprietary expression plasmid containing the coding sequence of the mitochondrially targeted Aequorin and another plasmid containing the coding sequence for the G<sub>qi/5</sub> chimeric protein were transfected into CHO-K1 cells. Resistant clones were obtained by limiting dilution and compared for their response to a reference agonist for endogenous Purinergic receptors using the AequoScreen<sup>®</sup> assay.

**cDNA plasmids:** pCAEQ and pGqi/5.

**cDNA Resistance:** Zeocin (Aequorin) and Puromycin (G<sub>qi/5</sub>).

**Shipping Conditions:** Shipped on dry ice. Please ensure dry ice is still present in the package upon receipt or contact Customer Support.

**Storage Conditions:** Store in liquid nitrogen (vapor phase) immediately upon receipt.

## Quality Control

The EC<sub>50</sub> for a reference agonist was determined in an AequoScreen® assay. A mycoplasma test was performed using MycoAlert® Mycoplasma (Lonza) detection kit. We certify that these results meet our quality release criteria.

**ATP (EC<sub>50</sub>):** 0.13 µM

**Stability:** Cells were kept in continuous culture for at least 60 days and showed no decrease in functional response (EC<sub>50</sub>, Emax).

**Mycoplasma:** This cell line tested negative for mycoplasma.

## Assay Procedures

We have shown for many of our GPCR cell lines that freshly thawed cells respond with the same pharmacology as cultured cells. All of our products validated in this way are available as frozen ready-to-use cells in our catalogue. PerkinElmer also offers a custom service for the preparation of large quantities of frozen cryopreserved cells either from a catalogue cell line or a customer's own cell line. This demonstrates that cells can be prepared and frozen in advance of a screening campaign simplifying assay logistics.

## Recommended Cell Culture Conditions (CHO-K1)

- The recommended media catalogue number and supplier reference information are listed in this Product Technical Data Sheet (last page). Media composition is specifically defined for each cell type and receptor expression selection. The use of incorrect media or component substitutions can lead to reduced cell viability, growth issues and/or altered receptor expression.
- Cells undergo major stress upon thawing, and need to adapt to their new environment which may initially affect cell adherence and growth rates. The initial recovery of the cells, and initial doubling time, will vary from laboratory to laboratory, reflecting differences in the origin of culture media and serum, and differences in methodology used within each laboratory.
- For the initial period of cell growth (i.e. until cells have reached Log-phase, typically 4-10 days), we strongly recommend removal of the antibiotics (G418, Zeocin™, Puromycin, Blastidicin, Hygromycin, Penicillin and Streptomycin) from the culture media. Immediately after thawing, cells may be more permeable to antibiotics, and a higher intracellular antibiotic concentration may result as a consequence. Antibiotics should be re-introduced when cells have recovered from the thawing stress.

**Growth Medium:** Ham's F12, 10% FBS, 250 µg/ml Zeocin (Aequorin expression selection) and 5 µg/ml Puromycin (G<sub>q/i5</sub> selection).

**Freezing Medium:** Complete medium with 10% DMSO, without selection agents.

**Thawing Cells:** Using appropriate personal protective equipment, rapidly place the frozen aliquot in a 37°C water bath (do not submerge) and agitate until its content is thawed completely. Immediately remove from water bath, spray aliquot with 70% ethanol and wipe excess. Under aseptic conditions using a sterile pipette, transfer content to a sterile centrifuge tube containing 10 mL growth medium without antibiotics, pre-warmed at 37°C, and centrifuge (150 x g, 5 min). Discard supernatant using a sterile pipette. Resuspend cell pellet in 10 mL of pre-warmed growth medium without antibiotics by pipetting up and down to break up any clumps, and transfer to an appropriate culture flask (e.g. T-25, T-75 or T-175, see recommended seeding density below). Cells are cultured as a monolayer at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.

**Recommended Seeding Density:**

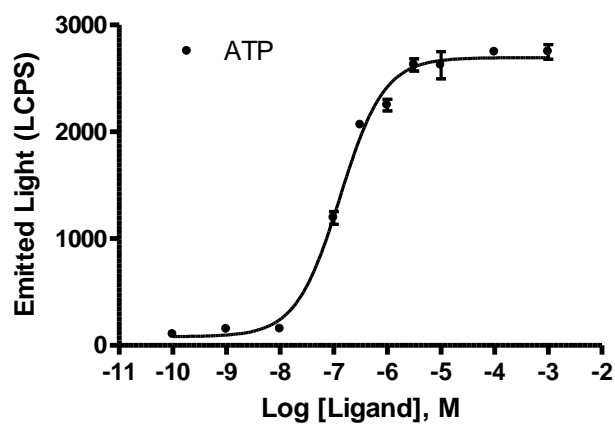
Thawing:	15 000 – 33 000 cells/cm <sup>2</sup>
Log-phase:	11 000 – 15 000 cells/cm <sup>2</sup>

**Troubleshooting:** Initial doubling time can vary between 18 and 96 hours (Average = 25 hours). If cells are still not adhering after 48 hours or grow very slowly, we recommend maintaining the cells in culture and not replacing the media before 5-6 days (cells secrete factors that can help with adherence and growth). If confluence is still <50% after 5-6 days, it is recommended that you replace the media with fresh media (without antibiotics). Do not passage the cells until they reach 80-90% confluence (Log-phase). If cells have not recovered after 10-12 days, please contact our Technical Support.

**Culture Protocol:** Under aseptic conditions, cells are grown to 80% confluence (Log-phase) and trypsinized (0.05% trypsin / 0.5 mM EDTA in calcium and magnesium-free PBS). See recommended seeding density for Log-phase above.

**Banking Protocol:** Cells are grown to 70-80% confluence (Log-phase). Under aseptic conditions, remove medium and rinse the flask with an appropriate volume of calcium and magnesium-free PBS (example 10 mL for T-175). Trypsinize (0.05% trypsin / 0.5 mM EDTA in calcium and magnesium-free PBS) to detach cells (example 5 mL for T-175), let stand 5-10 min at 37°C. Add fresh, room temperature growth medium (without antibiotics) to stop trypsinization and dilute EDTA (example 10 mL for T-175). Transfer cells to a sterile centrifuge tube and centrifuge (150 x g, 5 min). Discard supernatant using a sterile pipette. Resuspend cell pellet in ice-cold freezing medium by pipetting up and down to break up any clumps. Count cells and rapidly aliquot at the selected cell density (e.g. 2.5 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells/mL) in sterile polypropylene cryovials. Use appropriate material to ensure slow cooling (about 1°C/min) until -70°C. Transfer vials into a liquid nitrogen tank (vapour phase) for storage.

## Typical Product Data – AequoScreen<sup>®</sup> Assay



Agonist	EC <sub>50</sub> (M)	% Digitonin response
ATP	1.3 × 10 <sup>-7</sup>	99

### Figure 1: Agonist Response in AequoScreen<sup>®</sup> assay

An agonist dose-response experiment was performed in 96-well format using 5 000 cells/well. Luminescence was measured on a MicroBeta<sup>®</sup> Jet. Data from a representative experiment are shown.

## AequoScreen® Assay Procedure (MicroBeta® JET)

**Assay Buffer:** DMEM / HAM's F12 with HEPES, without phenol red (Invitrogen # 11039-021) + 0.1 % protease-free BSA (from 10% solution sterilized by filtration at 0.22 µm). Store at 4°C.

**Coelenterazine h:** To prepare a 500 µM Coelenterazine h stock solution, solubilize 250 µg of Coelenterazine h (Promega # S2011 or Invitrogen # C6780) in 1227 µL methanol. Store at -20°C in the dark.

**Digitonin:** To prepare a 50 mM Digitonin stock solution, dissolve 1 g of Digitonin (Sigma # D5628) in 16.27 ml of DMSO. Aliquot and store at -20°C.

1. Cell Culture and Harvesting:	Grow cells (mid-log phase) in culture medium without antibiotics for 18 hours, Detach gently with PBS / 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 7.4, Recover by centrifugation. Resuspend in Assay Buffer at a concentration of $3 \times 10^5$ cells/mL.
2. Coelenterazine Loading:	Under sterile conditions, add "Coelenterazine h" at a final concentration of 5 µM to the cell suspension, mix well. Incubate at room temperature protected from light and with constant gentle agitation for at least 4 hours (incubation can be extended overnight).
3. Cells Dilution:	Dilute cells 3x in assay buffer and incubate as described above for 60 min.
4. Ligands and plates preparation:	Prepare serial dilutions of ligands in assay buffer (2x concentration for agonists, 2x concentration for antagonists). Dispense 50 µL of diluted ligand in a 96-well Optiplate™. <i>Note: Assay can be miniaturized to 384-well and 1536-well formats.</i>
5. Agonist Mode Reading:	Using the reader's automatic injection system, inject 50 µL of cells (i.e. 5 000 cells) per well and immediately record relative light emission for 20-40 seconds. Digitonin at a final concentration of 100 µM in assay buffer is used in control wells to measure the receptor independent cellular calcium response.
6. Antagonist Mode Reading:	After 15 minutes of incubation of the cells with the ligand, using the reader's automatic injection system, inject 50 µL of the reference agonist at a final concentration equivalent to the EC <sub>80</sub> and immediately record relative light emission for 20-40 seconds.
7. Data Analysis:	Sigmoidal dose-response curves are generated using average Luminescent Counts Per Second (LCPS) recorded for 20-40 sec immediately after cells are mixed with the agonist in agonist mode or the EC <sub>80</sub> of a reference agonist in antagonist mode.

### Important Notes:

- Temperature should remain below 25°C during the coelenterazine loading of the cells, and until using the cells for the readings. Excessive heating by the cell stirrer for example will result in signal loss.
- Depending on (1) sensitivity of the reader used, (2) plate format used, and (3) assay characteristics wanted, it is possible to load cells at (a) different concentrations of cells and coelenterazine, (b) with different subsequent dilution factors, and (c) using different cell numbers per well. This is part of the validation work when importing an assay to a new reader.
- For tips and examples on running AequoScreen® assays on different readers, please refer to the AequoScreen® Starter Kit Manual available at [www.perkinelmer.com/CellLines](http://www.perkinelmer.com/CellLines).

## References

1. Dupriez VJ, Maes K, Le Poul E, Burgeon E, Detheux M. (2002) Aequorin-based functional assays for G-protein-coupled receptors, ion channels, and tyrosine kinase receptors. *Receptors Channels* 8:319-30
2. Rizzuto R, Simpson AWM, Brini M, Pozzan T. (1992) Rapid changes of mitochondrial  $Ca^{2+}$  revealed by specifically targeted recombinant aequorin. *Nature* 358:325-327.
3. Stables J., Green A., Marshall F., Fraser N., Knight E., Sautern M., Milligan G., Lee M., Rees S. (1997) A bioluminescent assay for agonist activity at potentially any G-protein-coupled receptor. *Anal. Biochem.* 252:115-126.
4. Milligan G, Marshall F, and Rees S. (1996)  $G\alpha_{16}$  as a universal G protein adapter: implications for agonist screening strategies. *TIPS* 17:235-237.
5. Offermanns S, Simon M. (1995)  $G\alpha_{15}$  and  $G\alpha_{16}$  couple a wide variety of receptors to phospholipase C. *J. Biol. Chem.* 270:15175-15180.
6. Conklin BR, Farfel Z, Lustig KD, Julius D, Bourne HR. (1993) Substitution of three amino acids switches receptor specificity of Gq alpha to that of Gi alpha. *Nature* 363:274-276.

## Materials and Instrumentation

The following tables provide the references of compounds and reagents used for the characterization of the CHO-K1 + G<sub>qi/5</sub> Parental Aequorin cell line, as well as some advice on how to use these compounds:

**Table 1. References of compounds used for functional characterization assays**

Name	Provider	Cat n°	Working Stock Solution
ATP	Sigma	A7699	50 mM in water

**Table 2. References of cell culture media and additives.**

*Note: The table below lists generic media and additives typically used for PerkinElmer cell lines. For product specific media and additives, please refer to the "Recommended Cell Culture Conditions" section.*

Name	Provider	Cat n°
HAM's F-12	Hyclone	SH30026.02
DMEM	Hyclone	SH30022.02
UltraCHO (serotonin receptors)	BioWitthaker	12-724-Q
EMEM	BioWitthaker	06-174G
DHFR <sup>-</sup> HAM's F-12 (for DHFR deficient cell lines)	Sigma	C8862
FBS	Wisent	80150
FBS dialyzed	Wisent	80950
G418 (geneticin)	Wisent	400-130-IG
Zeocin	Invitrogen	R25005
Blasticidin	invitrogen	R210-01
Puromycin	Wisent	400-160-EM
Standard HBSS (with CaCl <sub>2</sub> and MgCl <sub>2</sub> )	GIBCO	14025
HEPES	MP Biomedicals, LLC	101926
BSA, Protease-free	Sigma	A-3059
PEI	Sigma	P3143
Trypsin-EDTA	Hyclone	SH30236.02
Sodium Pyruvate	GIBCO	11360
L-Glutamine	GIBCO	25030
NEAA (non-essential amino acids)	GIBCO	11140

Please visit our website: [www.perkinelmer.com/CellLines](http://www.perkinelmer.com/CellLines) for additional information on materials, microplates and instrumentation.

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