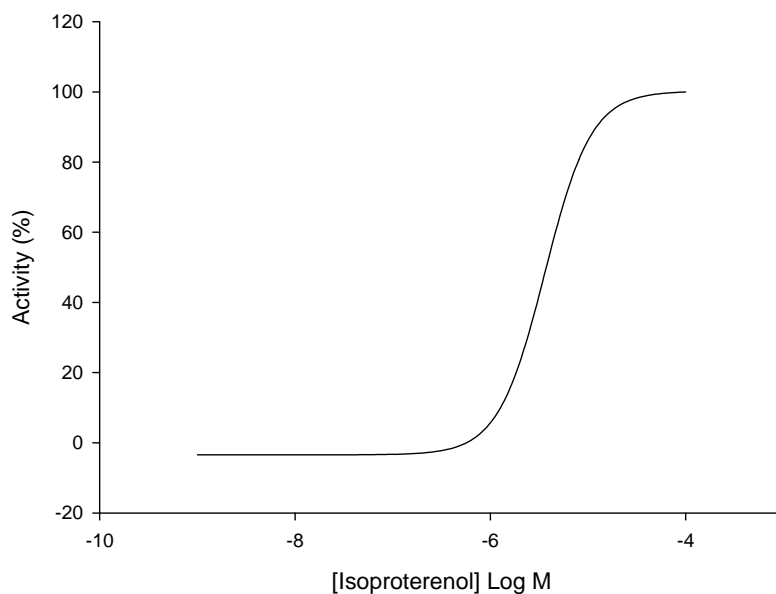
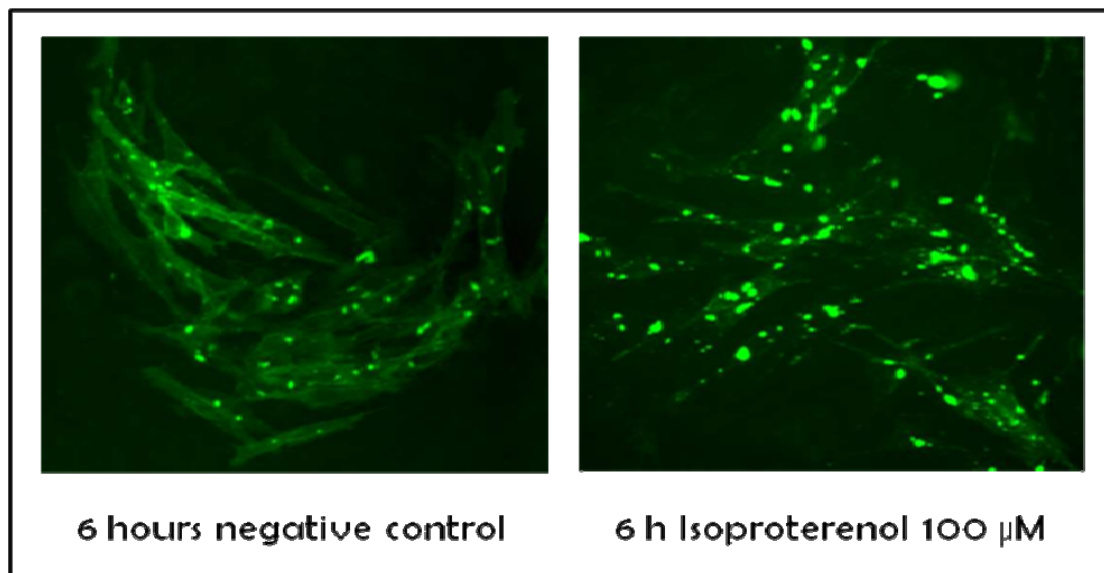


## RECEPTOR INTERNALIZATION ASSAYS

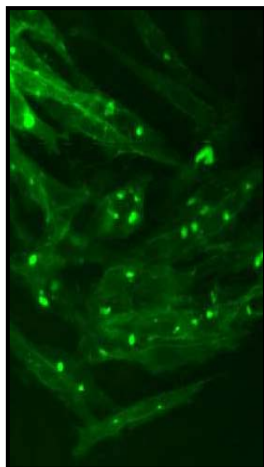
- FLUORESCENT ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR BETA 2 CELL LINE -



**Product name:** ADRB2-tGFP / CHOK1 cell line

**Ec<sub>50</sub> Isoproterenol:**  $4.0 \times 10^{-6}$  M

**Z':** 0.75 + /- 0.01



**Product Name:** ADRB2-tGFP/CHO-K1

**Receptor Official Full Name:** Human Adrenergic receptor beta 2

**DNA Accession Number:** GenBank NM\_000024.3

**Host Cell:** CHO-K1

**Format:** Cryopreserved vials

**Storage:** Liquid Nitrogen

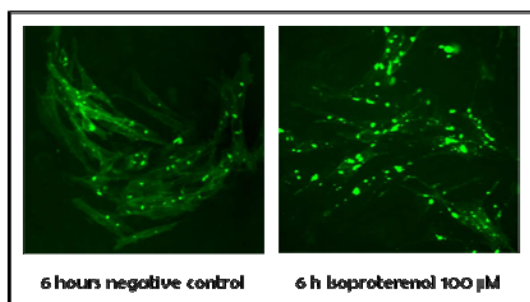
**References:**

**P30225:** 2 vials of  $3 \times 10^6$  proliferative cells

**P30225-DA:** 1 vial of  $2 \times 10^6$  division-arrested cells

### **Assay Briefly description**

Each vial of Adrenergic receptor beta 2-tGFP/CHO-K1 contains CHO-K1 cells stably expressing human Cannabinoid receptor 2 (ADRB2) tagged in the C-terminus with tGFP. Innoprot ADRB2 redistribution Assay cells has been designed to assay compounds or analyze stimuli for their ability to modulate Adrenergic receptor beta 2 receptor activation and the following redistribution process inside the cells.



This highly reproducible assay allows monitoring ADRB2 receptor activation and redistribution process in High Content Analysis and fluorescence microscope applications.

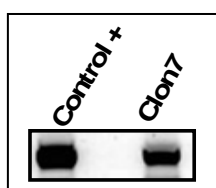
### **About ADRB2 Receptor**

This gene encodes beta-2-adrenergic receptor which is a member of the G protein-coupled receptor superfamily. The adrenergic receptors are a class of G protein-coupled receptors that are targets of the catecholamines, especially noradrenaline (norepinephrine) and adrenaline (epinephrine). Although dopamine is a catecholamine, its receptors are in a different category.

This receptor is directly associated with one of its ultimate effectors, the class C L-type calcium channel Ca(V)1.2. This receptor-channel complex also contains a G protein, an adenylyl cyclase, cAMP-dependent kinase, and the counterbalancing phosphatase, PP2A. Many cells possess these receptors, and the binding of an agonist will generally cause a sympathetic response (i.e. the fight-or-flight response). Different polymorphic forms, point mutations, and/or downregulation of this gene are associated with nocturnal asthma, obesity and type 2 diabetes.

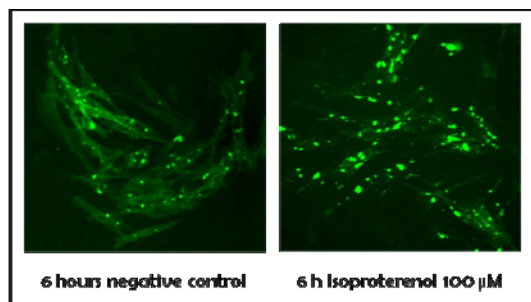
## Assay Characterization

Our expression plasmid containing the coding sequence of human Adrenergic receptor beta 2 tagged in the C-terminal with tGFP protein. Our plasmid was transfected in CHO-K1 cells. Resistant clones were obtained by limit dilution, and receptor gene expression was tested by RT-PCR (Fig.1).



**Fig.1. Clones ADRB2 mRNA expression.**

## Activation and Internalization assay for ADRB2-tGFP

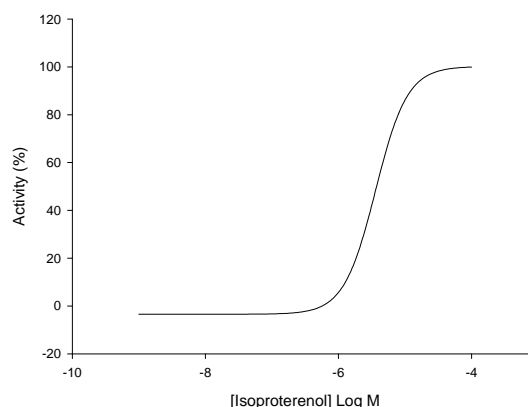


**Fig.2. Redistribution of beta-2-adrenergic receptor stimulated with isoproterenol.**

Cells were treated with 100  $\mu$ M Isoproterenol for 7h. Activation and redistribution processes were detected and analyzed using "BD Pathway 855" High-Content Bioimager from BD Biosciences.

## Assay Details

CHO-K1 stably expressing human beta-2-adrenergic receptor tagged in the C-terminus with tGFP were stimulated with different concentrations of Isoproterenol agonist during 7 hours. After that, the nucleus was stained with DAPI and beta-2-adrenergic receptor fluorescence redistribution was detected by fluorescence using image analysis algorithms. When cells were treated with the agonist, the human beta-2-adrenergic receptor was internalized in a big and high intensity vesicles. The activity was calculated as an increment of intensity of these vesicles.



**Fig.3. Isoproterenol concentrations response in the beta-2-adrenergic receptor redistribution assay.**

Cells were treated with 6 log dilution series (n=8). The EC<sub>50</sub> for the Isoproterenol was  $\sim 4 \mu$ M after a treatment of 7h with agonist. Cells were fixed and the nucleus were stained with DAPI. % Activity was calculated relative to positive (100  $\mu$ M). The internalization assay was validated with an average of  $Z' = 0.75 \pm 0.01$  for High Content Screening.