

A Novel Bioluminescent HTS Method for Rapid NAD(P)/NAD(P)H Detection

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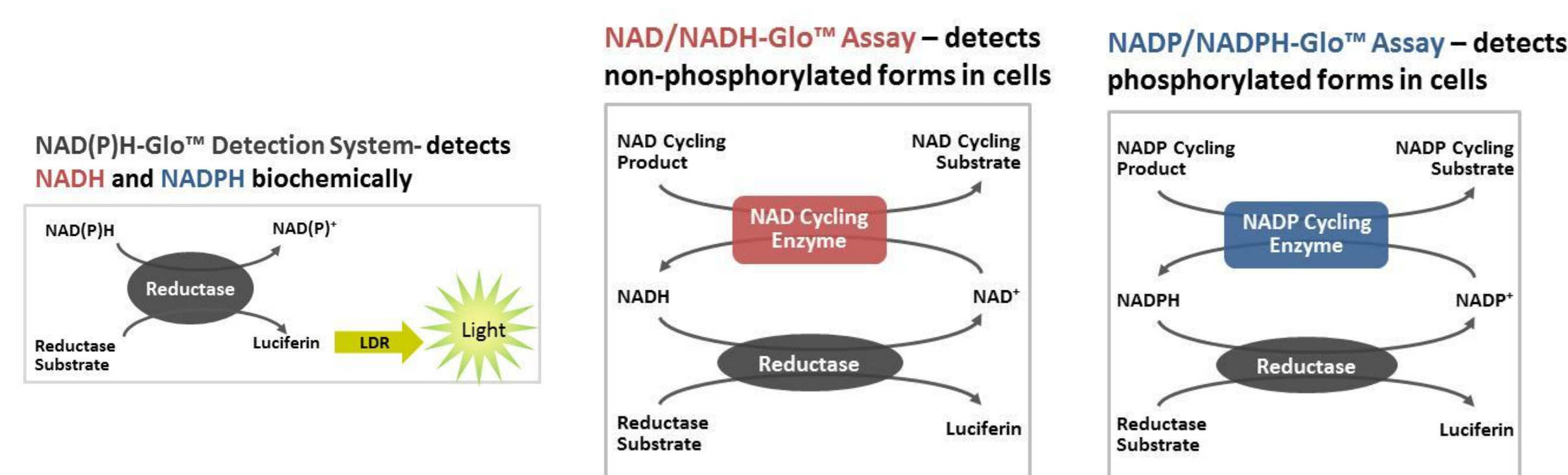
Abstract #256



1. Principle of Bioluminescent NAD(P)/NAD(P)H Detection Technology

Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotides (NAD⁺, NADH, NADP⁺ and NADPH) are fundamental co-factors of cellular energy metabolism. These dinucleotides are essential for macromolecule biosynthesis and the maintenance of the cellular redox potential. Our new rapid, easy-to-use assays for measuring dinucleotides are convenient tool for investigating their role in these processes.

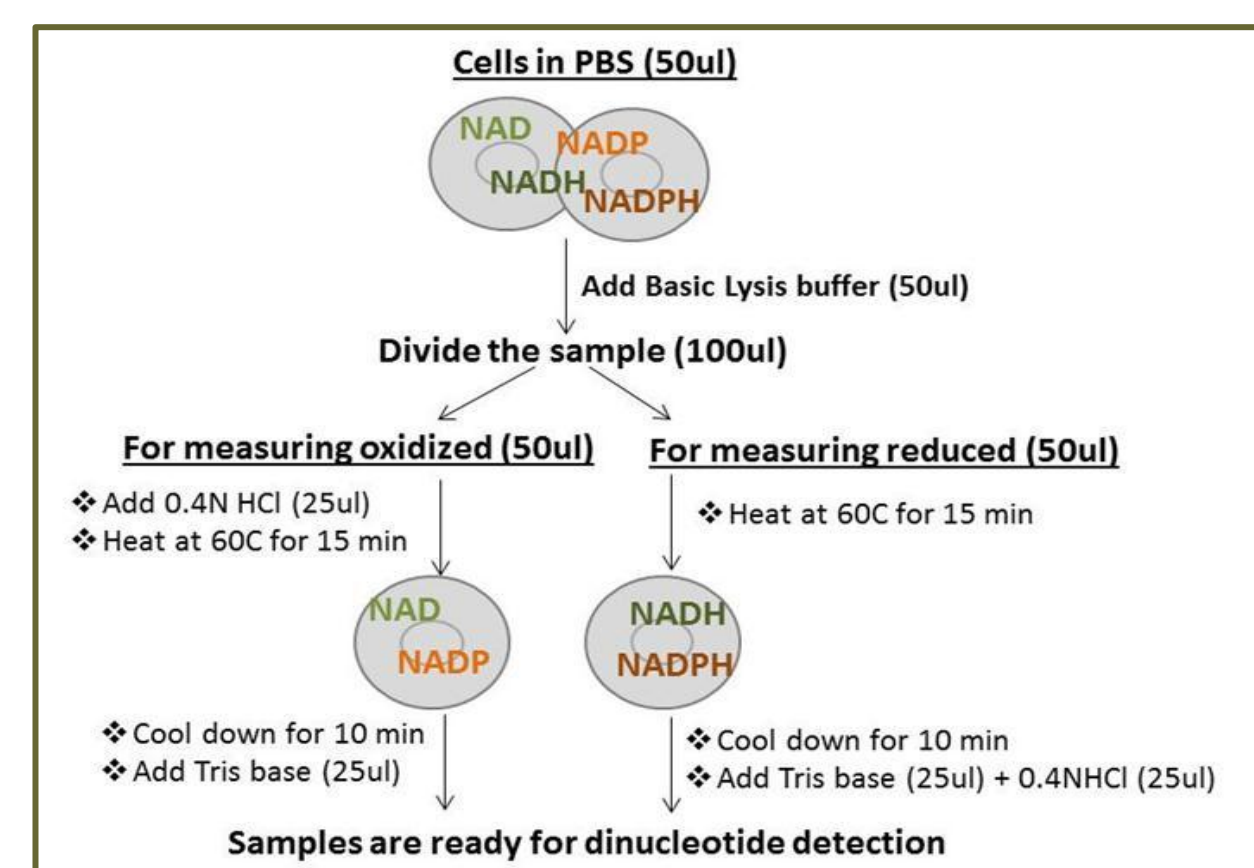
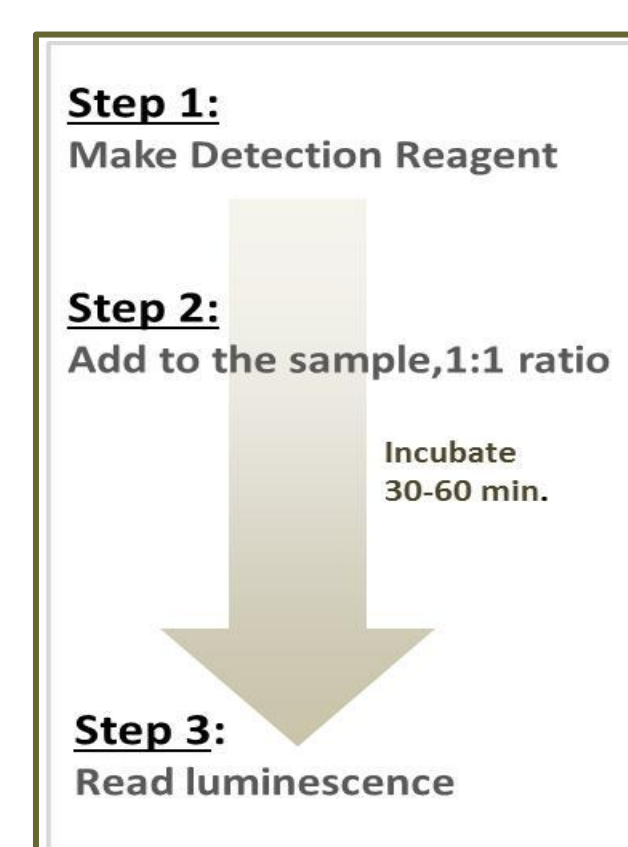
Novel Proluciferin Substrate plus Specific Cycling Enzymes = Three Assays



2. Assays are rapid and easy to use: All three use the same protocols but measure different dinucleotides

Rapid in-well, one-step, add & read protocol for total dinucleotide detection

Improved protocol for individual dinucleotide detection (NAD, NADH, NADP, NADPH)

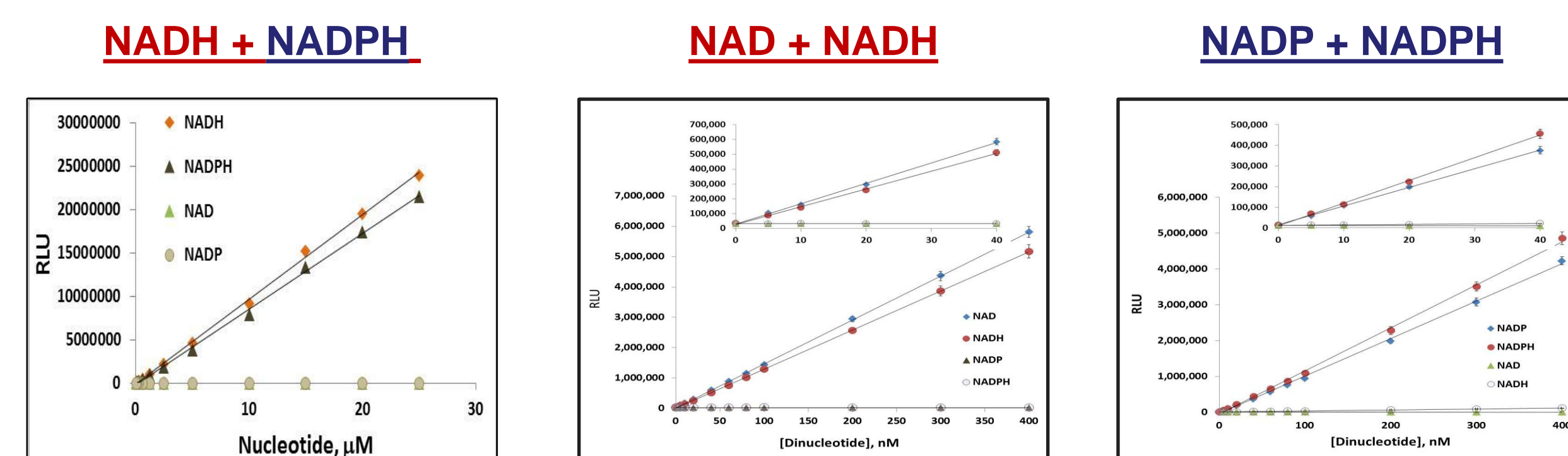


✓ Assay sensitivity enables detection of total **NAD+NADH** or **NADP+NADPH** directly in 96/384 wells

✓ All four dinucleotides are detected from the same starting sample

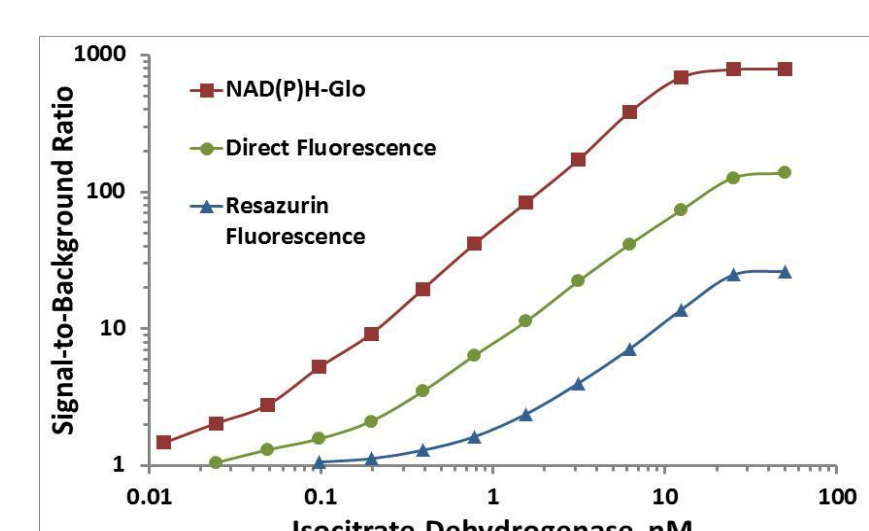
✓ The ratio (**NAD/NADH** or **NADP/NADPH**) is calculated directly from RLU values

3. Low nM sensitivity with maximum S/B>400



	NAD(P)H-Glo	NAD/NADH-Glo	NADP/NADPH-Glo
Sensitivity (S/B >3)	50nM	4nM	7nM
Linearity	50-25μM	4-500 nM	4-500 nM
Signal Window (S/B)	500	481	430

4. Biochemical Approaches: measuring production reduced or oxidized forms

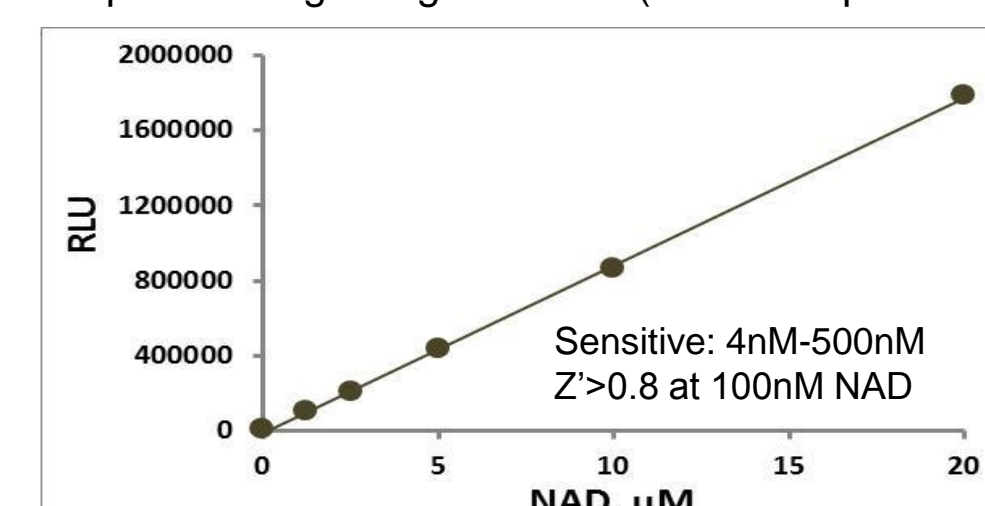


NAD(P)H-Glo™ Detection System – measure changes in reduced forms in the presence of oxidized forms

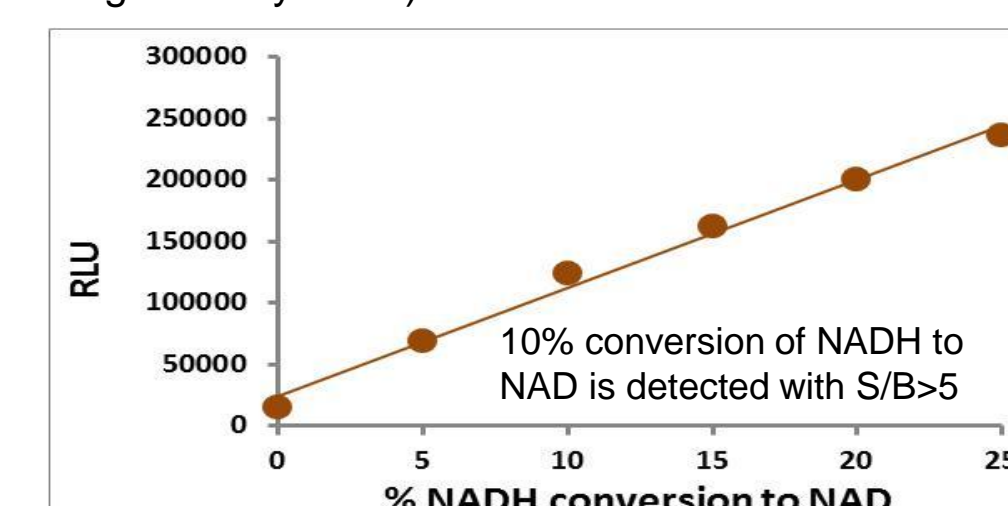
- ✓ Direct detection without signal amplification
- ✓ Might need to stop enzyme reaction before addition of detection reagents

Measuring biochemical activity using **NAD/NADH-Glo™** Assay

Enzymes involved in NAD biosynthesis or NAD-dependent signaling reactions (no NADH present)

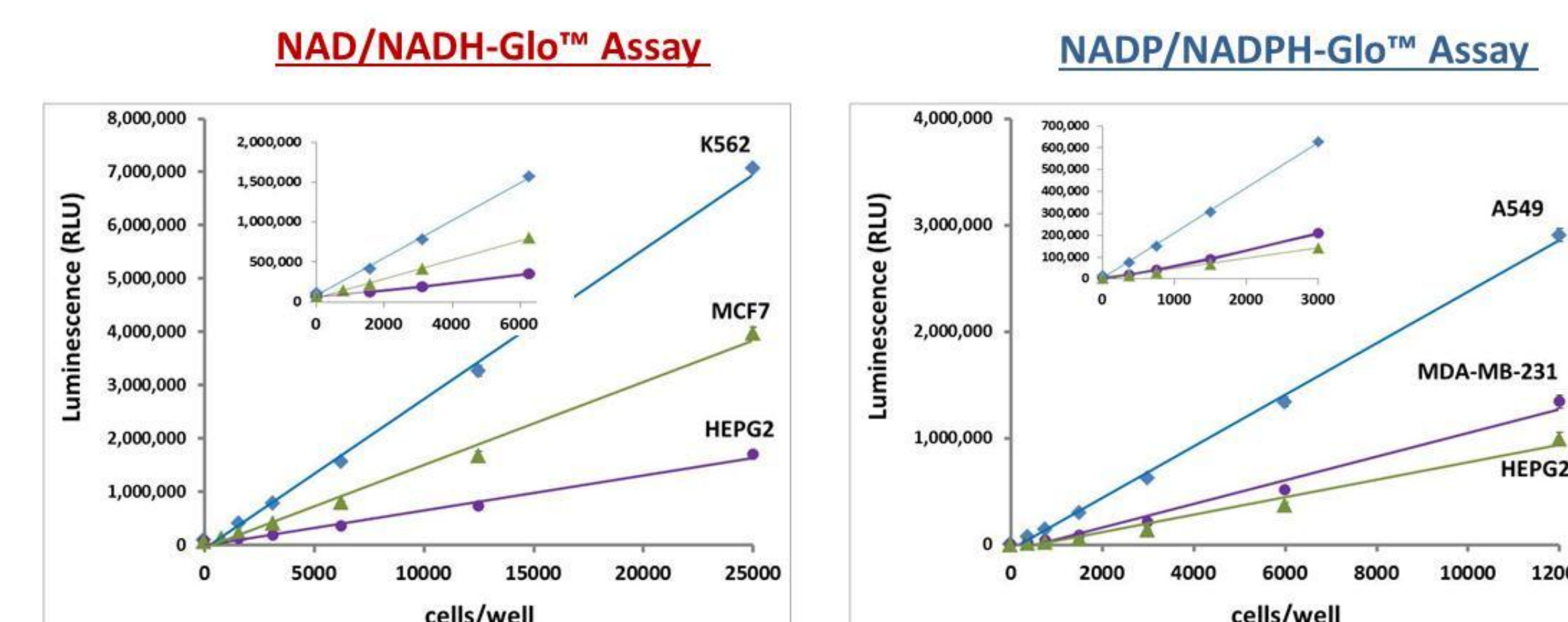


Measuring NADH conversion to NAD (NADH has to be degraded by acids)



5. Total NAD+NADH or NADP+NADPH are measured rapidly using simple “add and read” protocol

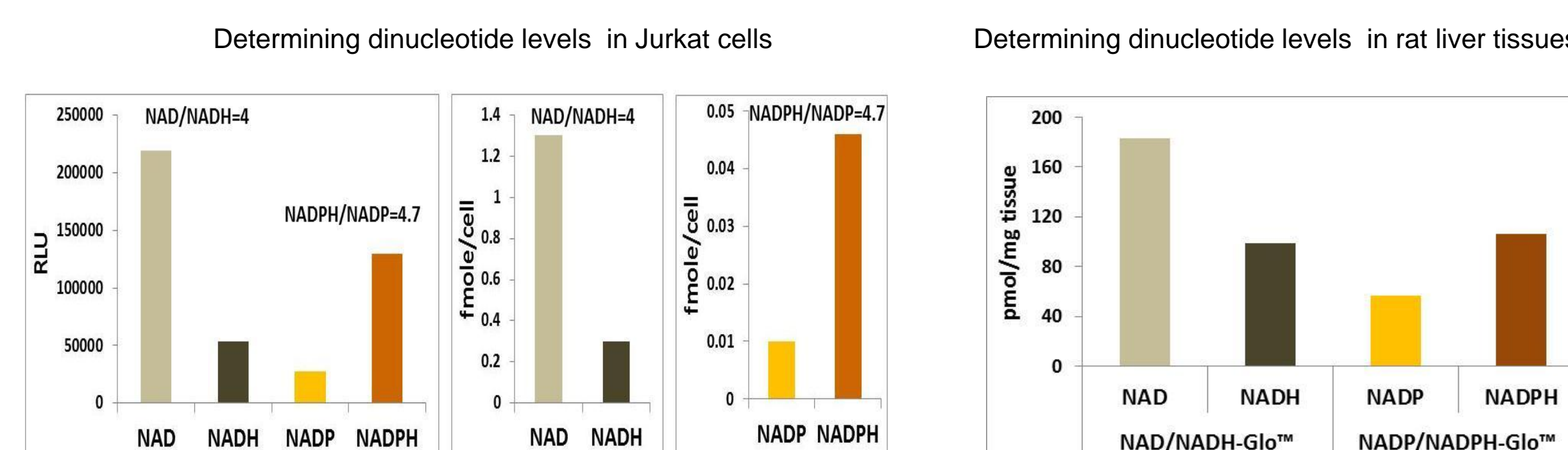
Direct in-well dinucleotide detection using simple add and read protocol



- ✓ To measure NAD+NADH levels the NAD/NADH-Glo reagent is added directly to cells at 1:1 ratio
- ✓ To measure NADP+NADPH levels the NADP/NADPH-Glo reagent is added directly to cells at 1:1 ratio

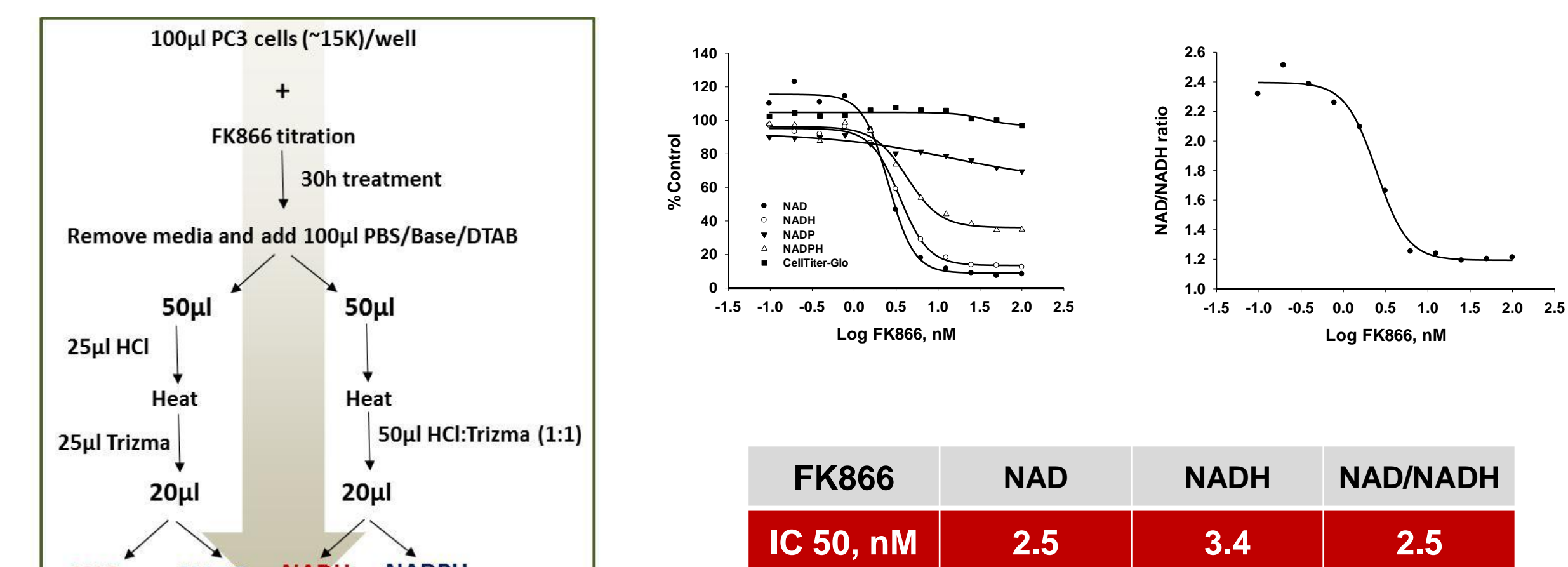
6. Sensitivity of the assays simplify the detection of individual NAD, NADH, NADP, NADPH dinucleotides

- ✓ All four dinucleotides are detected from a single well of cells in 96- or 384-well plates
- ✓ Dinucleotide ratio can be calculated directly from RLU values
- ✓ The amount is calculated from calibration curve or from a spike of known dinucleotide amounts



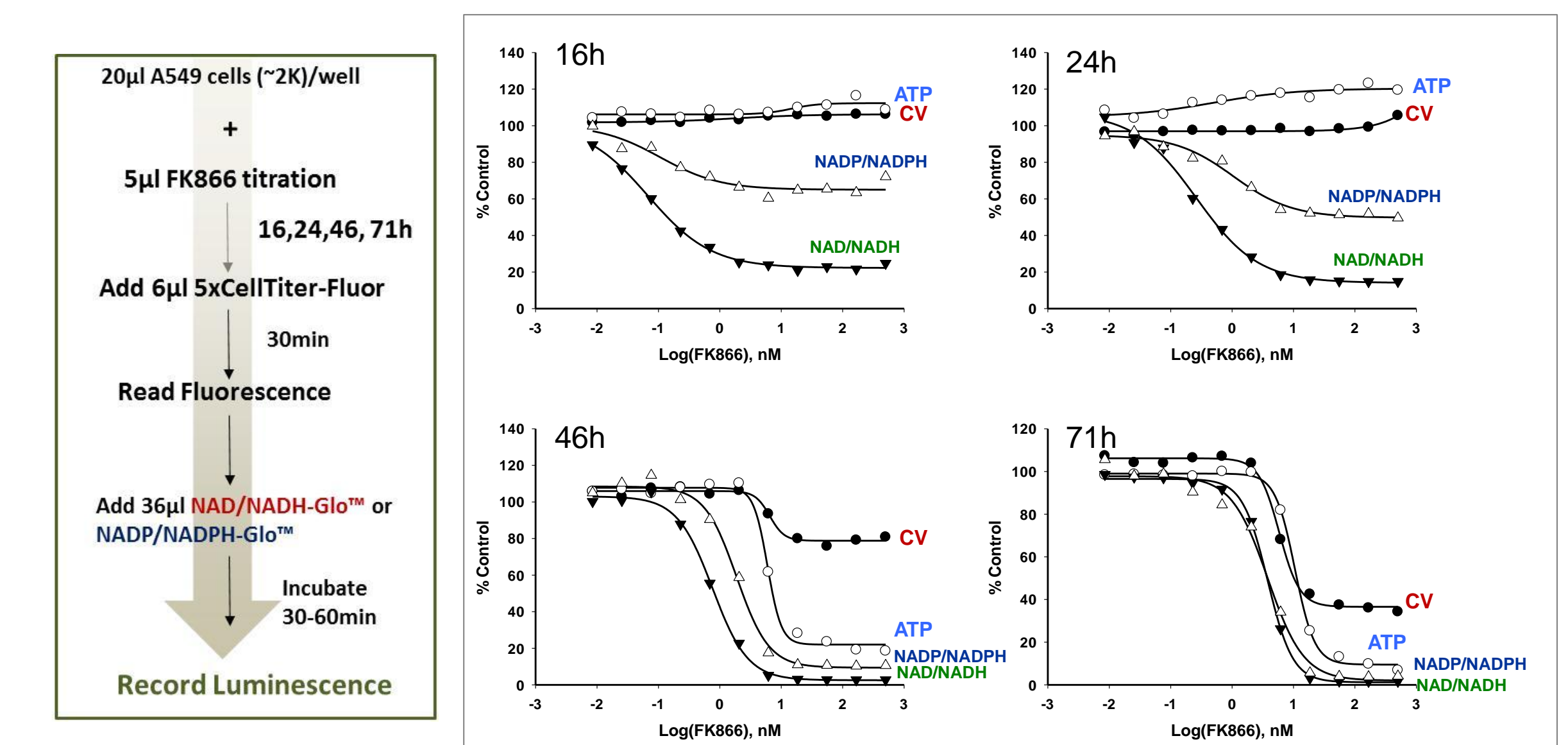
7. Monitoring drug induced changes in cellular NAD, NADH, NADP, NADPH levels

Measuring FK866 effect on individual **NAD**, **NADH**, **NADP**, **NADPH** levels



8. Drug induced changes are detected rapidly without sample processing

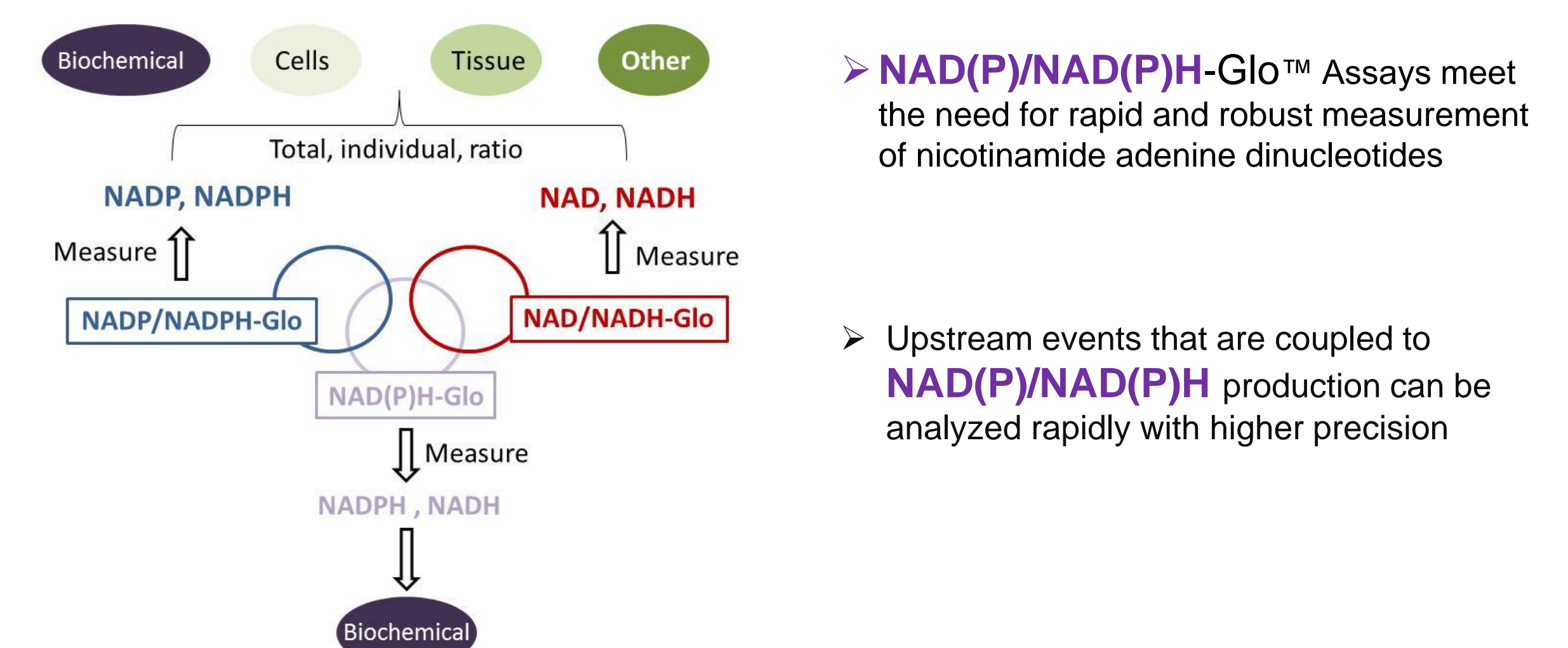
Measuring FK866 effect on total **NAD+NADH** or **NADP+NADPH** levels



9. Summary: Three new assays for selective detection of NAD, NADH, NADP, NADPH

NAD, NADH, NADP and NADPH serve as important target-independent nodes:

- ✓ They link the metabolic state of cells with energy homeostasis and gene regulation



➤ **NAD(P)/NAD(P)H-Glo™** Assays meet the need for rapid and robust measurement of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotides

➤ Upstream events that are coupled to **NAD(P)/NAD(P)H** production can be analyzed rapidly with higher precision