



SensoLyte[®] 390 Cathepsin E Assay Kit *Fluorimetric*

Revision number: 1.0

Last updated: 04/12/13

Catalog #	72221
Kit Size	100 Assays (96-well plate)

- **Optimized Performance:** This kit is optimized to detect Cathepsin E activity.
- **Enhanced Value:** Ample reagents to perform 100 assays in a 96-well format.
- **High Speed:** The entire process can be completed in one hour
- **Assured Reliability:** Detailed protocol and references are provided.

Kit Components, Storage and Handling

Component	Description	Quantity
Component A	Mca/Dnp, Cathepsin E substrate, Ex/Em=330 nm /390 nm upon cleavage	4 mM, 50µL
Component B	Mca fluorescence reference standard, Ex/Em=330 nm/390 nm	4 mM, 10 µL
Component C	Human recombinant Cathepsin E	0.1 mg/mL, 10 µL
Component D	Assay Buffer	20 mL
Component E	Pepstatin A	10 µM, 20µL

Other Materials Required (but not provided)

- 96-well microplate: Black, flat bottom 96-well plate with non-binding surface.
- Fluorescence microplate reader: Capable of detecting emission at 330 nm with excitation at 390 nm.

Storage and Handling

- Store all kit components at -20°C, except for Component C
- Store Component C at -80°C
- Protect Components A and B from light and moisture.
- Component D can be stored at room temperature for convenience.

Introduction

Cathepsin E is a non-lysosomal aspartic proteinase of the pepsin superfamily. It plays an important role in protein degradation, the generation of bioactive proteins, and antigen processing.¹⁻⁵ Recent studies have particularly suggested that Cathepsin E is important in host defense against cancer cells and from invading microorganisms.^{6, 7}

The SensoLyte® 390 Cathepsin E Assay Kit is a convenient assay for the screening of Cathepsin E enzyme inhibitors and for continuous assay of Cathepsin E activity using a Mca/Dnp FRET peptide. In the FRET peptide, the fluorescence of Mca is quenched by Dnp. Upon cleavage into two separate fragments by Cathepsin E, the fluorescence of Mca is recovered, and can be monitored at excitation/emission = 330 nm/390 nm. The assay can detect as low as 2 ng/mL active Cathepsin E.

Protocol

Note 1: For standard curve, please refer to [Appendix II](#) (optional).

Note 2: Please use Protocol A or B based on your needs.

Protocol A. Screening Cathepsin E inhibitors using purified enzyme.

1. Prepare working solutions.

Note: Bring all kit components until thawed to room temperature before starting the experiments.

- 1.1 Cathepsin E substrate solution:** Dilute Cathepsin E substrate (Component A) 100-fold in assay buffer. Prepare fresh assay buffer for each experiment. Refer to Table 1.

Table 1. Cathepsin E substrate solution for one 96-well plate (100 assays).

Components	Volume
Cathepsin E substrate (100X, Component A)	50 µL
Assay buffer	4.95 mL
Total volume	5 mL

- 1.2 Cathepsin E diluent:**

Activation of enzyme: Add 990 µL assay buffer to 10 µL of Cathepsin E (Component C) and incubate 40 min. at room temperature. Dilute the activated enzyme 4-fold in assay buffer. This amount of enzyme is enough for a full 96-well plate. If not using an entire plate, adjust the amount of enzyme to be diluted accordingly.

Note: Prepare enzyme diluents immediately before use. Do not vortex the enzyme solution. Prolonged storage or vigorous agitation of the diluted enzyme will cause enzyme denaturation. Store on ice.

- 1.3 Pepstatin A (Cathepsin E inhibitor):** Dilute the 10 µM inhibitor solution (Component E) 1:1000 in assay buffer. The diluted Pepstatin A solution has a concentration of 10 nM. Add 10 µl of the diluted Pepstatin A into each of the inhibitor control well.

2. Set up the enzymatic reaction.

- 2.1** Add test compounds and diluted enzyme solution to the microplate wells. The suggested volume of enzyme solution for a 96-well plate is 40 µL/well and test compound is 10 µL/well.

2.2 Simultaneously set up the following control wells, as deemed necessary:

- Positive control contains the enzyme without test compound.
- Inhibitor control contains Cathepsin E enzyme and Pepstatin A.
- Vehicle control contains Cathepsin E enzyme and vehicle used in delivering test compound (e.g. DMSO, concentration not to exceed 1%).
- Test compound control contains assay buffer and test compound. Some test compounds have strong autofluorescence and may give false results.
- Substrate control contains assay buffer.

2.3 Using the assay buffer, bring the total volume of all controls to 50 μ L.

2.4 Optional: Pre-incubate the plate for 10 min. at assay temperature. Any temperature (the *assay temperature*) from room temperature to 37°C may be used, as long as the subsequent incubations are performed at the same temperature.

3. Run the enzymatic reaction.

3.1 Add 50 μ L of Cathepsin E substrate solution into each well. For best accuracy, it is advisable to have the substrate solution equilibrated to the assay temperature. Mix the reagents completely by shaking the plate gently for 30 sec.

3.2 Measure fluorescence signal:

- For kinetic reading: Immediately start measuring fluorescence intensity at Ex/Em=330 nm/390 nm continuously and record data every 5 min. for 30 to 60 min.
- For end-point reading: Incubate the reaction for 30 to 60 min. Keep plate from direct light. Then measure fluorescence intensity at Ex/Em=330 nm/390 nm.

For methods of data analysis: Refer to Appendix I.

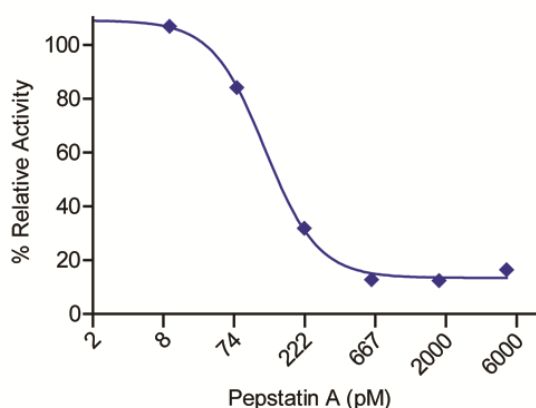


Figure 1. Inhibition of Cathepsin E activity by Pepstatin A as measured with SensoLyte® 390 Cathepsin E Assay Kit.

Protocol B. Measuring Cathepsin E activity in biological samples.

1. Prepare cathepsin containing biological samples.

1.1 Prepare cell extracts:

- Cells are collected by centrifugation at 500 X g for 10 min.
- Add an appropriate amount of assay buffer (see step 2.1) to cell pellet. Collect the cell suspension in a microcentrifuge tube.
- Incubate the cell suspension at 4°C for 10 min.
- Centrifuge the cell suspension for 15 min at 2,500 X g, 4°C. Collect the supernatant and store at -70°C until use.

Note: If the activity of cell extracts is low, prepare more concentrated samples by centrifugation at 20,000 x g. Use the precipitated pellets.

2. Prepare working solutions.

Note: Bring all kit components until thawed to room temperature before starting the experiments.

2.1 Dilute Cathepsin E substrate (Component A) 100-fold in assay buffer. Prepare fresh assay buffer for each experiment. Refer to Table 1.

Table 1. Cathepsin E substrate solution for one 96-well plate (100 assays).

Components	Volume
Cathepsin E substrate (100X, Component A)	50 µL
Assay buffer	4.95 mL
Total volume	5 mL

2.2 Activation of enzyme: If using purified Cathepsin E enzyme as a positive control, do 100-fold dilution to the enzyme with assay buffer and incubate 40 min. at room temperature. Dilute the activated enzyme 5-fold in assay buffer. Add 50 µl of the diluted enzyme into each of the positive control well.

Note: Do not vortex enzyme solutions. Prolonged storage or vigorous agitation of the diluted enzyme will cause enzyme denaturation. Store the enzyme solution on ice.

3. Set up enzymatic reaction.

3.1 Add 5-50 µL of Cathepsin E containing biological sample.

3.2 Set up the following control wells at the same time, as deemed necessary:

- Positive control contains purified active Cathepsin E.
- Substrate control contains assay buffer.

3.3 Using the assay buffer, bring the total volume of all controls to 50 µL.

3.4 Optional: Pre-incubate the plate for 10 min. at assay temperature. Any temperature (the *assay temperature*) from room temperature to 37°C may be used, as long as the subsequent incubations are performed at the same temperature.

4. Run the enzymatic reaction.

4.1 Add 50 μ L of Cathepsin E substrate solution into each well. For best accuracy, it is advisable to have the substrate solution equilibrated to the assay temperature. Mix the reagents completely by shaking the plate gently for 30 sec.

4.2 Measure fluorescence signal:

- For kinetic reading: Immediately start measuring fluorescence intensity at Ex/Em=330 nm/390 nm continuously and record data every 5 min. for 30 to 60 min.
- For end-point reading: Incubate the reaction for 30 to 60 min. Keep plate from direct light. Then measure fluorescence intensity at Ex/Em=330 nm/390 nm.

4.3 For methods of data analysis: Refer to Appendix I.

Appendix I. Data Analysis

- The fluorescence reading from the substrate control well is used as the background fluorescence. This background reading should be subtracted from the readings of the other wells containing substrate. All fluorescence readings are expressed in relative fluorescence units (RFU).
- For kinetics analysis:
 - Plot data as RFU versus time for each sample. If converting RFUs to the concentration of the product of the enzymatic reaction, please refer to [Appendix II](#) for establishing a fluorescence reference standard.
 - Determine the range of initial time points during which the reaction is linear. Typically, the first 10-15% of the reaction will be the optimal range.
 - Obtain the initial reaction velocity (V_o) in RFU/min by determining the slope of the linear portion of the data plot.
 - A variety of data analyses can be done, e.g., determining inhibition %, EC_{50} , IC_{50} , K_m , K_i , etc.
- For endpoint analysis:
 - Plot data as RFU versus concentration of test compounds.
 - A variety of data analyses can be done, e.g., determining inhibition %, EC_{50} , IC_{50} , etc.

Appendix II. Instrument Calibration

- **Mca fluorescence reference standard:** Dilute 4 mM Mca (Component B) to 40 μM in assay buffer. Do 2-fold serial dilutions to get concentrations of 20, 10, 5, 2.5, 1.25, 0.625, and 0 μM , include an assay buffer blank. Add 50 μL /well of these serially diluted Mca reference solutions.
- Add 50 μL /well of the diluted cathepsin substrate solution (refer to Protocol A, step 1.1 for preparation).

Note: The cathepsin substrate solution is added to the Mca reference standard to correct for the absorptive quenching by the FRET peptide. If multiple concentrations of substrate are used, this step must be performed for each concentration.

- Measure the fluorescence intensity of the reference standard and substrate control wells at Ex/Em=330 nm/390 nm. Use the same setting of sensitivity as used in the enzyme reaction.
- Plot the Mca-fluorescence reference standard curve as RFU (relative fluorescent units) versus concentration as shown in Figure 2.
- The final concentrations of Mca reference standard are 20, 10, 5, 2.5, 1.25, 0.625, 0.312, and 0 μM . This reference standard is used to calibrate the variation of different instruments and different experiments. It is also an indicator of the amount of final product of the enzymatic reaction.

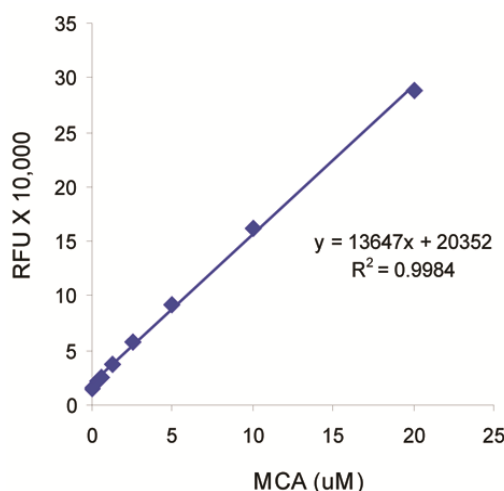


Figure 2. Mca reference standard. Mca was serially diluted in assay buffer, containing cathepsin E substrate, and the fluorescence recorded at Ex/Em=330 nm/390 nm (Flexstation 384 II, Molecular Devices).

References

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