



INDIGO Biosciences, Inc.

The Nuclear Receptor Company™

**Liver X Receptors Reporter Assay
PANEL**

LXR α and LXR β

48 Assays each in 96-well Format
Product #IB00321-48

■

Technical Manual

(version 3.3)

www.indigobiosciences.com

1981 Pine Hall Road, State College, PA, 16801, USA

Customer Service:

814-234-1919; FAX 814-272-0152; customerserv@indigobiosciences.com

Technical Service:

814-234-1919; techserv@indigobiosciences.com



Human LXR Reporter Assays PANEL
LXR α and LXR β
48 Assays each in 96-well Format

I. Description	3
▪ The Assay System	
▪ The Assay Chemistry	
II. Product Components & Storage Conditions	5
III. Alternative Applications for this Reporter Assay	6
IV. Performance Characteristics of the Individual LXR Assays	7
V. Materials to be Supplied by the User	10
VI. Assay Procedure	
DAY 1	11
▪ Alternative Step 2A: Agonist Dose-Response Assays.....	12
▪ Alternative Step 2B: Screening for Agonist Activities via Single-Point Assay	13
▪ Alternative Step 2C: Antagonist Dose-Response Assays.....	14
▪ Alternative Step 2D: Screening for Antagonist Activities via Single-Point Assay	15
DAY 2	17
VII. Related Products	18
VIII. Limited Use Disclosures	19
APPENDIX 1: Sample dilution scheme of T0901317 for LXR α and LXR β assays.....	20
APPENDIX 2: Signal Stability of the Luciferase Reaction	21

I. Description

▪ The Assay System ▪

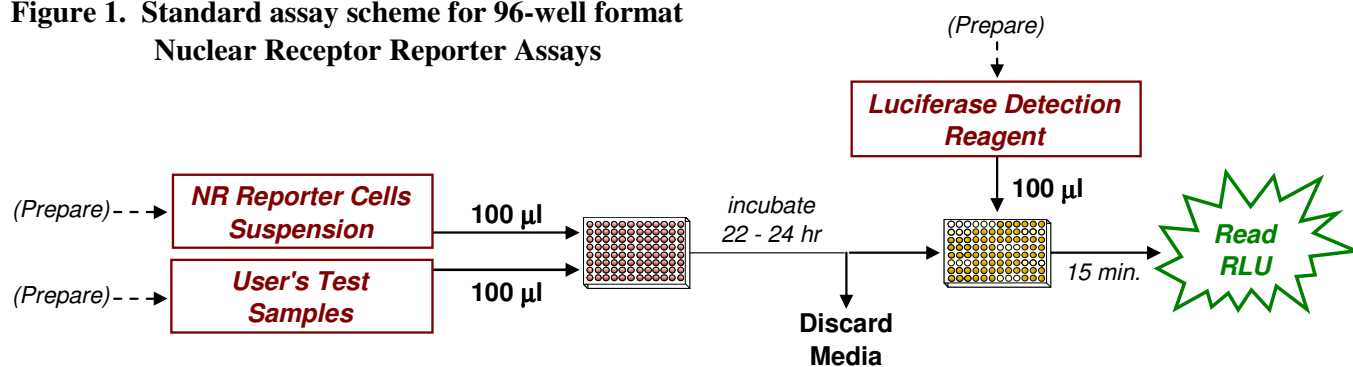
INDIGO Bioscience's Nuclear Receptor Reporter Assays are all-inclusive cell-based assay systems. In addition to nuclear receptor Reporter Cells, this kit provides two optimized media for use during cell culture and in diluting the user's test samples, a positive-control agonist, Luciferase Detection Buffer & Reagent, and a cell culture-ready assay plate.

Reporter Cells are prepared using INDIGO's proprietary **CryoMite™** process. This cryo-preservation method yields high cell viability post-thaw, and provides the convenience of immediately dispensing healthy, division-competent reporter cells into assay plates. There is no need for intermediate spin-and-wash steps, viability determinations, or cell titer adjustments.

This **PANEL of LXR Reporter Assays** utilizes non-human mammalian cells engineered to express **LXR α** (NR1H3) and **LXR β** (NR1H2). Because each of these reporter cells incorporate a LXR-responsive luciferase reporter gene, quantifying expressed luciferase activity provides a sensitive surrogate measure of LXR α and β activities in the treated reporter cells. The primary application of this reporter assay panel is the screening of test samples to quantify any functional activity, either agonist or antagonist, that they may exert against human LXR's.

As depicted in **Figure 1**, INDIGO's nuclear receptor assay systems feature a streamlined assay protocol optimized to accommodate both low- and high-throughput plate-processing applications. In brief, reporter cells are dispensed into wells of the assay plate and then immediately dosed with the user's test compounds. Following an overnight incubation, the treatment media are discarded and Luciferase Detection Reagent (LDR) is added. The intensity of light emission from the ensuing luciferase reaction provides a sensitive measure that is directly proportional to the relative level of LXR activation in the reporter cells.

**Figure 1. Standard assay scheme for 96-well format
Nuclear Receptor Reporter Assays**



▪ The Assay Chemistry ▪

INDIGO's nuclear receptor reporter assay systems capitalize on the extremely low background, high-sensitivity, and broad linear dynamic range of bio-luminescence reporter gene technology.

Reporter Cells incorporate the cDNA encoding beetle luciferase, a 62 kD protein originating from the North American firefly (*Photinus pyralis*). Luciferase catalyzes the mono-oxidation of D-luciferin in a Mg^{+2} -dependent reaction that consumes O_2 and ATP as co-substrates, and yields as products oxyluciferin, AMP, PP_i , CO_2 , and photon emission. Luminescence intensity of the luciferase reaction is quantified using a **luminometer**, and is reported in terms of Relative Light Units (RLU's).

INDIGO's 96-well format Nuclear Receptor Reporter Assay Systems feature a luciferase detection reagent specially formulated to provide stable light emission between 15 and 90+ minutes after initiating the luciferase reaction (refer to APPENDIX 2 for more information). Therefore, there is no requirement to sequentially process-and-read single 96-well format assay plates. However, when manually processing one or more assay plates, or when batch processing larger numbers of assay plates using an auto-dispenser, it is important to incorporate a 15 minute reaction-rest period to attain signal stability before quantifying RLU values. By doing so, the signal output from all sample wells, from one plate to the next, may be directly compared.

II. Product Components & Storage Conditions

This Human LXR Reporter Assays PANEL contains materials to perform 48 LXR α assays and 48 LXR β assays in a single 96-well plate format. All reagents are supplied with sufficient extra volume to accommodate the needs of performing 2 individual groups of assays.

The individual aliquots of LXR Reporter Cells and Detection Solutions I & II are provided as single-use reagents. Once thawed, reporter cells can NOT be refrozen with any hope of retaining downstream assay performance. Extra volumes of these reagents should be discarded after each assay set-up.

Assay kits are shipped on dry ice. Upon receipt, individual kit components may be stored at the temperatures indicated on their respective labels. Alternatively, the entire kit may be further stored at -80°C. To ensure maximal viability, “Reporter Cells” must be maintained at -80°C until immediately prior to use.

The date of product expiration is printed on the Product Qualification Insert (PQI) enclosed with each kit.

<u>Kit Components</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Storage Temp</u>
▪ LXR α Reporter Cells	1 x 1.0 mL	-80°C
▪ LXR β Reporter Cells	1 x 1.0 mL	-80°C
▪ Cell Recovery Media 1 (CRM-1)	1 x 10.5 mL	-20°C +4°C (\leq 5 days)
▪ Compound Screening Media 2 (CSM-2)	1 x 35 mL	-20°C +4°C (\leq 5 days)
▪ T0901317, 10 mM (in DMSO) (control agonist for LXR α and LXR β)	1 x 30 μ L	-20°C
▪ Detection Substrate	2 x 3.0 mL	-80°C
▪ Detection Buffer	2 x 3.0 mL	-80°C
▪ 96-well format plate frame	1	ambient
▪ snap-in, 8-well strips (white, sterile, cell culture treated)	12	ambient

III. Alternative Applications for this Reporter Assay

This PANEL of LXR Reporter Assays is a sensitive and versatile research tool. As such, the user may configure these assays in several ways to achieve different research objectives.

The “Assay Procedure” begins in Section VI. It provides specific instructions for performing each LXR assay, including alternative set-ups at Step 2 for the user to choose from. For example, these reporter assays may be configured to perform agonist dose-curves (Alternate 2A) or antagonist dose-curves (Alternate 2C), or to perform single-point screening of test compounds for agonist activities (Alternate 2B) or antagonist activities (Alternate 2D).

Due to the experiment-specific nature of these steps, these alternative procedures (and their attendant “NOTES”) are intended to serve as guidelines only. They are offered to assist researchers in formulating an assay design that is best suited to achieve their specific research goals.

IV. Performance Characteristics of the LXR α and LXR β Assays

The following figures depict the performance characteristics of the LXR α and LXR β reporter assays comprising this panel.

Figures 2 & 3, Part A: Agonist dose-response for LXR α and LXR β .

For each LXR assay, eight agonist treatment concentrations were tested, including “0” agonist, as described in the respective figure legends. Treatment media were removed after 24 hr and LDR was applied to the cells. Luminescence was quantified using a Tecan GENios Pro plate-reading luminometer. Average relative light unit (RLU) values were normalized such that the lowest RLU and the highest RLU values from each data set are defined as 0% and 100%, respectively. Error bars depict %CV. Dashed lines depict representative EC₅₀ concentration of T0901317 in these assays.

Figures 2 & 3, Part B: Validation of LXR Assay performance. Signal-to-background (S/B) and Z' scores were calculated for each LXR assay, as described by Zhang, *et al.* (1999)¹. LXR reporter cells were treated with media alone, or media supplemented with the concentration of T0901317 determined to yield RLU_{Max}. To assess the amount of background signal contributed by any other factor(s) that cause gratuitous activation of the luciferase reporter gene, “mock” reporter cells were specially prepared to contain only the luciferase vector (*i.e.*, cells withOUT the LXR expression vectors. Mock reporter cells are not provided with assay kits). All cells were cultured, treated with control agonists, and processed in identical manner.

NOTE: RLU values will vary slightly between different production lots of reporter cells, and can vary *significantly* between different makes and models of luminometers.

¹ Zhang JH, Chung TD, Oldenburg KR. (1999) A Simple Statistical Parameter for Use in Evaluation and Validation of High Throughput Screening Assays. *J Biomol Screen.*:4(2), 67-73.

$$Z' = 1 - [3 * (SD^{\text{Control}} + SD^{\text{Background}}) / (RLU^{\text{Control}} - RLU^{\text{Background}})]$$

Figure 2A. Agonist dose-response of the LXR α Reporter Assay System.
 Reporter cells were treated with T0901317 at the following final concentrations: 3000, 1000, 333, 111, 37.0, 12.3, 4.12, 1.37 and 0 nM.

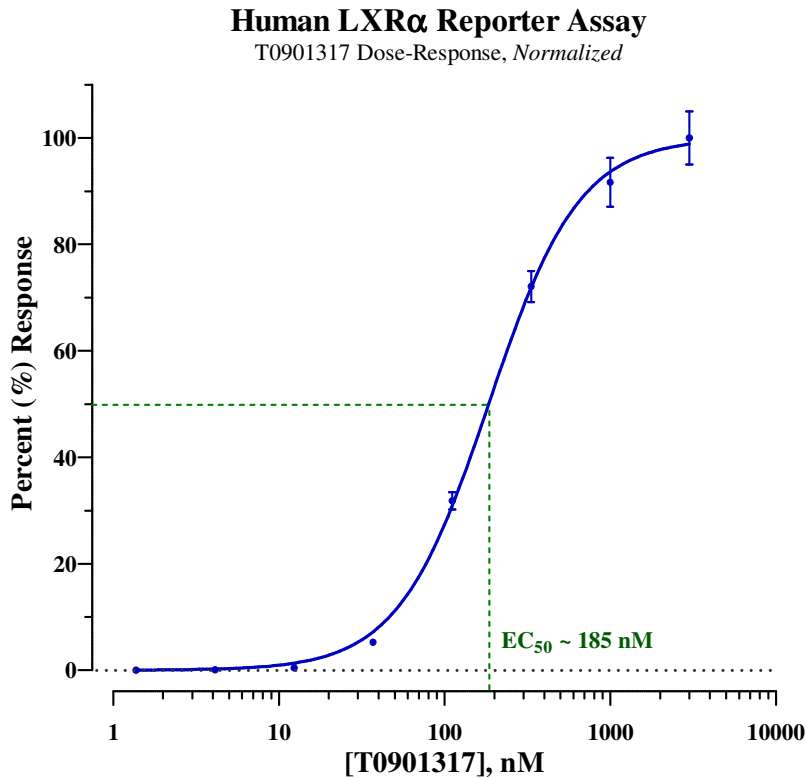


Figure 2B. Validation of the LXR α reporter assay for screening applications.
 In this particular experiment, LXR α reporter cells treated with 3.0 μ M T0901317 yielded S/B = 490 and a calculated Z' value of 0.80. Similarly treated mock reporter cells demonstrate no significant background luminescence ($\leq 0.1\%$ that of the reporter cells at EC_{Max}).

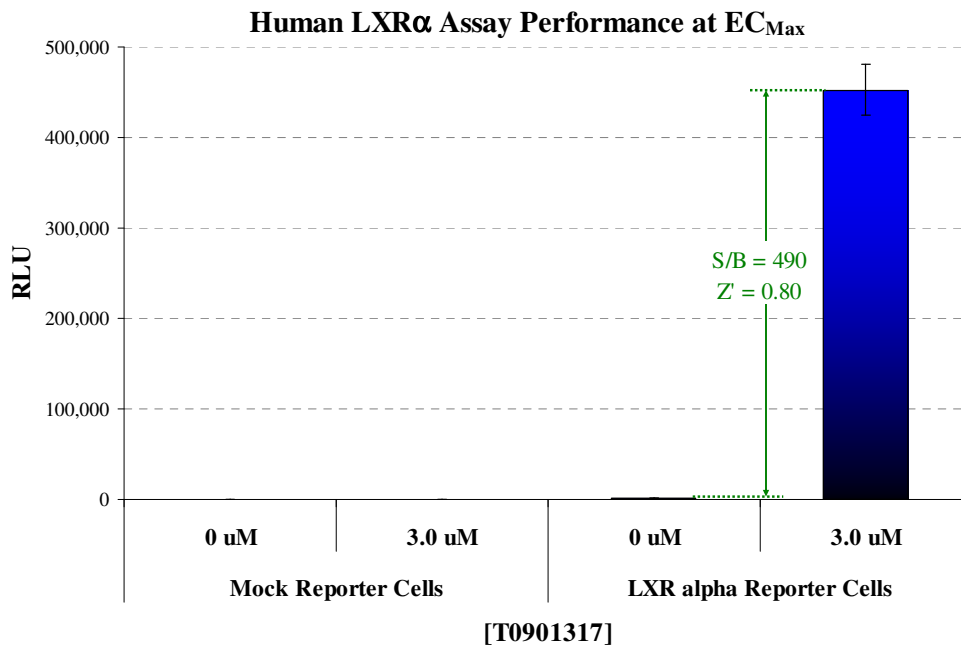


Figure 3A. Agonist dose-response of the LXR β Reporter Assay System. Reporter cells were treated with T0901317 at the following final concentrations: 3000, 1000, 333, 111, 37.0, 12.3, 4.12, 1.37 and 0 nM.

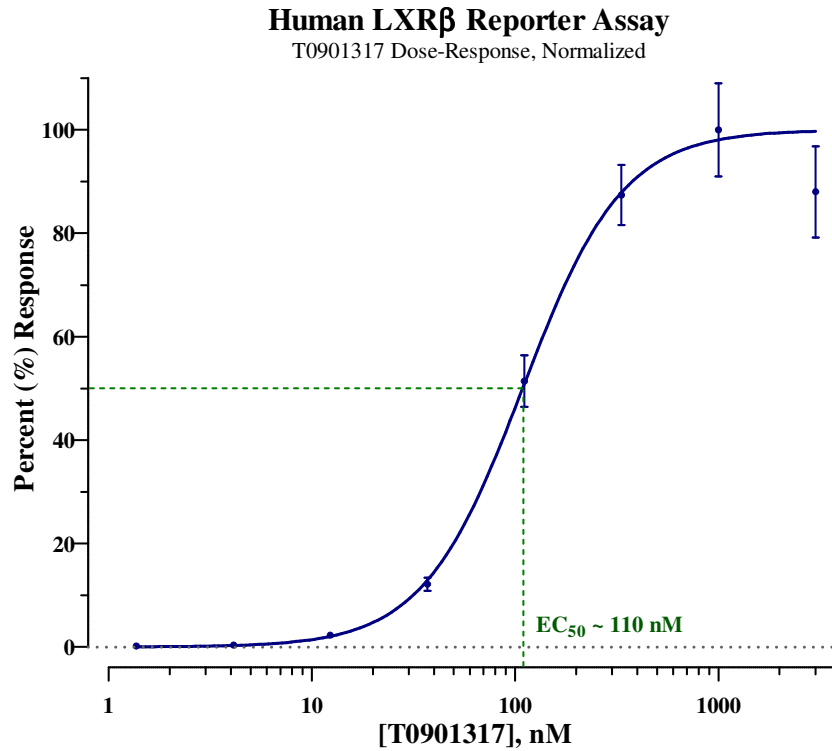
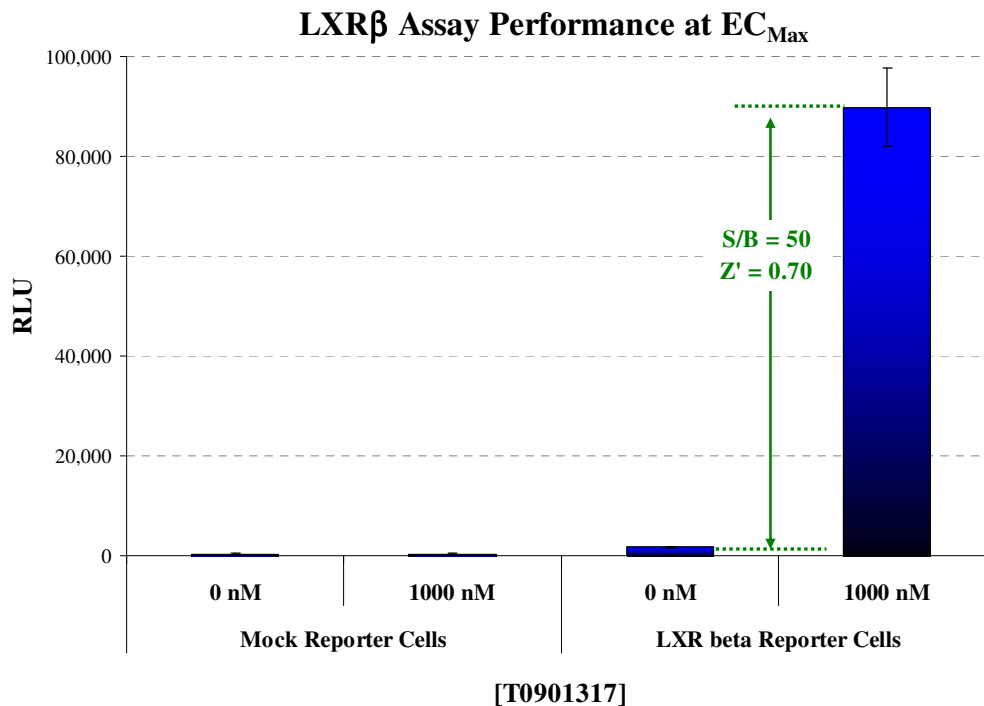


Figure 3B. Validation of the LXR β reporter assay for screening applications.

In this particular experiment, LXR β reporter cells treated with 300 nM T0901317 yielded S/B = 50 and a calculated Z' value of 0.70. Similarly treated mock reporter cells demonstrate very low background luminescence ($\leq 0.4\%$ that of the reporter cells at EC_{Max}).



V. Materials to be Supplied by the User

The following materials must be provided by the user, and should be made available prior to initiating the assay procedure:

DAY 1

- cell culture-rated hood.
- 37°C, humidified 5% CO₂ incubator for mammalian cell culture.
- 37°C water bath (*Step 3*).
- sterile multi-channel media basins (such as the Heathrow Scientific "Dual-Function Solution Basin"), *or* deep-well plates, *or* appropriate similar vessel for generating dilution series of control ligand(s) and user's test compound(s) (*Step 2*).
- *optional*: antagonist control compound (*Step 2*, Alternative Protocols C & D).
- 70% alcohol wipes (*Steps 3 & 4*).
- pipette & sterile tips appropriate for the transfer of 100 µl volumes (*Steps 5 & 6*).
The use of an electronic pipette capable of repeat-dispensing is recommended.

DAY 2

- plate-reading luminometer (*Step 10*).
- a vacuum & liquid-trap apparatus connecting to a single pipette tip or, preferably, an 8-pin manifold (*e.g.*, Wheaton Science Microtest Syringe Manifold, # 851381), for use in aspirating media (*Step 12*).
- pipette and tips, as described above (*Step 13*).

VI. Assay Procedure

Review the entire assay protocol before starting.

Completion of the assay requires an overnight incubation. *Steps 1-8* are performed on **Day 1**, requiring 1-2 hours to complete. *Steps 9-15* are performed on **Day 2**, requiring ≤ 1 hour to complete.

DAY 1: All steps must be performed using proper aseptic technique.



- 1) Remove **Cell Recovery Medium 1 (CRM-1)** and **Compound Screening Medium 2 (CSM-2)** from freezer storage and thaw.
 - Room temperature CSM-2 is used in the next step. A water bath may be used to facilitate rapid thawing of CSM-2.
 - Thaw CRM-1 and warm to 37°C using a water bath or incubator. Pre-warmed CRM-1 is required in *Step 3*.

ALTERNATIVE 2A: Agonist Dose-Response Assays (as in Figs. 1A & 2A.)

Use **CSM-2** to prepare a dilution series of 2x-concentrated control agonists AND an appropriate dilution series of 2x-concentrated test compound(s) to be assayed.

NOTE 2.0 In *Step 6*, 100 µl of the prepared [CSM + test cmpd] is added into an assay well already containing 100 µl of LXR Reporter Cells. Hence, to achieve the desired *final* concentration of test compound in the assay one must prepare and dispense a “2x-concentration” of the test compound(s) (*i.e.*, [CSM + 2x test cmpd]).

NOTE 2.1 When generating dose-response curves, it is recommended to perform all measurements in at least triplicate. In *Step 6*, 100 µl of [CSM + 2x test cmpd] will be added per well of the assay plate. Therefore, devise an appropriate compound dilution scheme to yield a final volume of [CSM + 2x test cmpd] that is slightly greater than 300 µl, thus allowing accurate volume transfers into each of the triplicate wells of the assay plate.

NOTE 2.2 When using T0901317 as the positive-control agonist for **LXR α** and **LXR β** , we find the following assay concentration range provides a complete dose-response for both receptors: 3000, 1000, 333, 111, 37.0, 12.3, 4.12, 1.37 and 0 nanoMolar (nM; 10⁻⁹ Molar), as depicted in **Figures 2A** and **3A**. However, as explained in *Note 2.0*, a 2x-concentrated dilution series of both the positive-control and test compounds are required.

[*Hint*: Generating this dilution series for T0901317 may be achieved by following the example presented in **APPENDIX 1**. In brief, use a portion of CSM to first perform a 100-fold dilution of the provided 10 mM T0901317 stock (*e.g.*, mix 10 µl T0901317 stock with 990 µl of CSM). Use this intermediate stock to perform a subsequent 16.66-fold dilution to achieve the first desired 2x-concentration of 6000 nM T0901317 (containing 0.06% DMSO). Continue by using a portion of the 6000 nM solution to perform seven sequential 3-fold dilutions to produce 2000, 667, 222, 74.1, 24.7, 8.23, and 2.74 nM 2x-concentrated stocks. Neat CSM (or CSM supplemented with 0.06% DMSO; *i.e.*, the highest concentration of “vehicle”) may be used to provide the “0 nM” control treatment.]

ALTERNATIVE 2B: Screening for Agonist Activities via Single-Point Assay

Use **CSM-2** to make an appropriate dilution of each test compound in the library. Also, prepare CSM-2 containing the desired positive-control agonist.

This LXR Reporter Assay PANEL includes **10 mM** stock solution of **T0901317**, an agonist of both LXR α and LXR β that may be used at assay-specific concentrations to provide respective positive-controls.

- **LXR α** An assay concentration of 3000 nM T0901317 typically provides $\geq 95\%$ activation of LXR α (**Figure 2A**). Hence, 6000 pM T0901317 will provide a 2x-concentrated agonist that is a suitable positive-control reference. Refer to *Note 2.2* for a recommended dilution scheme to prepare the appropriate 2x-concentrated T0901317 solution.
- **LXR β** An assay concentration of 1000 nM T0901317 typically provides $\geq 95\%$ activation of LXR β (**Figure 3A**). Hence, 2000 nM T0901317 will provide a 2x-concentrated agonist that is a suitable positive-control reference. Refer to *Note 2.2* for a recommended dilution scheme to prepare the appropriate 2x-concentrated T0901317 solution.

NOTE 2.3 As a *general rule*: when an organic solvent is used to generate primary stock solutions of test compounds, we recommend that users strive to devise a dilution scheme so that the concentration of organic solvent in [CSM + 2x test cmpd] does not exceed 0.2% (*i.e.*, *minimally* a 500-fold dilution into CSM). This corresponds to a final assay concentration of 0.1% organic solvent.

NOTE 2.4 In *Step 6*, 100 μ l of the prepared [CSM + 2x test cmpd] will be added per well of the assay plate. If single-point assays are to be made, prepare a volume of each [CSM + 2x test cmpd] media that is slightly greater than 100 μ l, thus allowing accurate volume transfers into respective assay wells. This assay kit provides 35 ml of CSM to be used in preparing dilutions of control and test compounds for all 96 assays in this Panel. Plan dilution schemes *carefully*.

ALTERNATIVE 2C: Antagonist Dose-Response Assays.

A common method of performing receptor inhibition studies is to prepare a co-mix of a known agonist (at a constant concentration typically between EC₅₀ – EC₈₅) AND a dilution series of the test antagonist compound(s) to be evaluated.

See *NOTE 2.0*.

This LXR Assay PANEL includes T0901317, an agonist to both LXR α and LXR β that may be used to setup such receptor inhibition studies. Suggested concentrations for respective assays are below. Refer to *NOTE 2.2* for dilution schemes to aid in the preparing appropriate [CSM + 2x T0901317] treatment media.

NOTE 2.5

- **T0901317** may be used as an agonist of **LXR α** (**Figure 2A**) to set up antagonist screens. We find that 333 nM T0901317 typically approximates EC₇₅ in this reporter assay.
- **T0901317** may also be used as an agonist of **LXR β** (**Figure 3A**) to set up antagonist screens. We find that 200 nM T0901317 typically approximates ~EC₇₅ in this reporter assay.

Supplement appropriate volume portions of **CSM-2** with control agonist to generate stock volumes of [CSM + 2x T0901317]. Use these stocks to then prepare 2x-concentrated dilution series of each test compound to be evaluated for antagonist activity. If desired, also prepare a dilution series of 2x-concentrated positive-control antagonist (supplied by the user).

NOTE 2.6 As a *general rule*: when an organic solvent is used to generate primary stock solutions of test compounds, we recommend that users devise a dilution scheme so that the concentration of organic solvent in [CSM + T0901317 + 2x test cmpd] does not exceed 0.2% (*i.e.*, *minimally* a 500-fold dilution into CSM). This corresponds to a final assay concentration of 0.1% organic solvent.

NOTE 2.7 When generating antagonist dose-response curves, it is recommended to perform all measurements in at least triplicate. In *Step 6*, 100 μ l of [CSM + 2x T0901317 + 2x test cmpd] will be added per well of the assay plate. Therefore, devise an appropriate compound dilution scheme to yield a final volume of [CSM + 2x T0901317 + 2x test cmpd] that is slightly greater than 300 μ l, thus allowing accurate volume transfers into each of the triplicate wells of the assay plate.

ALTERNATE 2D: Screening for Antagonist Activities via Single-Point Assay.

A common method of performing receptor inhibition studies is to prepare a co-mixture of a known agonist (at a concentration typically between EC₅₀ – EC₈₅) AND a single test concentration of the candidate antagonist compounds to be evaluated. As previously described in ALTERNATE 2C, this LXR Assay PANEL includes T0901317, an agonist for both LXR α and LXR β . T0901317 may be used (at appropriate concentrations for respective LXR α and LXR β assays) to design receptor inhibition screens.

See NOTE 2.5.

Supplement appropriate volume portions of **CSM-2** with an of T0901317 to generate a stock volume of [CSM + 2x T0901317]. Refer to NOTE 2.2 for a recommended dilution scheme to prepare respective stocks of [CSM + 2x T0901317]. Use these stocks to then prepare 2x-concentrated dilutions of each test compound to be screened for antagonist activity. If desired, also prepare an appropriate dilution of 2x-concentrated positive-control antagonist (supplied by the user).

See NOTE 2.6.

NOTE 2.8 In Step 6, 100 μ l of the prepared [CSM + 2x T0901317 + 2x test cmpd] will be added per well of the assay plate. If single-point assays are to be made, prepare a volume of each [CSM + 2x T0901317 + 2x test cmpd] media that is slightly greater than 100 μ l, thus allowing accurate volume transfers into respective assay wells. This assay kit provides 35 ml of CSM to be used in preparing dilutions of control and test compounds for all 96 assays in this Panel. Plan dilution schemes *carefully*.

- 3) Retrieve the **LXR Reporter Cells** from -80°C storage. Retrieve **CRM-1** from the 37°C water bath and sanitize the outside of the tube with a 70% ethanol swab. Transfer the tubes into a cell-culture hood. Perform a *rapid thaw* of the frozen cells by pipette-transferring 5.0 ml of the 37°C CRM-1 into the tube of frozen cells. Recap the tubes of Reporter Cells and immediately place them in a 37°C water bath for at least 3 minutes

NOTE: At this time, work in an aseptic hood to *carefully* mount the appropriate number of sterile 8-well strips into the blank plate frame. Each LXR assay utilizes 6x 8-well strips, for a total of 48 reactions each. Strip-wells are fragile. Note that they have *keyed ends* (square and round), hence, they will fit into the frame in only one orientation.

- 4) Retrieve the tubes of Reporter Cell Suspensions from the water bath. Sanitize the outside surface of each tube with a 70% alcohol swab, then transfer them into the cell culture hood.

- 5) Invert the tubes of Reporter Cells several times to disperse any cell aggregates and to gain homogenous cell suspensions. For each LXR assay, dispense 100 µl of a given cell suspension into each of **48 wells** of the assay plate.

NOTE: Take care to prevent cells from settling during the dispensing period. Lack of precision in transferring uniform volumes across the assay plate, and/or allowing cells to settle during the dispensing process, will cause well-to-well variation in the assay. For improved speed, precision, and ergonomic comfort, *the use of an electronic repeat-dispensing pipette is recommended.*

- 6) Add 100 µl of 2x-concentrated treatment media (as prepared in *Step 2*) to appropriate wells of the assay plate.

- 7) Replace the plate's lid and transfer it into a 37°C, humidified 5% CO₂ incubator for 22 - 24 hours.

NOTE: Ensure a high-humidity (≥ 90%) environment within the cell culture incubator. This is critical to prevent the onset of deleterious "edge-effects" in the assay plate.

- 8) For greater convenience on Day 2, retrieve the appropriate number of tubes of **Detection Substrate** and **Detection Buffer** from -80°C storage and place them in a dark refrigerator (4°C) to thaw overnight.

NOTE: This PANEL kit contains two aliquots of Detection Substrate, and two aliquots of Detection Buffer. They are provided as individual reagents so that, if preferred, users may perform the two LXR assays at different times. Thaw 1 pair of Detection Substrate & Buffer for each LXR assay. If the user intends to perform both LXR α and LXR β assays at the same time, place both pairs of Detection Substrate & Buffer in a refrigerator to thaw overnight. In such cases, on **Day 2** (*Step 11*) combine the separate solutions into one tube to generate a single batch volume of the final **LDR** reagent.

(Continue on DAY 2)

DAY 2: Subsequent manipulations do *not* require special regard for aseptic technique, and may be performed on a bench top.

- 9) 30 – 60 minutes before quantifying LXR activities, remove **Detection Substrate** and **Detection Buffer** from the refrigerator and place them in a low-light area so that they may equilibrate to room temperature. Gently invert each tube several times to ensure homogenous solutions.
- NOTE:* Do NOT actively warm Detection Substrate above room temperature. If these solutions were not allowed to thaw overnight at 4°C, a room temperature water bath may be used to expedite thawing
- 10) Turn on the luminometer. Set the instrument to perform a single 5 second “plate shake” prior to reading the assay plate. Set the read time for 0.5 second per well.
- NOTE:* Many luminometers require a “warm up” period of 15 minutes *or more* before the photo-multiplier tube (PMT) attains maximal precision in reading very low luminescence signal.
- 11) *Immediately before proceeding to Step 12*, combine the entire volumes of Detection Substrate and Detection Buffer to generate **Luciferase Detection Reagent (LDR)**. Mix gently to avoid foaming.
- 12) After 22-24 hours of incubation, remove the assay plate from the incubator. Remove the plate’s lid. Remove media contents from each well.
- NOTE:* Because the assay plate is composed of a frame with snap-in strip-wells, the practice of physically ejecting media *via* a sweeping downward movement is NOT advised. Complete removal of the media is efficiently performed by tilting the plate on edge aspirating media using an 8-pin manifold (*e.g.*, Wheaton Science Microtest Syringe Manifold, # 851381) affixed to a vacuum-trap apparatus.
- 13) Add 100 µl of room temperature **LDR** to each well of the assay plate.
- NOTE:* *Pipette carefully to avoid bubble formation!* Scattered micro-bubbles will not pose a problem. However, bubbles covering the surface of the reaction mix, or large bubbles clinging to the side walls of the well, will cause lens-effects that may significantly degrade the accuracy and precision of the assay data. In the event of excessive bubble formation during processing, spin the assay plate (with lid) at *low speed* for 1-2 minutes using a room temperature centrifuge fitted with counter-balanced plate carriers.
- 14) Allow the assay plate to rest at room temperature for at least 15 minutes after the addition of LDR. Do not shake the assay plate during this period.
- NOTE:* See **APPENDIX 2** for information regarding signal stability.
- 15) Read the assay plate anytime between 15 - 90 minutes after adding LDR.

VII. Related Products

LXRα Family of Assay Products	
<i>Product No.</i>	<i>Product Descriptions</i>
IB00311-32	Human LXR α Reporter Assay System 3x 32 assays in 96-well format
IB00311-48	Human LXR α Reporter Assay System 2x 48 assays in 96-well format
IB00311	Human LXR α Reporter Assay System 1x 96-well format assay
IB00311-B10	Human LXR α Reporter Assay System (Bulk Pack) Bulk Reagent Pack for 10x 96-well plates
IB00312	Human LXR α Reporter Assay System 1x 384-well format assays
IB00312-B10	Human LXR α Reporter Assay System (Bulk Pack) Bulk Reagent Pack for 10x 384-well plates
LXRβ Family of Assay Products	
IB00301-32	Human LXR β Reporter Assay System 3x 32 assays in 96-well format
IB00301-48	Human LXR β Reporter Assay System 2x 48 assays in 96-well format
IB00301	Human LXR β Reporter Assay System 1x 96-well format assay
IB00301-B10	Human LXR β Reporter Assay System (Bulk Pack) Bulk Reagent Pack for 10x 96-well plates
IB00302	Human LXR β Reporter Assay System 1x 384-well format assays
IB00302-B10	Human LXR β Reporter Assay System (Bulk Pack) Bulk Reagent Pack for 10x 384-well plates
Alternative volumes of LXR Assay Bulk Reagents may be custom manufactured to better accommodate Customer needs. Please Inquire.	

PANEL of LXR Assays	
<i>Product No.</i>	<i>Product Description</i>
IB00321-48P	Human LXR α and LXR β Reporter Assay PANEL 48 assays each in 1x 96-well plate

LIVE Cell Multiplex (LCM) Assay	
<i>Product No.</i>	<i>Product Descriptions</i>
LCM-01	Reagent volumes sufficient to perform 96 Live Cell Assays in 1x96-well, or 2x48-well, or 3x32-well assay plate formats
LCM-05	Reagent in 5x-bulk volume to perform 480 Live Cell Assays in any combination of 1x96-, 2x48-, or 3x32-well assay plate formats
LCM-10	Reagent in 10x-bulk volume to perform 960 Live Cell Assays in any combination of 1x96-, 2x48-, or 3x32-well assay plate formats

Please refer to INDIGO Biosciences website for updated product offerings.

www.indigobiosciences.com

VIII. Limited Use Disclosures

Products commercialized by INDIGO Biosciences, Inc. are for RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY – not for therapeutic or diagnostic use in humans. Other applications of this product may require licenses from others, including one or more of the institutions listed below.

The method of recombinant expression of *Coleoptera* luciferase is covered by U.S. Patent 5,583,024. INDIGO Biosciences, Inc. has entered into a license agreement with The Regents of the University of California (Oakland, CA) for commercial application of the cDNA encoding the native luciferase of *Photinus pyralis*.

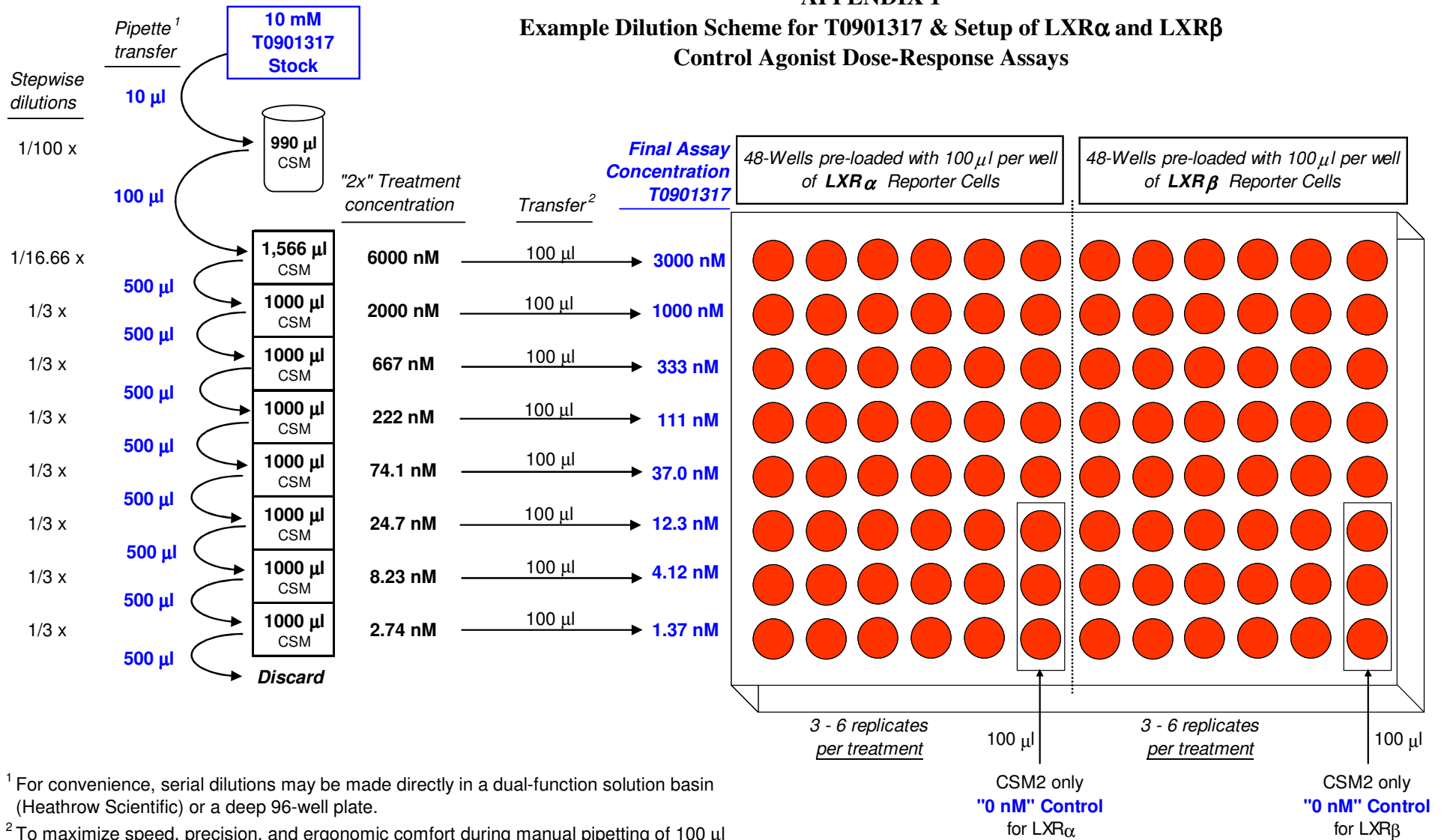
“CryoMite” is a Trademark TM of INDIGO Biosciences, Inc.

Product prices, availability, specifications and claims are subject to change without prior notice.

© 2011 INDIGO Biosciences, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

APPENDIX 1

Example Dilution Scheme for T0901317 & Setup of LXR α and LXR β Control Agonist Dose-Response Assays



¹ For convenience, serial dilutions may be made directly in a dual-function solution basin (Heathrow Scientific) or a deep 96-well plate.

² To maximize speed, precision, and ergonomic comfort during manual pipetting of 100 µl volumes of reporter cells and treatment media, the use of an electronic, 8-channel, repeat-dispensing P1000 pipette is recommended.

APPENDIX 2

Signal Stability of the Nuclear Receptor Reporter Assay

The human ER β Reporter Assay System is used here to demonstrate the light emission profile characteristic of INDIGO Biosciences' nuclear receptor assay system products.

As seen in **Figure 4**, between 5 and 15 minutes after adding LDR to assay wells the initial intensity of luminescence decays by 10-12%. However, luminescence signal stabilizes and remains essentially constant over the ensuing 75 minute reaction period. From T=15 minute to T=90 minutes, average luminescence measured from the same set of assay wells deviate by *less than 5%*

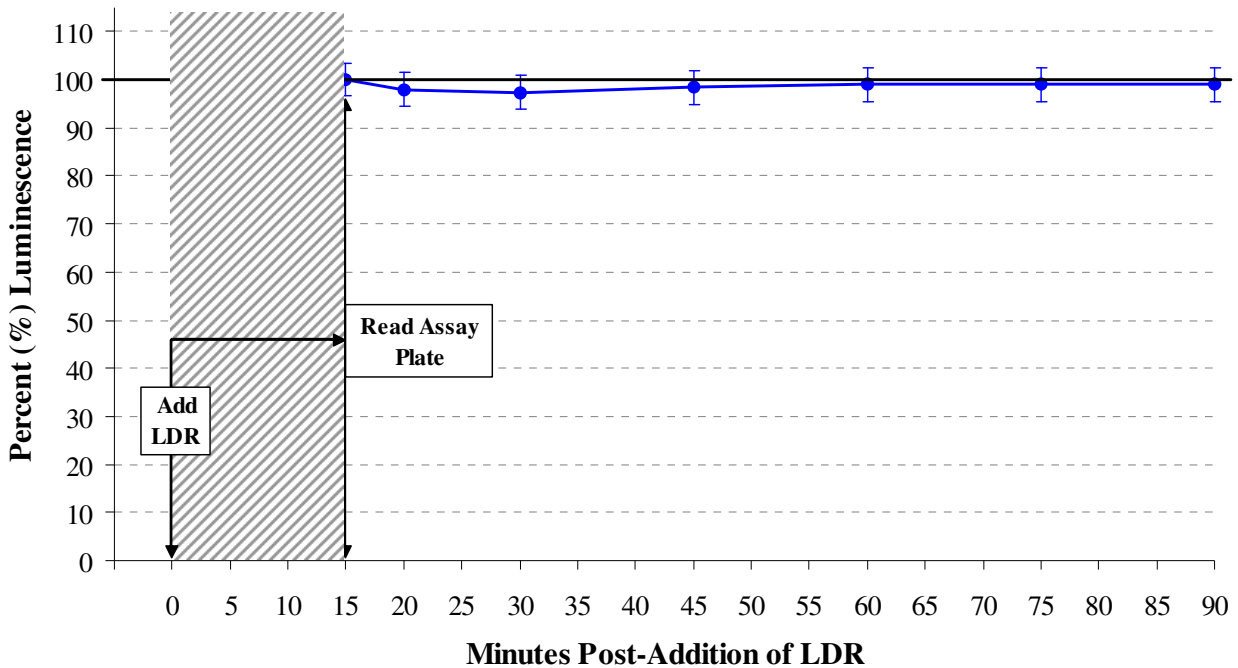


Figure 4. Stability of the luminescence signal. ER β reporter cells were cultured in 8 replicate wells of a 96-well assay plate, treated with 1 nM 17- β -estradiol for 24 hr, and media were replaced with LDR according to the protocol provided in this Technical Manual. Following an initial 5 minute rest period at room temperature, luminescence intensities were quantified by integrating light emission over 500 mSec. After the initial 5 minute time point, the assay plate was re-read at 10, 15, 20, 30, 45, 60, 75 and 90 minutes post-addition of LDR. Average RLU and respective standard deviation values were calculated, then normalized so that the luminescence signal at 15 minutes = 100%.

Allowing a *minimum* rest period of 15 minutes after the addition of LDR is particularly important for HTS users. Due to the logistics of batch-processing large numbers of assay plates, a significant time differential may occur between processing the first and last assay plates. Nonetheless, due to the stable emission profile of the luciferase reaction between 15 - 90 minutes, HTS users may be confident in comparing signal output from test samples in the first assay plate to those in the last plate in the stack.