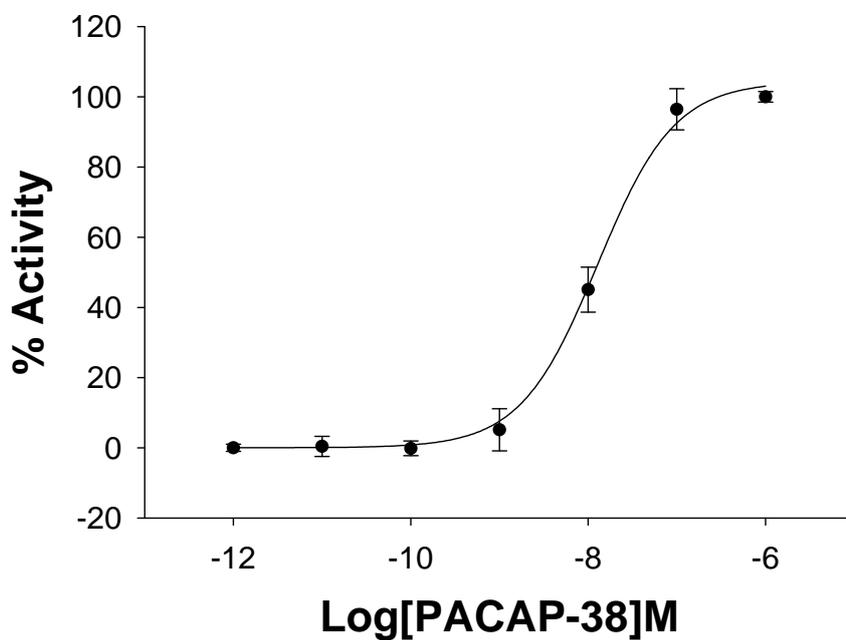
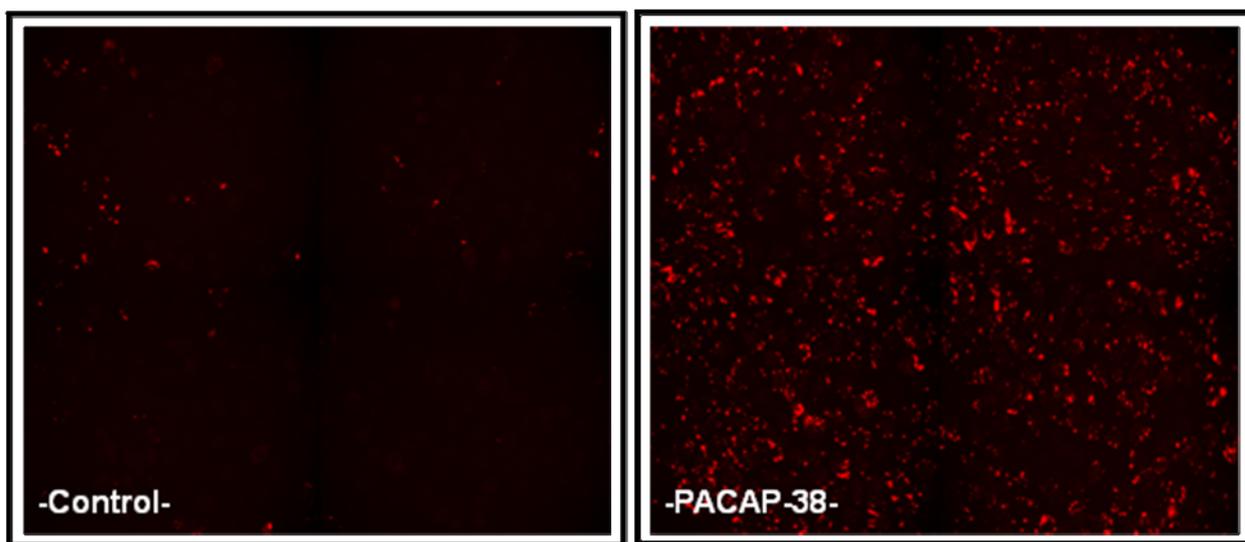


## cAMP NOMAD CELL LINES

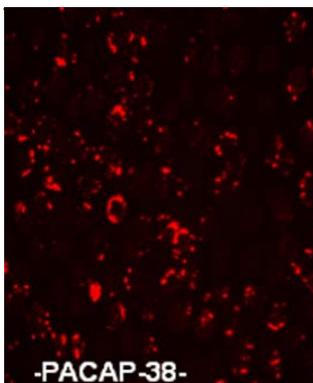
### -VASOACTIVE INTESTINAL PEPTIDE RECEPTOR 2 (VIPR2)-



Red <sub>cAMP</sub>Nomad-VIPR2 (U2OS cell line)

EC<sub>50</sub> PACAP-38: 1.28x10<sup>-8</sup> M

Z': 0.93+/- 0.01



**Product Name:** VIPR2<sub>cAMP</sub>Nomad cell line

**Reference:** P70569

**Recp. Official Full Name:** Vasoactive intestinal peptide receptor 2

**DNA Accession Number:** NM\_003382.4

**Host Cell:** U2OS

**Resistance:** G418 + Puromycin

**Quantity:** > 3 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells / vial

**Storage:** Liquid Nitrogen

### Assay Briefly description

Each vial of red<sub>cAMP</sub>Nomad-VIPR2 contains U2OS cells stably expressing red<sub>cAMP</sub>Nomad biosensor and Vasoactive intestinal peptide receptor 2 (with no tag).

Innoprot's red<sub>cAMP</sub>Nomad-VIPR2 cell line has been designed to assay compounds or analyze their capability to modulate Vasoactive intestinal peptide receptor 2. When an agonist binds to VIPR2 a G protein is activated, which in turn, triggers a cellular response mediated by cAMP.

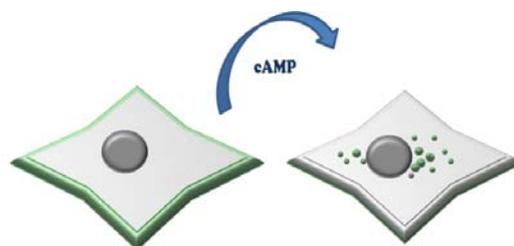
This cell line has been validated measuring cAMP increase in the cytosol analyzing red<sub>cAMP</sub>Nomad biosensor distribution within the cell. This cell line allows the image analysis of the stimuli induced by the compounds.

This highly reproducible assay has been validated using human PACAP-38 as agonist in a High Content Analysis (HCA) and a High Throughput Analysis (HTA).

### About Red<sub>cAMP</sub>Nomad Biosensor

Red<sub>cAMP</sub>Nomad Biosensor is a fluorescent polypeptide that in the presence or absence of cAMP changes its localization within the cell.

Before cAMP production stimulation, the fluorescent biosensor is localized in the cellular membrane. An increase in this second messenger concentration leads to a change in the structural folding of red<sub>cAMP</sub>Nomad Biosensor promoting its cellular relocation in the vesicular trafficking of the cells.



In a cell line co-expressing red<sub>cAMP</sub>Nomad Biosensor and a GPCR of interest, the activity can be easily quantified on living cells by image analysis of fluorescence granularity or fluorescence intensity analysis.

 **cAMP Assay**

$cAMP$ Nomad U2OS cells, stably expressing Vasoactive intestinal peptide receptor 2 (VIPR2), were stimulated with 8 log dilution series ranging from 0 to 1  $\mu M$  of PACAP-38 during 24h (n=5). % Activity was calculated relative to positive (1  $\mu M$ ).

**Image analysis**

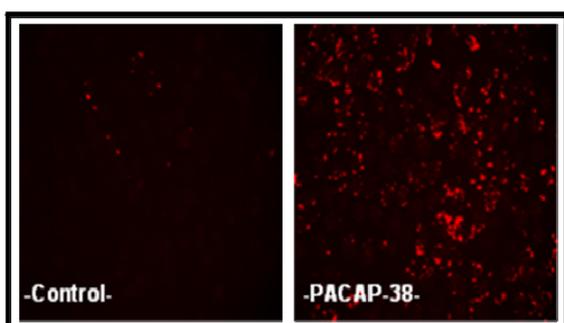


Fig1. Red  $cAMP$ Nomad biosensor negative control and PACAP-38 stimulation.

**Fluorescence intensity analysis**

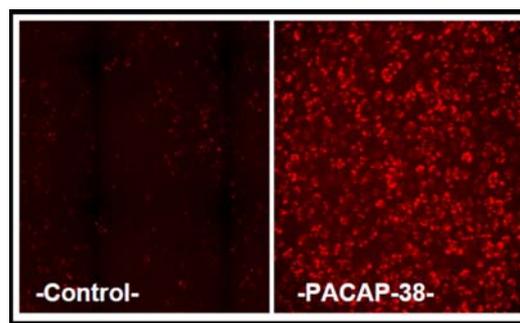


Fig3. Red  $cAMP$ Nomad biosensor negative control and PACAP-38 stimulation.

Activation and biosensor change of localization processes were detected and analyzed using “BD Pathway 855” High-Content Bioimager from BD Biosciences. The  $EC_{50}$  for PACAP-38 was  $\sim 1.28 \times 10^{-8} M$  after a treatment of 24 h with the agonist. The assay was validated with an average of  $Z' = 0.93 \pm 0.01$ .

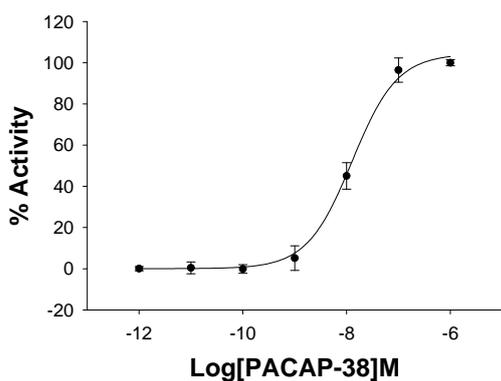


Fig2. Concentration response curve for PACAP-38 in Red  $cAMP$ Nomad-VIPR2 cell line analyzed using a high-content bioimager.

The increase in the fluorescence was detected and analyzed using “Synergy 2” microplate reader from Biotek. The  $EC_{50}$  for PACAP-38 was  $\sim 1.25 \times 10^{-8} M$  after a treatment of 24 h with the agonist. The assay was validated with an average of  $Z' = 0.74 \pm 0.01$ .

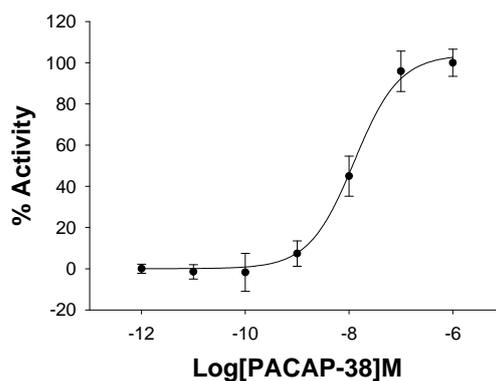


Fig4. Concentration response curve for PACAP-38 in Red  $cAMP$ Nomad-VIPR2 cell line analyzed using a microplate reader.