

## Description

The PARP12 Chemiluminescent Assay Kit is designed to measure PARP12 activity for screening and profiling applications. PARP12 is known to catalyze the NAD-dependent ADP-ribosylation of histones. The PARP12 assay kit comes in a convenient 96-well format, with purified PARP12 enzyme, histone mixture, and PARP assay buffer for 100 enzyme reactions. The key to the PARP12 Chemiluminescent Assay Kit is the biotinylated NAD<sup>+</sup>. With this kit, only three simple steps are required for PARP12 reactions. First, histone proteins are coated on a 96-well plate. Next, a biotinylated NAD<sup>+</sup> mix (termed PARP Substrate Mixture) is incubated with the PARP12 enzyme in an optimized assay buffer. Finally, the plate is treated with streptavidin-HRP followed by addition of the ELISA ECL substrate to produce chemiluminescence that can be measured using a chemiluminescence reader.

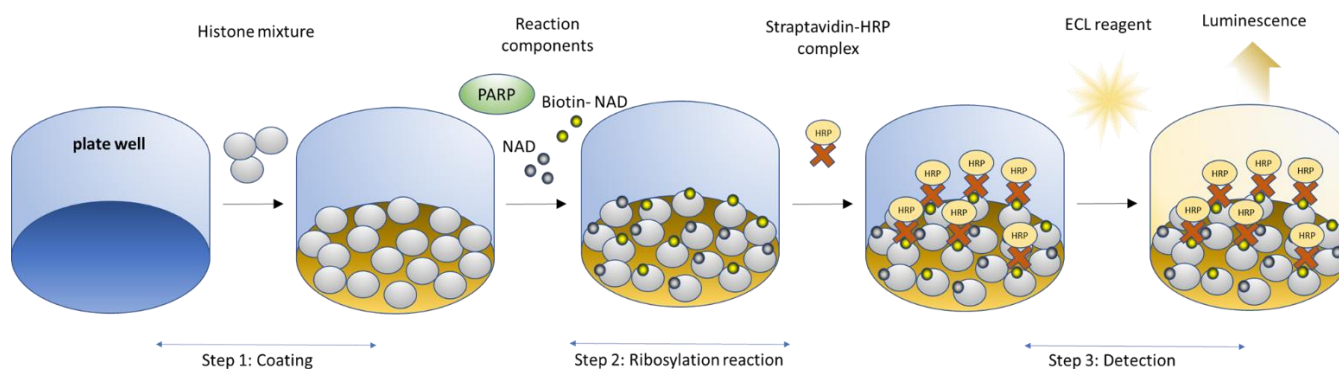


Illustration 1: PARP12 Chemiluminescent Assay Kit schematic

## Applications

Great for studying enzyme kinetics and screening small molecular inhibitors for drug discovery and high throughput applications.

## Supplied Materials

Catalog #	Name	Amount	Storage	
80513	PARP12*	27 µg	-80°C	<b>Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles</b>
52029	5x histone mixture	1 mg	-80°C	
78371	PARP Substrate Mixture 2	4 x 250 µl	-80°C	
80602	10x PARP assay buffer	1 ml	-20°C	
79743	Blocking buffer 3	25 ml	+4°C	
80611	Streptavidin-HRP	100 µl	+4°C	
79670	ELISA ECL Substrate A (translucent bottle)	6 ml	Room Temp	
	ELISA ECL Substrate B (brown bottle)	6 ml	Room Temp	
79837	96-well module plate		Room Temp	

\*The concentration of the protein is lot-specific and will be indicated on the tube

**Materials Required but Not Supplied**

Name	Catalog #
DTT (10 mM in water, prepared fresh)	
1x PBS (phosphate buffer saline) buffer	
PBST buffer (1x PBS, containing 0.05% Tween-20)	
Luminometer or plate reader capable of reading chemiluminescence	
Adjustable micropipettor and sterile tips	
Rotating or rocker platform	

**Storage Conditions**

This assay kit will perform optimally for up to 6 months from date of receipt when the materials are stored as directed. **Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles!**

**Safety**

This product is for research purposes only and not for human or therapeutic use. This product should be considered hazardous and is harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, eyes, clothing, and if swallowed. If contact occurs, wash thoroughly.

**Contraindications**

The PARP12 Chemiluminescent Assay Kit is compatible with up to 1% final DMSO concentration. We recommend preparing the inhibitor in no higher than 10% DMSO solution in buffer and using 5  $\mu$ l per well.

**Assay Protocol**

- All samples and controls should be performed in duplicates
- The assay should include a “Blank” and a “Positive control”

**Step 1: Coat 50  $\mu$ l of histone solution into a 96-well module (VWR #62409-300)**

- 1) Dilute 5x histone mixture 1:5 with PBS to make 1x histone mixture
- 2) Add 50  $\mu$ l of histone mixture to each well and incubate at 4°C overnight
- 3) Wash the plate three times using 200  $\mu$ l/well of PBST buffer (1x PBS containing 0.05% Tween 20).
- 4) Tap the plate onto a clean paper towel to remove the liquid.
- 5) Block the wells by adding 200  $\mu$ l of Blocking buffer 3 to every well. Incubate at room temperature for at least 90 minutes.
- 6) Wash the plate three times with 200  $\mu$ l/well of PBST buffer.
- 7) Tap the plate onto a clean paper towel to remove the liquid.

**Step 2: Ribosylation reaction**

- 1) Prepare a fresh solution of 10 mM DTT in water.
- 2) Prepare the Master Mix (25 µl/well): N wells x (2.5 µl of 10x PARP Assay buffer + 10 µl of PARP Substrate Mixture 2 + 10 µl of water + 2.5 µl of 10 mM fresh DTT).

*Note: The concentration of DTT in the Master Mix will be 1 mM.*

- 3) Add 25 µl of Master Mix to every well.
- 4) Prepare 1x PARP Assay buffer with DTT. Dilute the stock 10x PARP Assay buffer to 1x PARP assay buffer containing DTT by adding 1 volume of 10x PARP Assay buffer + 1 volume of 10 mM DTT + 8 volumes of water.

*Note: The concentration of DTT in the 1x PARP assay buffer will be 1 mM.*

- 5) Prepare the Test Inhibitor (5 µl/well): for a titration, prepare serial dilutions at concentrations 10-fold higher than the desired final concentrations. The final volume of the reaction is 50 µl.

*Without DMSO*

5.1. If the Test Inhibitor is water-soluble, prepare serial dilutions in the 1x Assay Buffer, 10-fold more concentrated than the desired final concentrations.

*With DMSO*

5.2. If the Test inhibitor is soluble in DMSO, prepare the test inhibitor at 100-fold the highest desired concentration in DMSO, then dilute the inhibitor 10-fold in 1x Assay Buffer to prepare the highest concentration of the 10-fold intermediate dilutions. The concentration of DMSO is now 10%.

- a. Using 1x Assay Buffer in 10% DMSO, prepare serial dilutions of the Test Inhibitor at 10-fold the desired final concentrations to keep the concentration of DMSO constant.
- b. For positive and negative controls, prepare 10% DMSO in Assay Buffer (vol/vol) so that all wells contain the same amount of DMSO (Diluent Solution).

*Note: The final concentration of DMSO in the assay should not exceed 1%.*

- 6) Add 5 µl of Test Inhibitor to each well labeled as "Test Inhibitor."
  - a. For the "Positive Control" and "Blank," add 5 µl of the diluent solution used to dilute the inhibitor, but without inhibitor (Diluent Solution).
- 7) Thaw PARP12 enzyme on ice. Briefly spin the tube containing the enzyme to recover the full content of the tube. Calculate the amount of PARP12 required for the assay and dilute to **12.7 ng/µl** with 1x PARP buffer containing DTT. The final concentration of PARP12 will be 100 nM. Aliquot the remaining undiluted PARP12 enzyme into aliquots and store at -80°C. Do not re-use these aliquots more than once.

*Note: PARP12 enzyme is very sensitive to freeze/thaw cycles. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles. **Do not re-use the diluted enzyme.***

- 8) Initiate the reaction by adding 20  $\mu$ l of diluted PARP12 enzyme to the wells designated "Positive Control" and "Test Inhibitor."
  - a. To the wells designated as "Blank," add 20  $\mu$ l of 1x PARP buffer with DTT.
  - b. Incubate at room temperature for 1 hour.

	Blank	Positive Control	Test Inhibitor
Master Mix	25 $\mu$ l	25 $\mu$ l	25 $\mu$ l
Test Inhibitor	-	-	5 $\mu$ l
Diluent Solution	5 $\mu$ l	5 $\mu$ l	-
1x PARP buffer with DTT	20 $\mu$ l	-	-
PARP12 (12.7 ng/ $\mu$ l)	-	20 $\mu$ l	20 $\mu$ l
<b>Total</b>	<b>50 <math>\mu</math>l</b>	<b>50 <math>\mu</math>l</b>	<b>50 <math>\mu</math>l</b>

- 9) Wash the plate three times with 200  $\mu$ l of PBST buffer/well and tap the plate onto a clean paper towel.

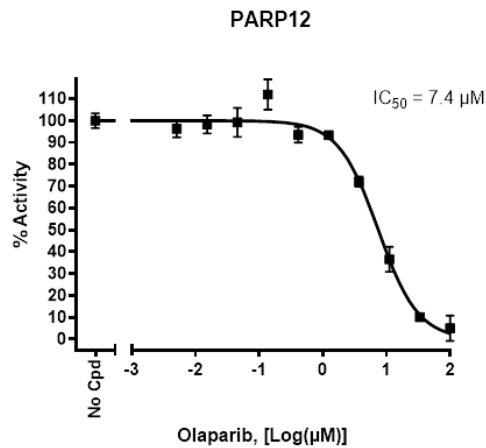
### Step 3: Detection

- 1) Dilute Streptavidin-HRP 1:50 in Blocking buffer 3.
- 2) Add 50  $\mu$ l of diluted Streptavidin-HRP to each well. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature.
- 3) Wash three times with 200  $\mu$ l PBST buffer and tap the plate onto a clean paper towel.
- 4) Just before use, mix on ice 1 volume of ELISA ECL Substrate A and 1 volume of ELISA ECL Substrate B. Add 100  $\mu$ l per well.
- 5) Immediately read the plate in a luminometer or microtiter-plate reader capable of reading chemiluminescence. The "Blank" value is subtracted from all other values.

### Reading Chemiluminescence:

Chemiluminescence is the emission of light (luminescence) which results from a chemical reaction. The detection of chemiluminescence requires no wavelength selection because the method used is emission photometry and is not emission spectrophotometry. To properly read chemiluminescence, make sure the plate reader is set for LUMINESCENCE mode. Typical integration time is 1 second, delay after plate movement is 100 msec. Do not use a filter when measuring light emission. Typical settings for the Synergy 2 BioTek plate reader are: use the "hole" position on the filter wheel; Optics position: Top; Read type: endpoint. Sensitivity may be adjusted based on the luminescence of a control assay without enzyme (typically we set this value as 100).

## Example Results



*Figure 1: PARP12 activity in the presence of increasing concentrations of Olaparib. Parp 12 activity was measured with increasing Olaparib (Selleckchem.com #S7048) measured using the PARP12 Chemiluminescent Assay Kit (BPS Bioscience #78504). Luminescence was measured using a Bio-Tek microplate reader.*

Data shown is representative, for lot-specific information, please contact BPS Bioscience, Inc. at [support@bpsbioscience.com](mailto:support@bpsbioscience.com).

## Troubleshooting Guide

Visit [bpsbioscience.com/assay-kits-faq](https://bpsbioscience.com/assay-kits-faq) for detailed troubleshooting instructions. For all further questions, please email [support@bpsbioscience.com](mailto:support@bpsbioscience.com)

## Related Products

<i>Products</i>	<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Size</i>
PARP1 Chemiluminescent Assay Kit	80551	96 reactions
PARP1 Chemiluminescent Assay Kit	80569	384 reactions
PARP2 Chemiluminescent Assay Kit	80552	96 & 384 reactions
PARP3 Chemiluminescent Assay Kit	80553	96 reactions
TNKS1 (PARP5A) Chemiluminescent Assay Kit	78405	96 reactions
TNKS2 (PARP5B) Chemiluminescent Assay Kit	78406	96 reactions
PARP6 Chemiluminescent Assay Kit	80556	96 reactions
PARP7 Chemiluminescent Assay Kit	79729	96 & 384 reactions
PARP8 Chemiluminescent Assay Kit	78503	96 reactions
PARP10 Chemiluminescent Assay Kit	80560	96 reactions
PARP11 Chemiluminescent Assay Kit	80561	96 reactions