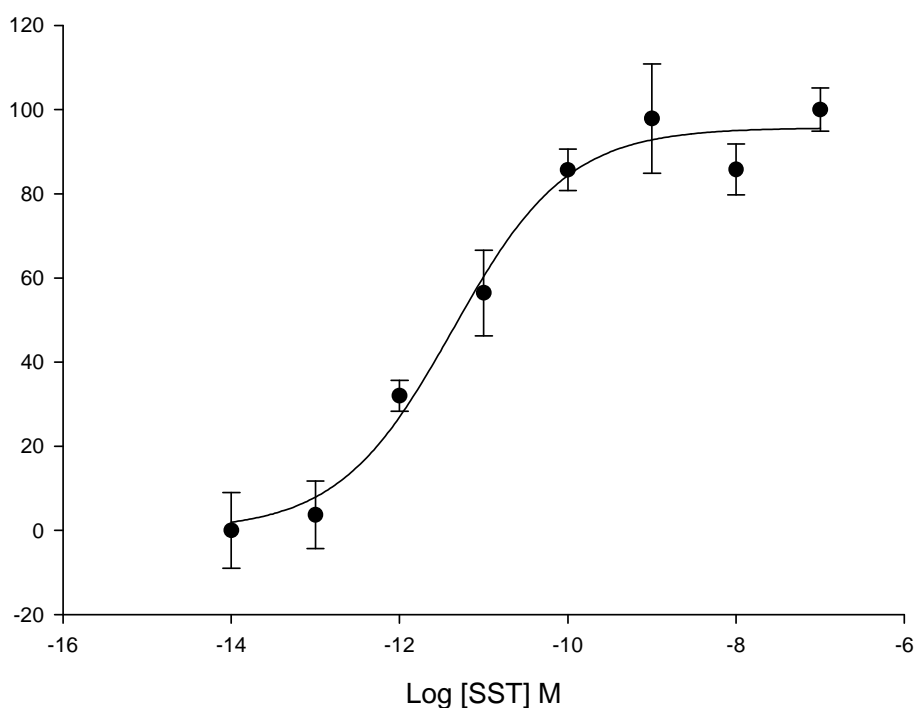
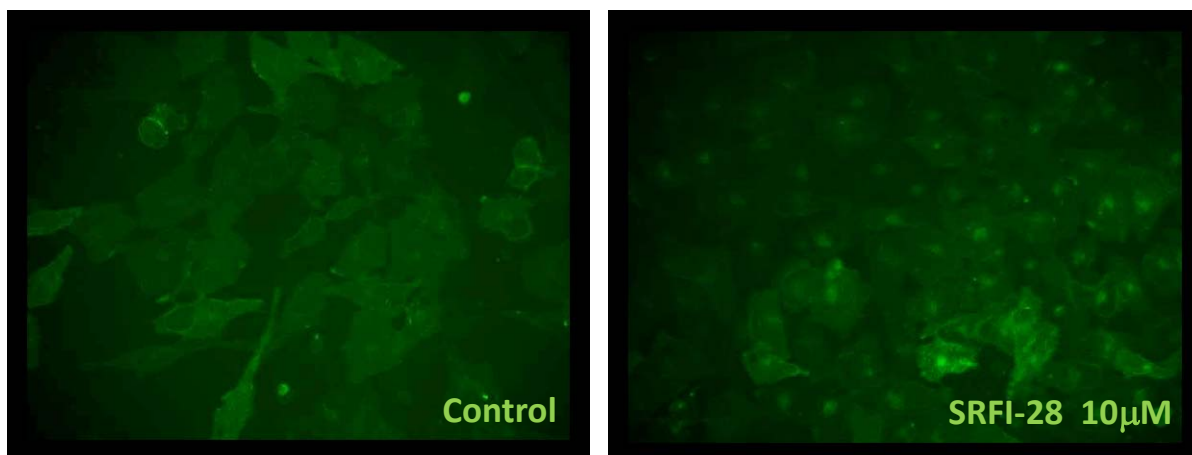


RECEPTOR INTERNALIZATION ASSAYS

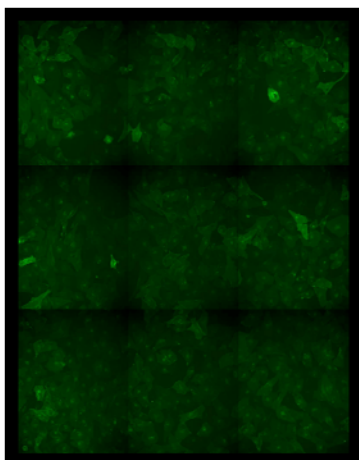
- FLUORESCENT HUMAN SOMATOSTATIN RECEPTOR TYPE 5 (SSTR5) CELL LINE -



Product name: SSTR5-tGFP (SS5R-tGFP) / U2OS cell line

Ec₅₀ Somatostatin 28: 4.34×10^{-12} M

Z': 0.57 \pm 0.02



Product Name: SSTR5-tGFP_U2OS

Reference: P30268

Rep. Official Full Name: Somatostatin receptor type 5

DNA Accession Number: GenBank ACC# NM_001053

Host Cell: U2OS

Resistance: Puromycin

Quantity: > 3 x 10⁶ cells / vial

Storage: Liquid Nitrogen

Assay Briefly description

Each vial of Innoprot SSTR5 Internalization Assay cell line contains U2OS cells stably expressing human Somatostatin receptor type 5 tagged in the N-terminus with tGFP protein.

Innoprot SSTR5 internalization cell line has been designed to assay potential agonists/antagonists against SSTR5, modulating its activation and the following redistribution process inside the cells. This cell line will allow the image analysis of the stimuli induced by the compounds.

This highly reproducible assay has been validated using **Somatostatin 28** as a SSTR5 agonist in a High Content Analysis (HCA).

About Somatostatin receptor type 5

The diverse biological effects of somatostatin (SST) are mediated through a family of G protein coupled receptors with 5 members (SSTR1-SSTR5).

Somatostatin receptor family is increasingly interesting due to the success of its “in vivo” targeting and because they have been involved in Alzheimer disease. Somatostatin and its related peptide cortistatin exert multiple biological actions on normal and tumoral tissue targets by interacting with somatostatin receptors (SSTRs). The protein encoded by this gene is one of the SSTRs, which is a multi-pass membrane protein and belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which inhibit adenylyl cyclase, and different regions of this receptor molecule are required for the activation of different signaling pathways.

Assay Characterization

Our expression plasmid containing the coding sequence of human Somatostatin receptor type 5 tagged in the N-terminal with tGFP protein. Our plasmid was transfected in U2OS cells. Resistant clones were obtained by limit dilution, and receptor gene expression was tested by RT-PCR (Fig.1).



Fig1. SSTR5 and GAPDH housekeeping gene RT-PCR.

Activation and Internalization assay for SSTR5-tGFP ($EC_{50} = 4.34 \times 10^{-12}M$)

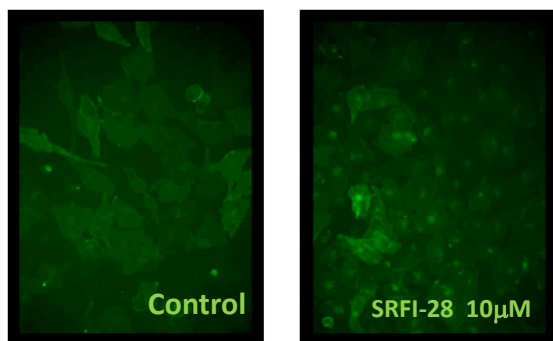


Fig2. Internalization of SSTR5 stimulated with human Somatostatin 28. Concentrations from 0 to 10 μM were tested for 6h. Activation and internalization processes were detected and analyzed using “BD Pathway 855” High-Content Bioimager from BD Biosciences.

Assay Details

U2OS cells, stably expressing human Somatostatin receptor type 5 tagged in the N-terminus with tGFP protein, were stimulated with increasing concentrations of **human Somatostatin 28 during 6 hours**. After the treatment an accumulation of fluorescence was observed around nucleus. Nuclei were stained with DAPI and SSTR5 fluorescence redistribution was determined measuring the increase of fluorescence surrounding the nuclei using image analysis algorithms.

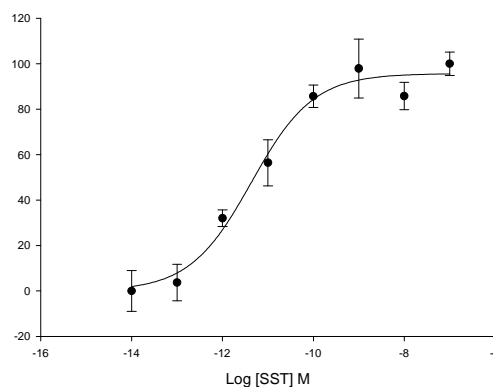


Fig3. Concentration response curve for human Somatostatin 28 in SSTR5 cell line. Cells were treated with 8 log dilution series (n=5). The EC_{50} for human Somatostatin 28 was $\sim 4.34 \times 10^{-12}M$ after a treatment of 6h with the agonist. Cells were fixed and the nuclei were stained with DAPI. % Activity was calculated relative to positive (10μM). The internalization assay was validated with an average of $Z' = 0.57 \pm 0.02$ for High Content Screening.