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# LiveReport<sup>™</sup> NFkB Assay Kit

# Continuous NFkB monitoring with automatic intensity adjustments reflecting real-time modulation dynamics

# Description

The LiveReport<sup>TM</sup> NF $\kappa$ B assay kit is a non-destructive solution for tracking Nuclear Factor- $\kappa$ B (NF $\kappa$ B) modulation in real-time. Using the LiveReport<sup>TM</sup> NF $\kappa$ B kit you can assay host cell NF $\kappa$ B modulation continuously or repeatedly without perturbing the cells under study. Designed to combine high performance with ease-of-use, the LiveReport<sup>TM</sup> NF $\kappa$ B assay kit is provided as a single reagent mixture, pre-formulated with all the DNA and co-factors required for the cell to control bioluminescent signal output in response to NF $\kappa$ B modulation. Cells treated with LiveReport<sup>TM</sup> NF $\kappa$ B assay mix will express both luciferase and luciferin synthesis enzymes, so they continuously and automatically adjust their bioluminescent intensity to reflect real-time NF $\kappa$ B modulation dynamics without any external stimulation required. The LiveReport<sup>TM</sup> NF $\kappa$ B assay mix can be transfected into cells using any standard method. After reagent uptake and expression, NF $\kappa$ B modulation can be assayed repeatedly or continuously for up to one week or more, providing a live stream of response data.

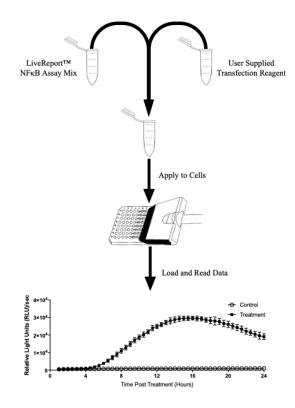


Figure 1. Overview of the LiveReport<sup>™</sup> NFκB assay procedure.

## **Principle Of Operation**

The LiveReport<sup>™</sup> NF<sub>K</sub>B assay mix contains:

- 1) DNA for luciferase enzyme synthesis
- 2) DNA for luciferin generation enzyme synthesis
- 3) All external co-factors required for continuous bioluminescence

The supplied mixture is transfected into the cell to introduce the DNA for transcription/translation. Simultaneously, the co-factors are delivered into the medium for cellular uptake. Immediately after translation of the luciferin synthesis portion of the system, it will begin to scavenge cytosolically available components and convert them into luciferin for the bioluminescent reaction. The luciferin synthesis system has been specifically engineered so that the scavenging process does not impact cellular health or physiology. This ensures high data integrity and prevents luciferin synthesis from interfering with native metabolic processes.

The co-expressed luciferase enzyme requires luciferin (supplied by the luciferin synthesis complex), oxygen (available in abundance under routine culture conditions), and reducing power to produce light. Activation of the bioluminescent system is controlled by multiple NF $\kappa$ B response elements placed strategically upstream of a minimal promoter. When the NF $\kappa$ B response factors are activated, light production is stimulated. The level of stimulation correlates with bioluminescent signal intensity, making it easy to quickly determine the timing, magnitude, and duration of stimulation.

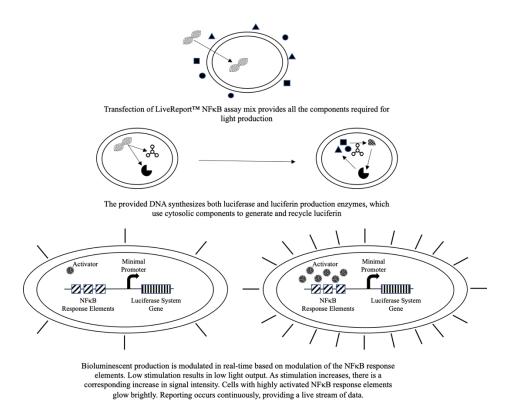


Figure 2. Overview of the LiveReport<sup>™</sup> NFκB assay operational principle.

## **Kit Components And Storage Conditions**

- Kit #490-20-10
  Volume: 10 μL
  Storage: -20 °C
- Kit #490-20-100 Volume: 100 μL Storage: -20 °C
- Kit #490-20-1000 Volume: 1 mL Storage: -20 °C

# Protocol

### Materials To Be Supplied By The User

- Cell culture compatible opaque-walled multi-well plates
- Transfection reagent
- Pipette and tips for reagent transfer
- Bioluminescent compatible plate reader, luminometer, or other imaging device

### **Cell Preparation**

Because the LiveReport<sup>TM</sup> NF $\kappa$ B assay requires cells to express both luciferase and luciferin synthesis complex DNA for light production, assay performance is highly dependent on transfection quality. It is highly recommended that you empirically determine the optimal transfection conditions for your cell line prior to starting the assay (**Tip 1**).

Cells should be prepared for transfection according to the protocol specified by your transfection reagent of choice. The LiveReport<sup>TM</sup> NF $\kappa$ B assay mix has been formulated to work with all transfection approaches.

### **Assay Design**

Because the level of bioluminescence varies with modulation of the NF $\kappa$ B response elements, LiveReport<sup>TM</sup> NF $\kappa$ B assays should always be run with untreated controls for normalization of results. You may also wish to include an optional vehicle control.

Set up the desired number of replicates for your untreated controls, test samples, and, if included, optional vehicle controls. Calculate the total number of reactions using equation 1.

Total samples = (# Test samples + # Optional controls + 1)  $\times$  # Replicates

**Equation 1.** Calculating the total number of assay samples.

Tip 1: To rapidly determine optimal transfection conditions for any cell line you can transfect 490 BioTech's continuously bioluminescent LiveLight<sup>TM</sup> Toxicity Assay mix (Cat.# 490-01-100) using a variety of conditions, immediately place the cells into your detection equipment, and assay every hour for 48 h to determine which conditions produced the best output characteristics.

### LiveReport<sup>™</sup> NF<sub>κ</sub>B Mix Preparation

Remove the LiveReport<sup>TM</sup> NF $\kappa$ B assay kit from -20 °C storage and allow to thaw at room temperature. Lightly agitate the tube to mix the solution before usage.

Once thawed, the LiveReport<sup>TM</sup> NF $\kappa$ B assay mix should be introduced into your standard transfection workflow in place of the DNA to be transfected. The LiveReport<sup>TM</sup> NF $\kappa$ B assay mix is provided with 100 ng/µL of luciferase/luciferin synthesis DNA. It is recommended that 1 µL of LiveReport<sup>TM</sup> NF $\kappa$ B assay mix be used per well to treat 10,000 cells/well in 96-well plate formats. However, it may be necessary to adjust the amount of mix used depending on the cell type to be transfected.

For most cell types, LiveReport<sup>TM</sup> NF $\kappa$ B assay mix works best when provided at 0.01 ng/cell. Use this value as a starting point for optimization when working with other cell numbers.

After use the LiveReport<sup>TM</sup> NF $\kappa$ B assay kit should be returned to -20 °C storage (**Tip 2**).

### **Assaying Cells**

Like any transfection, the cell needs time to uptake and express the luciferase and luciferin synthesis complex DNA before light production. After transfection, incubate cells for 24 hours under standard culture conditions.

After the 24 hour uptake and expression period, apply test compound(s) to the appropriate wells and then transfer the cells to your detection equipment and begin the assay (**Tip 3**). Note that all the external co-factors supplied by the LiveReport<sup>TM</sup> NF $\kappa$ B assay mix at the time of transfection are fully transfused into the cell within minutes after application. Therefore, it is permissible to refresh the medium at this point if directed to do so in your transfection protocol or if it is necessary to do so to apply your desired treatment. After DNA uptake is accomplished by the transfection protocol, the medium may be exchanged as often as necessary to ensure cellular health without adversely affecting bioluminescent output.

Use a 1 sec/well signal acquisition time as a starting point to optimize bioluminescent detection (**Tip 4**). The number of time points should be adjusted to match experimental need. Because light production is continuous and automatically adjusts in real-time to reflect NF $\kappa$ B modulation dynamics, you may use as many time points as required to achieve your experimental goal.

### **Data Analysis**

Because transient transfection of the luciferase and luciferin synthesis complex DNA results in dynamic transcription/translation throughout the course of the assay, it is necessary to normalize assay data to the untreated control before analysis.

Use the following procedures to normalize and analyze the data obtained from the LiveReport<sup>TM</sup> NF $\kappa$ B assay:

**Tip 2:** Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and exposure to frequent temperature changes. Temperature fluctuations can alter product stability.

Tip 3: Need a positive induction control? We recommend 1  $\mu$ M doxorubicin hydrochloride (Sigma Aldrich #D1515)

**Tip 4:** Acquisition times can be adjusted based on signal strength. Times can be as short as 100 msec for strong signals, or as long as 1 min for weak signals. Under standard conditions signal intensity is highly consistent, so longer times can be used with little change in signal variability if modulation is changing slowly.

#### Normalize Data To Untreated Control

- 1. Calculate the average value for each set of replicate samples at each time point
- 2. Divide the average value of each sample replicate set by the average value of the untreated control for that time point to normalize to fold change relative to untreated control

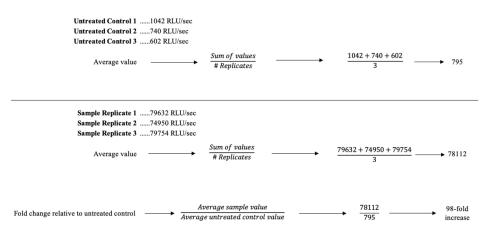
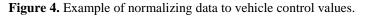


Figure 3. Example of normalizing data to untreated control values.

Normalize Data To Vehicle Control (Optional – only if vehicle controls were used)

- 1. Calculate the average value for each set of replicate samples at each time point
- 2. Divide the average value of your sample replicate set by the average value of the vehicle control for that time point to normalize to fold change relative to vehicle control (**Tip 5**)

Vehicle Control 11585 RLU/sec Vehicle Control 11776 RLU/sec Vehicle Control 11602 RLU/sec			
Average value	→ Sum of values # Replicates	►	▶ 1654
Sample Replicate 179632 RLU/se Sample Replicate 274950 RLU/se Sample Replicate 379754 RLU/se	ec		
Average value	► Sum of values # Replicates	→ <del>79632 + 74950 + 79754</del>	→ 78112
fold change relative to vehicle control $\longrightarrow$	Average sample value verage vehicle control value	→ <del>78112</del> 1654	♦ 47-fold increase



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**Tip 5:** To determine if the vehicle control substance was responsible for modulation, normalize the vehicle control data to the untreated control data and analyze the results.