



Cathepsin K Drug Discovery Kit

Designed to screen modulators of cathepsin K activity.

Instruction Manual
BML-AK430

For research use only

✦ *Cathepsin K Drug Discovery Kit – BML-AK430* ✦

BACKGROUND

Cathepsin K (cathepsin O, cathepsin O2) is a member of the cathepsin family of cysteine proteases¹. These enzymes play a role in many normal and disease states by virtue of their broad substrate specificities^{2,3}. Targets of cathepsin K include native collagen, kinin, AL amyloid proteins, and aggrecan⁴⁻⁷. Cathepsin K is expressed as a 38 kDa proenzyme (as measured by SDS-PAGE), and activated by cleavage to 26 kDa⁸. It is an important target for inhibitor screening due to its involvement in cancer, arthritis, and osteoporosis⁹⁻¹².

The *Cathepsin K Drug Discovery Kit* is a complete system designed to screen modulators of cathepsin K activity. Included are *active* cathepsin K, fluorogenic substrate (OmniCathepsin™ substrate, Z-FR-AMC), assay buffer, and control inhibitor E-64¹³. The assays are performed in a convenient 96-well microplate format.

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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 BML-AK430 KIT

BML-SE553-9090 CATHEPSIN K (HUMAN, RECOMBINANT)

FORM: Recombinant human cathepsin K, 0.06 mU/μl. One

U=1μmole/min@37°C, 10 μM Z-FR-AMC. Purity >95% by SDS-PAGE.

STORAGE: -70°C; AVOID FREEZE/THAW CYCLES

QUANTITY: 3 mU (50 μl at 0.06 mU/μl)

BML-P139-9090 OMNICATHEPSIN FLUOROGENIC

SUBSTRATE (Z-FR-AMC; MW=630.6)

FORM: 1 mM in DMSO

STORAGE: -70°C

QUANTITY: 110 μl

BML-KI107-0001 AMC CALIBRATION STANDARD

(7-amino-4-methylcoumarin; MW=175)

FORM: 30 μM

STORAGE: -70°C

QUANTITY: 1 ml

BML-PI105-9090 INHIBITOR (E-64; MW=357.4)

FORM: 0.5 mM in dH₂O

STORAGE: -70°C

QUANTITY: 20 μl

BML-KI432-0020 ASSAY BUFFER

50mM NaOAc, pH 5.5, 2.5 mM EDTA, 1mM DTT, 0.01% Triton X-100

FORM: Liquid in screw-cap plastic bottle

STORAGE: -20 or -70°C

QUANTITY: 20 ml

80-2406 ½-VOLUME WHITE NBS MICROPLATE

STORAGE: Room temperature

(Sold separately as BML=KI571)

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED

- Microplate reader capable of measuring fluorescence at wavelengths of approximately 380nm (excitation)/ 460nm (emission).
- 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 microplates (room temperature) at $-70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for the highest stability. The cathepsin K enzyme should be handled carefully in order to retain maximal enzymatic activity. It is stable for several hours on ice. As supplied, cathepsin K enzyme is stable for at least 5 freeze/thaw cycles. Nevertheless, minimize time on ice and the number of freeze/thaw cycles, store at $-70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, and thaw shortly before use. Do not dilute more cathepsin K than is needed for the assay, as it loses activity when stored in dilute form. When setting up the assay, do not maintain diluted components at reaction temperature (e.g. $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) for an extended period of time prior to running the assay.

To start assay:

1. Dilute inhibitor (E-64, BML-PI105-9090) 1/100 in assay buffer as follows. Add $1\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ inhibitor into $100\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ assay buffer, in a separate tube. Warm to reaction temperature (e.g. $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$). Dilute test inhibitor(s) as desired (see Table 1, below).
2. Thaw BML-P139-9090 substrate 1/50 in assay buffer ($50\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ are needed per well). Example: Add $5\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ substrate to $245\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ assay buffer, in a separate tube. Warm to reaction temperature (e.g. 37°C).
3. Dilute Cathepsin K enzyme 1/30 in assay buffer to required total volume ($10\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ are needed per well). Example: Add $37\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ enzyme to $1063\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ assay buffer.
4. Pipet assay buffer into each desired well of the 1/2 volume microplate as follows:
Blank (no Cathepsin K)= $50\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ Assay Buffer
Control (no inhibitor)= $40\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ Assay Buffer
Inhibitor E-64= $20\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ Assay Buffer
Test inhibitor=varies (see Table 1, below)
5. Allow microplate to equilibrate to assay temperature (e.g. 37°C).
6. Add $10\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ Cathepsin K (diluted in step 3) to the control, inhibitor E-64, and test inhibitor wells. Final amount of Cathepsin K will be 0.02 mU per well ($0.2\text{ }\mu\text{U}/\mu\text{l}$). Remember to **not** add Cathepsin K to blanks!
7. Add $20\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ E-64 inhibitor (diluted in step 1) to the inhibitor E-64 wells only. Final inhibitor concentration= $1\text{ }\mu\text{M}$.
8. Add desired volume of test inhibitor to appropriate wells. See Table 1, below.
9. Incubate plate for 30-60 minutes at reaction temperature (e.g. 37°C) to allow inhibitor/enzyme interaction.
10. Start reaction by the addition of $50\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ P139-9090 substrate (diluted and equilibrated to reaction temperature in step 2). Final substrate concentration= $10\text{ }\mu\text{M}$.
11. Continuously read plate at Ex:380 nm/Em:460 nm in a microplate reader. Record data at 1 min. time intervals for 10 or more minutes.
12. Perform data analysis (see below).

NOTE: Retain microplate for future use of unused wells.

TABLE 1. ASSAY MIXTURE EXAMPLES.

Sample	Assay Buffer	Cath. K (.002mU/μl)	Inhibitor	Substrate (20 μM)
Blank	50 μl	0	0	50 μl
Control	40 μl	10 μl	0	50 μl
Inhibitor [‡]	20 μl	10 μl	20 μl [‡]	50 μl
Test sample*	X μl	10 μl	Y μl*	50 μl

[‡]Refers to 20 μl of diluted E-64 prepared in step 1.

*Test sample is the experimental inhibitor. Dissolve/dilute experimental inhibitor into assay buffer and add to appropriate wells at desired volume “Y”. Adjust volume “X” to bring the total volume to 100 μl (X+Y=40 μl).

Example of plate: well# sample

A1 Blank
 B1 Blank
 C1 Control
 D1 Control
 E1 Inhibitor E-64
 F1 Inhibitor E-64
 G1 Test inhibitor
 H1 Test inhibitor

DATA ANALYSIS

Plotting

1. Plot data as Relative Fluorescence Units (RFU) 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 RFU/sec: 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.

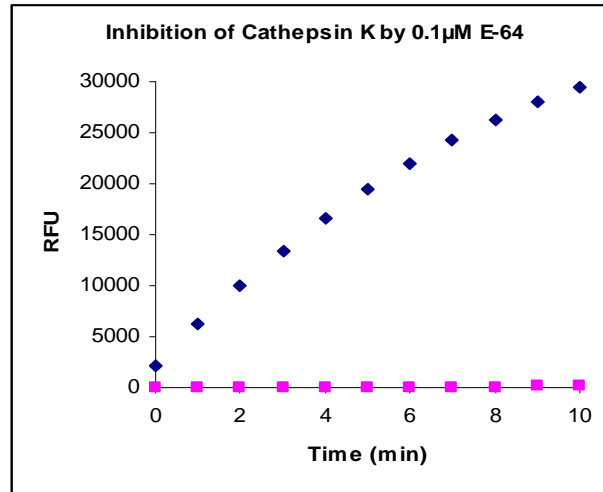
Data Reduction

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 1 for example.

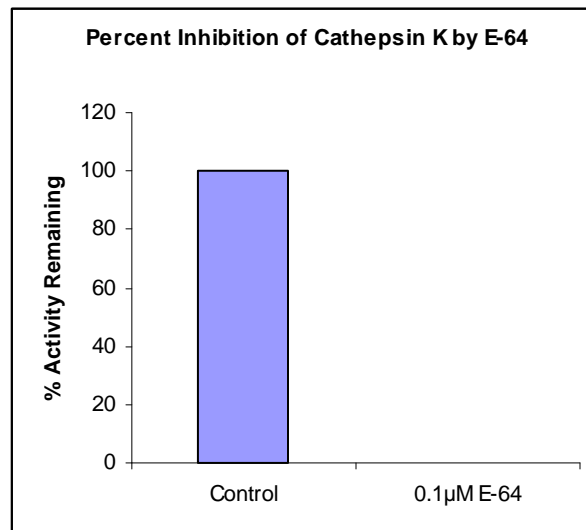
Figure 1. Example of inhibitor data



control slope = 62.07 RFU/sec

inhibitor slope = 0 RFU/sec

inhibitor % activity remaining = $(0/62.07) \times 100 = 0\%$



8. To find the activity of the samples expressed as pmol substrate/min:

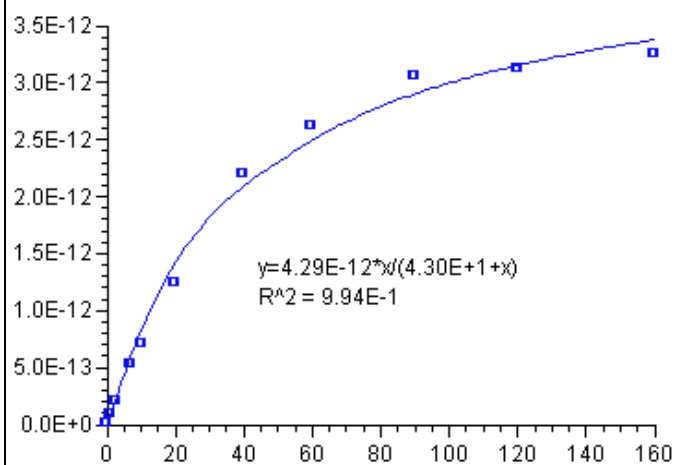
- a) Determine microplate reader conversion factor for AMC fluorophore. The exact AMC concentration range that will be useful for preparing a standard curve will vary depending on the fluorimeter model, the gain setting, and the exact excitation and emission wavelengths used. The AMC standard, as provided (30 µM), may yield off-scale readings in some cases. We recommend diluting some of the standard to a relatively low concentration with Assay Buffer (0.5 or 1.0 µM) and then measuring the fluorescence of 100 µl. The estimate of µM/RFU obtained with this measurement, together with the observed range of values obtained in the enzyme assays, can then be used to plan an appropriate series of dilutions for a standard curve. The slope of the standard curve can then be used as the µM/RFU conversion factor.
- b) Calculate the activity as pmol/min:

$$\text{activity (pmol/min)} = \text{slope (RFU/sec)} \times 60\text{sec/min} \times \text{conversion factor}(\mu\text{M/RFU}) \times \text{assay vol} (\mu\text{l})$$

The assay vol in µl = 100 for the standard assay.

See Figure 2 for activity and kinetic calculations.

Figure 2. Kinetics of Z-FR-AMC cleavage by Cathepsin K, 5nM; 37°C. Rates were obtained from the slope of the initial, linear portion of plots of AFU vs. time. Curve and kinetic parameters derived from a non-linear least squares fit to the Michaelis-Menten equation (Marquadt algorithm).



$$K_m = 43.0 \mu\text{M}; k_{\text{cat}}/K_m = 1.39 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$$
$$V_{\text{max}} = 4.29 \text{ pmol/sec}$$

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