



## **MMP-12 Colorimetric Drug Discovery Kit**

Designed to screen MMP-12 inhibitors using a thiopeptide as a chromogenic substrate

**Instruction Manual**

**BML-AK402**

***For research use only***

## ✦ **MMP-12 Colorimetric Drug Discovery Kit - BML-AK402** ✦

### **BACKGROUND**

Matrix metalloproteinase-12 (MMP-12, metalloelastase, macrophage elastase, commonly confused with neutrophil elastase) 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<sup>1</sup>. Targets of MMP-12 include elastin, fibronectin, laminin, plasminogen, u-PAR, and tissue factor pathway inhibitor<sup>1-4</sup>. MMP-12 is secreted as a 53 kDa proenzyme (as measured by SDS-PAGE), and activated by cleavage to forms of 22-45 kDa<sup>5</sup>. MMP-12 is an important target for inhibitor screening due to its involvement in diseases such as cancer and emphysema<sup>2</sup>.

The *MMP-12 Colorimetric Drug Discovery Kit* is a complete assay system designed to screen MMP-12 inhibitors using a thiopeptide as a chromogenic substrate (Ac-PLG-[2-mercapto-4-methyl-pentanoyl]-LG-OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sup>6,7</sup>. The MMP cleavage site peptide bond is replaced by a thioester bond in the thiopeptide. Hydrolysis of this bond by an MMP produces a sulfhydryl group, which reacts with DTNB [5,5'-dithiobis(2-nitrobenzoic acid), Ellman's reagent] to form 2-nitro-5-thiobenzoic acid, which can be detected by its absorbance at 412 nm ( $\epsilon=13,600 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$  at pH 6.0 and above<sup>8</sup>). The assays are performed in a convenient 96-well microplate format. The kit is useful to screen inhibitors of MMP-12, a potential therapeutic target. An inhibitor, NNGH<sup>9</sup>, is also included as a prototypic control inhibitor. Thiol inhibitors should not be used with this kit, as they may interfere with the colorimetric assay.

### **REFERENCES:**

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**PLEASE READ ENTIRE BOOKLET BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE ASSAY. CAREFULLY NOTE THE HANDLING AND STORAGE CONDITIONS OF EACH KIT COMPONENT. PLEASE CONTACT Enzo Life Sciences TECHNICAL SERVICES FOR ASSISTANCE IF NECESSARY.**

## **COMPONENTS OF KIT BML-AK402**

### SE138-9090 MMP-12 ENZYME (HUMAN, RECOMBINANT)

FORM: *E. coli* recombinant human MMP-12 catalytic domain (calculated MW 20.3 kDa), 10 U/μl. One U=100 pmol/min@ 37°C, 100 μM thiopeptolide P125.

STORAGE: -70°C; Avoid freeze/thaw cycles

QUANTITY: 140 U

### BML-P125-9090 MMP SUBSTRATE (chromogenic; MW=655.9)

FORM: 25 mM (16.4 mg/ml) in DMSO

STORAGE: -20°C

QUANTITY: 50 μl

### BML-PI115-9090 INHIBITOR (NNGH; MW=316.4)

FORM: 1.3 mM in DMSO

STORAGE: -20°C

QUANTITY: 50 μl

### BML-KI173-0020 ASSAY BUFFER

50mM HEPES, 10mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.05% Brij-35, 1mM DTNB, pH7.5

STORAGE: -20°C

QUANTITY: 20 ml

### 80-2404 ½ VOLUME CLEAR 96-WELL MICROPLATE

STORAGE: Room temperature.

## **OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED**

Microplate reader capable of measuring A<sub>412</sub> to ≥3-decimal accuracy.

Pipetman or multi-channel pipetman capable of pipetting 10-100 μl accurately (note: reagents can be diluted to increase the minimal pipetting volume to >10 μl).

Ice bucket to keep reagents cold until use.

Water bath or incubator for component temperature equilibration

## EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

Note on storage: Store all components except the microtiter plate at  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$  for the highest stability. Components with storage temperatures other than  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$  can be stored at the temperature listed OR at  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The MMP-12 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, MMP-12 enzyme is stable for at least 4 freeze/thaw cycles. To minimize the number of freeze/thaw cycles, aliquot the MMP-12 into separate tubes and store at  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$ . When setting up the assay, do not maintain diluted components at reaction temperature (e.g.  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for an extended period of time prior to running the assay.

To start assay:

1. Briefly warm kit components BML-P125-9090 and BML-PI115-9090 to RT to thaw DMSO.
2. Dilute inhibitor (NNGH, BML-PI115-9090) 1/200 in assay buffer BML-KI173 as follows. Add 1  $\mu\text{l}$  inhibitor into 200  $\mu\text{l}$  assay buffer, in a separate tube. Warm to reaction temperature (e.g.  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).
3. Dilute substrate BML-P125-9090 1/25 in assay buffer to required total volume (10 $\mu\text{l}$  are needed per well). For example, for 15 wells dilute 6.4  $\mu\text{l}$  BML-P125-9090 into 153.6  $\mu\text{l}$  assay buffer, in a separate tube. Warm to reaction temperature (e.g.  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).
4. Dilute MMP-12 enzyme 1/285 in assay buffer to required total volume (20  $\mu\text{l}$  are needed per well). Warm to reaction temperature (e.g.  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) shortly before assay.
5. Pipet assay buffer into each desired well of the 1/2 volume microplate as follows:  
Blank (no MMP-12)=90  $\mu\text{l}$  Assay Buffer  
Control (no inhibitor)=70  $\mu\text{l}$  Assay Buffer  
Inhibitor NNGH=50  $\mu\text{l}$  Assay Buffer  
Test inhibitor=varies (see Table 1, below)
6. Allow microplate to equilibrate to assay temperature (e.g.  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).
7. Add 20  $\mu\text{l}$  MMP-12 (diluted in step 4) to the control, inhibitor NNGH, and test inhibitor wells. Final amount of MMP-12 will be 0.7 U per well (7.0 mU/ $\mu\text{l}$ ). Remember to **not** add MMP-12 to blanks!
8. Add 20  $\mu\text{l}$  NNGH inhibitor (diluted in step 2) to the inhibitor NNGH wells only! Final inhibitor concentration=1.3  $\mu\text{M}$ .
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.  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) to allow inhibitor/enzyme interaction.
11. Start reaction by the addition of 10  $\mu\text{l}$  BML-P125-9090 substrate (diluted and equilibrated to reaction temperature in step 3). Final substrate concentration=100  $\mu\text{M}$ .

12. Continuously read plates at  $A_{412nm}$  in a microplate reader. Record data at 1 min. time intervals for 10 to 60 min.
13. Perform data analysis (see below).

**NOTE:** Retain microplate for future use of unused wells.

**TABLE 1.** Example of Samples.

Sample	Assay buffer	MMP-12 (35 mU/ $\mu$ l)	Inhibitor (6.5 $\mu$ M)	Substrate (1 mM)	Total Volume
Blank	90 $\mu$ l	0	0	10 $\mu$ l	100 $\mu$ l
Control	70 $\mu$ l	20 $\mu$ l	0	10 $\mu$ l	100 $\mu$ l
Inhibitor NNGH	50 $\mu$ l	20 $\mu$ l	20 $\mu$ l	10 $\mu$ l	100 $\mu$ l
Test inhibitor*	X $\mu$ l	20 $\mu$ l	Y $\mu$ l	10 $\mu$ l	100 $\mu$ 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  $\mu$ l.

Example of plate: well# sample

A1 Blank  
 B1 Blank  
 C1 Control  
 D1 Control  
 E1 Inhibitor NNGH  
 F1 Inhibitor NNGH  
 G1 Test inhibitor  
 H1 Test inhibitor

## DATA ANALYSIS

### Plotting

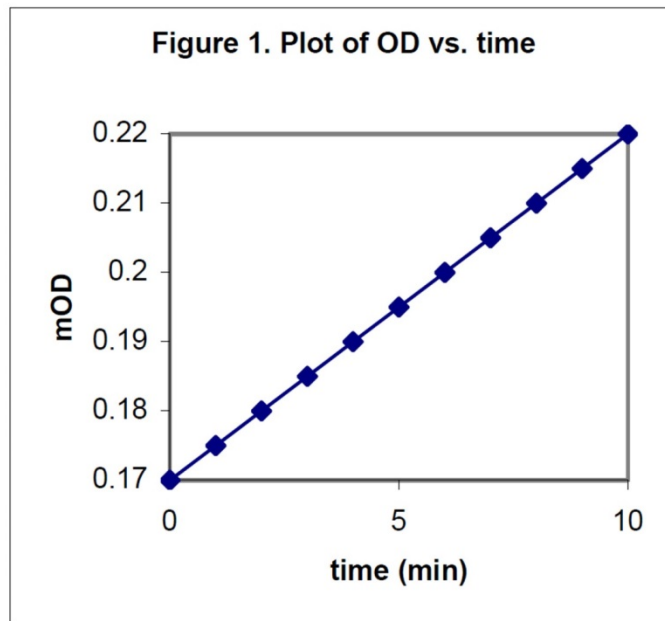
1. Plot data as OD versus time for each sample (see Fig. 1).
2. Determine the range of time points during which the reaction is linear. Typically, points from 1 to 10 min are sufficient.
3. Obtain the reaction velocity (**V**) in OD/min: determine the slope of a line fit to the linear portion of the data plot using an appropriate routine.
4. Average the slopes of duplicate samples.

### Data Reduction

5. *If the blank has a significant slope, subtract this number from all samples.*
6. To determine inhibitor % remaining activity:

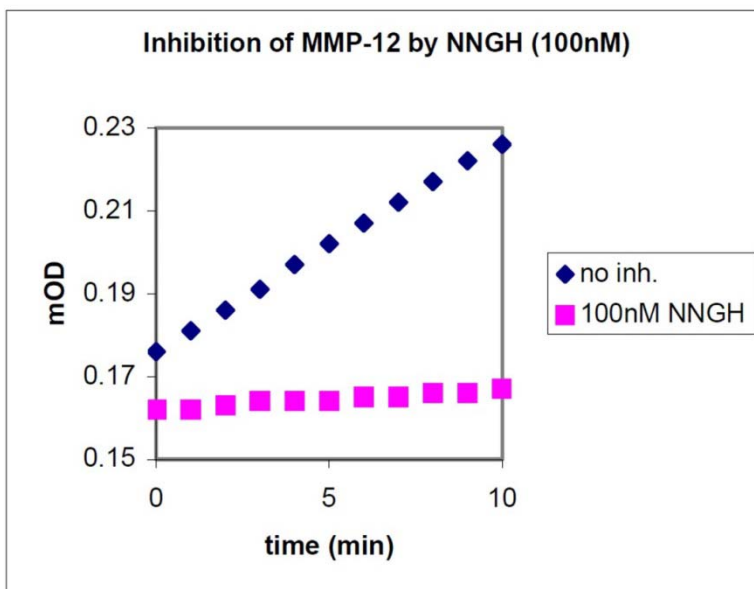
Inhibitor % activity remaining = (**V** inhibitor / **V** control) x 100

See Figure 2 for example.



Slope= $V=4.85E-03$  OD/min

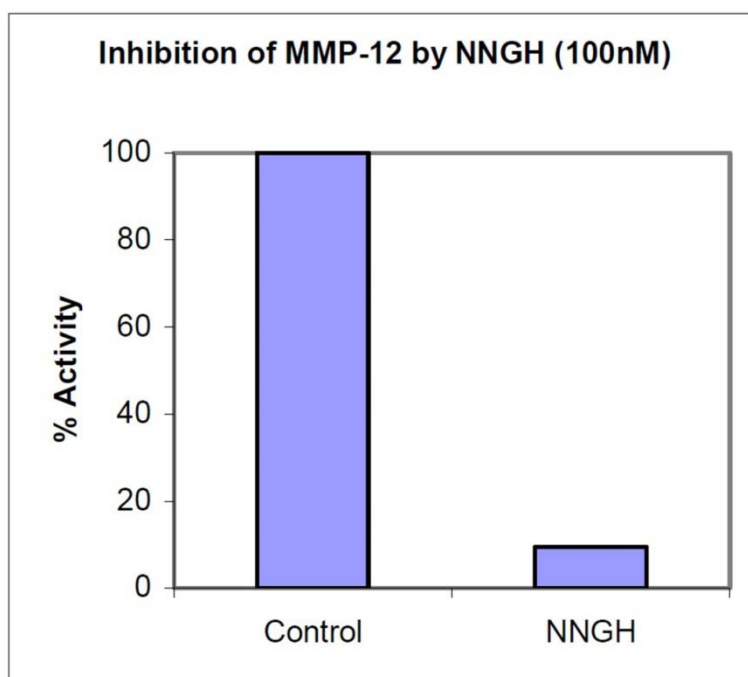
Figure 2. Example of inhibitor data:



control slope =  $5.08E-03$  OD/min

inhibitor slope =  $4.82E-04$  OD/min

inhibitor % activity remaining =  $(4.82E-04/5.08E-03) \times 100 = 9.49\%$



7. To find the activity of the samples expressed as mol substrate/min, employ the following equation:

$$X \text{ mol substrate/min} = (V \times \text{vol.}) / (\varepsilon \times \ell)$$

Where **V** is reaction velocity in OD/min, vol. is the reaction volume in liters,  $\varepsilon$  is the extinction coefficient of the reaction product (2-nitro-5-thiobenzoic acid) ( $13,600 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ ), and  $\ell$  is the path length of light through the sample in cm (for  $100\mu\text{l}$  in the supplied microplate,  $\ell$  is 0.5 cm).

**Note:** The above equation determines enzyme activity in terms of moles of thiopeptolide substrate P125 converted per minute. Under these conditions, the secondary substrate DTNB is saturating, and the velocity of DTNB conversion to 2-nitro-5-thiobenzoic acid is not rate-limiting.

See **Figure 3** for activity and kinetic calculations.

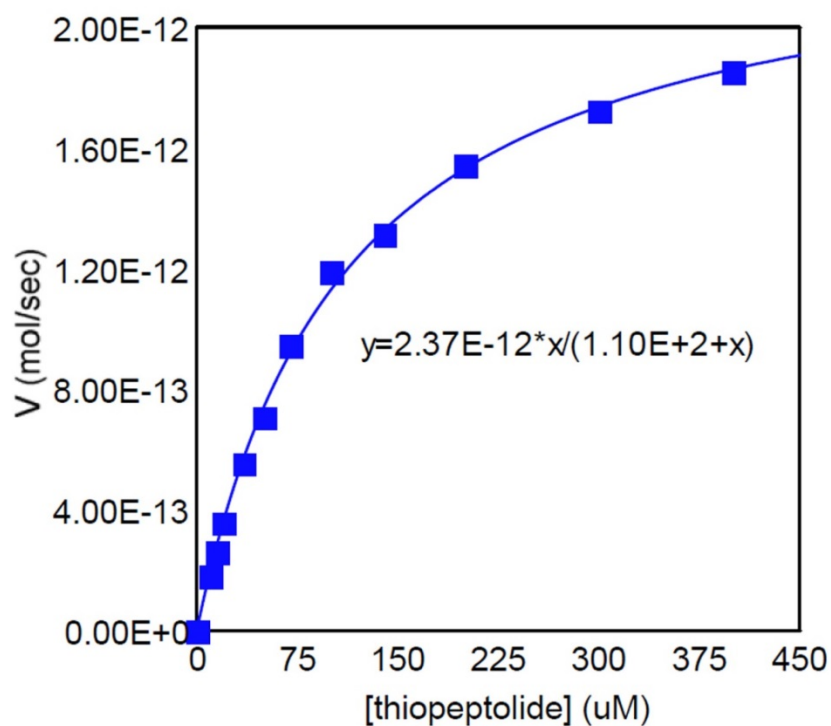
**Figure 3. Example calculation for activity:**

Activity of a control sample =

$$(4.85\text{E-}03\text{OD/min} \times 1\text{E-}04\text{L}) / (13,600\text{M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1} \times 0.5\text{cm}) =$$

$7.13\text{E-}11 \text{ mol/min}$  at  $37^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $100\mu\text{M}$  thiopeptolide P125

**Example graph for  $K_m$  and  $V_{max}$  determination:**



$K_m = 110 \mu\text{M}$

$V_{max} = 2.37 \text{ pmol/sec}$



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