

ab139457

MMP10 Inhibitor

Screening Assay Kit

(Fluorometric)

Instructions for Use

For the screening of MMP10 inhibitors

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

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1. Background

Matrix metalloproteinase 10 (MMP10, stromelysin-2) is a member of the MMP family of extracellular proteases. These enzymes play a role in many normal and disease states by virtue of their broad substrate specificities. Targets of MMP10 include collagen, gelatin, aggrecan, laminin, and elastin. MMP10 is secreted as a 54-57 kDa proenzyme (as measured by SDS-PAGE), and activated by cleavage to 44kDa. MMP10 is an important target for inhibitor screening due to its involvement in cancer, liver disease, and arthritis.

2. Principle of the Assay

Abcam MMP10 Inhibitor Screening Assay Kit (Fluorimetric) (ab139457) it is a complete assay system designed to screen MMP10 inhibitors using a quenched fluorogenic peptide: MMP Fluorogenic Substrate Mca-Pro-Leu-Gly-Leu-Dpa-Ala-Arg-NH₂ [Mca=(7-methoxycoumarin-4-yl)-acetyl;Dpa=N-3-(2,4-dinitrophenyl)-L- α - β -diaminopropionyl]. Mca fluorescence is quenched by the Dpa group until cleavage by MPs at the Gly-Leu bond separates the two moieties. The assays are performed in a convenient 96-well microplate format. The kit is useful to screen inhibitors of MMP10, a potential therapeutic target.

3. Protocol Summary

Bring MMP Substrate, Calibration Standard and Inhibitor to room temperature



Dilute MMP Substrate, Inhibitor and Enzyme and bring to reaction temperature (37°C)



Add MMP Substrate and Inhibitor to appropriate wells. Bring to reaction temperature (37°C)



Add MMP Enzyme to appropriate wells.



Add MMP Inhibitor and test inhibitor to appropriate wells. Incubate for 30-60 minutes at reaction temperature (37°C)



Start reaction by adding MMP Substrate to each well



Read plates at Ex/Em_{328/420nm} at 1 minute intervals for 10 minutes



Perform data analysis

4. Materials Supplied

Item	Quantity	Storage
96-well Clear Microplate (1/2 Volume)	1	RT
MMP10 Enzyme (Human, Recombinant) (5 U/ μ L)	30 μ L	-80°C
MMP Inhibitor (1.3 mM NNGH in DMSO)	50 μ L	-80°C
MMP Fluorogenic Substrate (400 μ M (437 μ g/ml) in DMSO)	200 μ L	-80°C
MMP Calibration Standard (40 μ M (17.8 μ g/ml) in DMSO)	50 μ L	-80°C
Assay Buffer	20 mL	RT

5. Storage and Stability

- Store components as stated in table for the highest stability.
- The MMP10 enzyme should be handled carefully in order to retain maximal enzymatic activity. It is stable, in diluted or concentrated form, for several hours on ice.
- As supplied, MMP10 enzyme is stable for 5 freeze/thaw cycles. To minimize the number of freeze/thaw cycles, aliquot the MMP3 into separate tubes and store at -80°C.
- When setting up the assay, do not maintain diluted components at reaction temperature (e.g. 37°C) for an extended period of time prior to running the assay.
- One U MMP10 Enzyme = 100 pmol/min@ 37°C, 100 μM thiopeptide

6. Materials Required, Not Supplied

- Fluorescent Microplate reader capable of reading excitation at 328_{nm} and emission at 420_{nm}. The following Ex/Em have also been used: 320, 340/393, 400, 405.
- Pipettes or multi-channel pipettes capable of pipetting 1-100 μ L accurately.
(Note: reagents can be diluted to increase the minimal pipetting volume to >10 μ L).
- Ice bucket to keep reagents cold until use.
- Water bath or incubator for component temperature equilibration.
- Orbital shaker

7. Assay Protocol

1. Briefly warm kit components MMP Substrate, MMP Calibration Standard and MMP Inhibitor to RT to thaw DMSO.
2. Dilute MMP Inhibitor 1/200 in Assay Buffer as follows. Add 1 μL inhibitor into 200 μL Assay Buffer, in a separate tube. Warm to reaction temperature (e.g. 37°C).
3. Dilute MMP substrate 1/10 to 40 μM in Assay Buffer to required total volume (10 μL are needed per well. Warm to reaction temperature (e.g. 37°C).
4. Dilute MMP10 enzyme 1/100 in Assay Buffer to required total volume (20 μL are needed per well). Warm to reaction temperature (e.g. 37°C) shortly before assay.
5. Pipette assay buffer into each desired well of the 1/2 volume microplate as follows:
 - Calibration =80 μL in 3 wells (see step 11)
 - Control (no inhibitor)=70 μL Assay Buffer
 - MMP Inhibitor =50 μL Assay Buffer
 - Test inhibitor=varies (see Table 1, below)
6. Allow microplate to equilibrate to assay temperature (e.g. 37°C).

7. Add 20 μL MMP10 (diluted in step 4) to the control, MMP Inhibitor, and test inhibitor wells. Final amount of MMP10 will be 1 U per well (10.0 mU/ μL). Remember to not add MMP10 to the calibration wells!
8. Add 20 μL MMP inhibitor (diluted in step 2) to the MMP Inhibitor wells only! Final inhibitor concentration=1.3 μM .
9. Add desired volume of test inhibitor to appropriate wells. See Table 1, below.
10. Incubate plate for 30-60 minutes at reaction temperature (e.g. 37°C) to allow inhibitor/enzyme interaction.
11. In the meantime, calibrate the fluorescent microplate reader, using Ex/Em=328/420: Prewarm assay buffer to reaction temperature in 3 wells in the microplate, then to each add 10 μL MMP Substrate to give the concentration to be used in the assay (e.g., for 4 μM final add 10 μL 40 μM) and mix. When the fluorescent signal is constant, use this reading as the zero (Blank) value in arbitrary fluorescence units (RFUs). Using the same wells, with their mixtures of MMP Substrate and Assay Buffer, add 10 μL MMP Calibration standard to give 3 different final molar concentrations ranging between 2 and 10% of the substrate peptide molar concentration (e.g., 80, 200, and 400 nM) and measure their fluorescence. Use these values to build a standard curve relating micromolar MMP Calibration Standard concentration (x axis) to RFUs (y axis). The slope of the line is the conversion factor (CF). If multiple concentrations of MMP Substrate peptide are

- used, such as in kinetic determinations, step 11 must be performed for each concentration, due to absorptive quenching by the substrate peptide. Note: this calibration can be done at any time.
12. Start reaction by the addition of 10 μ L MMP10 substrate (diluted and equilibrated to reaction temperature in step 3). Final substrate concentration=4 μ M.
 13. Continuously read plates fluorescent microplate reader, using Ex/Em= $_{328/420}$. For example, record data at 1 minute time intervals for 10 minutes
 14. Perform data analysis (see next section).

NOTE: Retain microplate for future use of unused wells.

Table 1. Example of Samples

Sample	Assay Buffer	MMP10 (50 mU/ μL)	Inhibitor (6.5 μM)	Substrate (40 μM)	Total Volume
Control	70 μ L	20 μ L	0 μ L	10 μ L	100 μ L
MMP Inhibitor	50 μ L	20 μ L	20 μ L	10 μ L	100 μ L
Test Inhibitor*	X μ L	20 μ L	Y μ L	10 μ L	100 μ L

*Test inhibitor is the experimental inhibitor. Dissolve/dilute inhibitor into assay buffer and add to appropriate wells at desired volume "Y". Adjust volume "X" to bring the total volume to 100 μ L.

Example of plate:

well#	sample
A1	Calibration
B1	Calibration
C1	Calibration
D1	Control
E1	Control
F1	MMP Inhibitor
G1	MMP Inhibitor
H1	Test inhibitor
I1	Test inhibitor...

8. Data Analysis

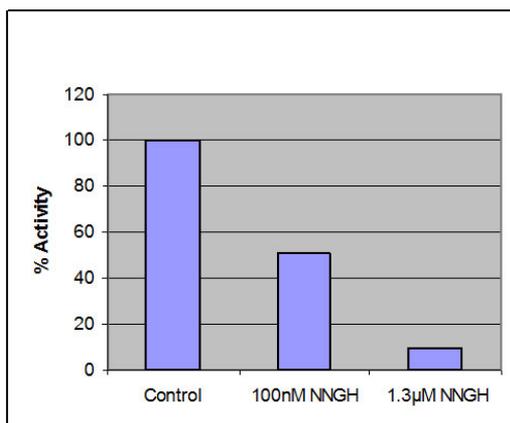
1. Plot data as RFUs (minus Blank RFU value determined during calibration, step 11) versus time for each sample.
2. Determine the range of time points during which the reaction is linear.
3. Obtain the initial reaction velocity (**V**) in RFUs/min: determine the slope of a line fit to the linear portion of the data plot using an appropriate routine.
4. It is best to use a range of inhibitor concentrations, each in duplicate. Average the slopes of duplicate samples.

A. To determine inhibitor % remaining activity:

Inhibitor % activity remaining = $(V_{\text{inhibitor}}/V_{\text{control}}) \times 100$.

See Figure for example of results.

Figure 1. Inhibition of MMP10 by NNGH



B. To find the activity of the samples expressed as picomoles substrate hydrolyzed per minute:

Employ the following equation:

$$\mathbf{X} \text{ pmoles substrate/min} = 1/\mathbf{CF} \times \mathbf{V} \times \mathbf{vol}$$

Where

CF is the conversion factor (micromolar concentration/RFUs, from step 11, Assay Protocol)

V is initial reaction velocity in (RFUs/min)

vol. is the reaction volume in microliters (100)

UK, EU and ROW

Email: technical@abcam.com | Tel: +44-(0)1223-696000

Austria

Email: wissenschaftlicherdienst@abcam.com | Tel: 019-288-259

France

Email: supportscientifique@abcam.com | Tel: 01-46-94-62-96

Germany

Email: wissenschaftlicherdienst@abcam.com | Tel: 030-896-779-154

Spain

Email: soportecientifico@abcam.com | Tel: 911-146-554

Switzerland

Email: technical@abcam.com
Tel (Deutsch): 0435-016-424 | Tel (Français): 0615-000-530

US and Latin America

Email: us.technical@abcam.com | Tel: 888-77-ABCAM (22226)

Canada

Email: ca.technical@abcam.com | Tel: 877-749-8807

China and Asia Pacific

Email: hk.technical@abcam.com | Tel: 108008523689 (中國聯通)

Japan

Email: technical@abcam.co.jp | Tel: +81-(0)3-6231-0940

www.abcam.com | www.abcam.cn | www.abcam.co.jp