

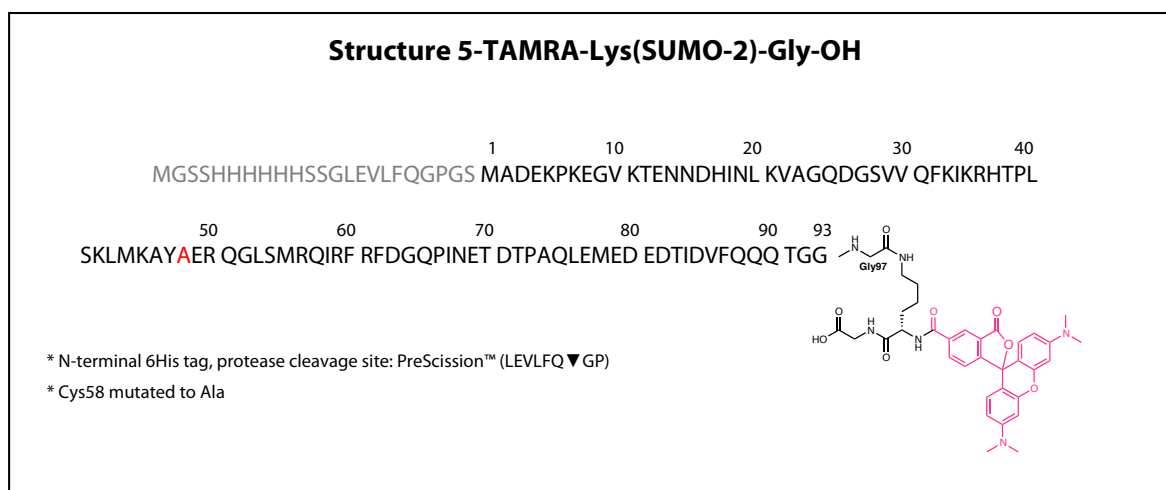
## 5-TAMRA-Lys(SUMO-2)-Gly-OH (*human, synthetic*)

UbiQ code : UbiQ-021  
 Batch # : B29072013-001  
 Protocol # : P29072013-001

### Product Information

Amount : 100 µg, lyophilized powder  
 Purity : >95% by SDS-PAGE  
 Mol. Weight : 13.514 Da by MS  
 Storage : powder at -20°C, solution at -80°C. Protect from light.  
 Please avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

**Background.** Fluorescence polarization assay reagent for deSUMOylating enzymes which is based on a 5-carboxytetramethylrhodamine (TAMRA, exc 550 nm, emi 590 nm) modified Lys-Gly sequence that is linked to (6His tagged) SUMO-2 via a native isopeptide bond with the lysine side-chain.<sup>1-4</sup> Typical substrate concentrations range from 10–100 nM. Effective concentrations of deSUMOylating enzymes can range from 0.01-10 nM but depend on specific assay conditions and method of detection.



### Important - sample preparation.

- dissolve the 100 µg **UbiQ-021** (7.4 nmol) in 7.4 µL DMSO (1 mM stock)
- add this DMSO stock to 67 µL milliQ (please note the order of addition), affording a 100 µM solution in milliQ/10vol% DMSO.
- the 100 µM stock can be diluted 1000× in buffer affording a final assay solution with 100 nM **UbiQ-021**. The DMSO concentration is now 0.01 vol%.



targeting the ubiquitin system

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## Fluorescence polarization assays

FP assays were performed on a PerkinElmer Wallac EnVision 2100 Multilabel Reader with a 531 nm excitation filter and two 579 nm emission filters. Fluorescence intensities were measured in the S (parallel) and P (perpendicular) direction. FP values are given in mP (millipolarization) and calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Polarization (mP)} = \frac{S - (G \cdot P)}{S + (G \cdot P)} \cdot 1000$$

The confocal optics were adjusted with the average P and S values for TAMRA-Lys-Gly (**UbiQ-023**) or TAMRA and the grating factor (G) was determined using a polarization value (L) for 5-TAMRA-Lys-Gly (25 nM, **UbiQ-023**) or TAMRA of 50 mP using the following formula:

$$G = \frac{\text{average } S}{\text{average } P} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{L}{1000}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{L}{1000}\right)}$$

The assays were performed in “non binding surface flat bottom low flange” black 384-well plates (Corning) at room temperature in a buffer containing 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 5 mM DTT, 100 mM NaCl, 1 mg/mL 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl) dimethylammonio] propanesulfonic acid (CHAPS) and 0.5 mg/mL bovine gamma globulin (BGG). Each well had a volume of 20  $\mu$ L. Buffer and enzyme were predispensed and the reaction was started by the addition of substrate. Kinetic data was collected in intervals of 2.5 or 3 min. From the obtained polarization values ( $P_t$ ) the amount of processed substrate ( $S_t$ ) was calculated with to the following equation:

$$S_t = S_0 - \left[ S_0 \times \frac{P_t - P_{min}}{P_{max} - P_{min}} \right]$$

Where  $P_t$  is the polarization measured (in mP);  $P_{max}$  is the polarization of 100% unprocessed substrate (determined for every reagent at all used substrate concentrations);  $P_{min}$  is the polarization of 100% processed substrate;  $S_0$  is the amount of substrate added to the reaction.

From the obtained  $P_t$  values the values for initial velocities ( $v_i$ ) were calculated, which were used to determine the Michaelis-Menten constants ( $K_m$ ,  $V_{max}$  and  $k_{cat}$ ) by fitting the data according to the formula below (where  $k_{cat} = V_{max}/[E]$ ). All experimental data was processed using Ms Excel and Prism 4.03 (GraphPad Software, Inc.).

$$v_i = \frac{V_{max} \times S_0}{K_m + S_0}$$

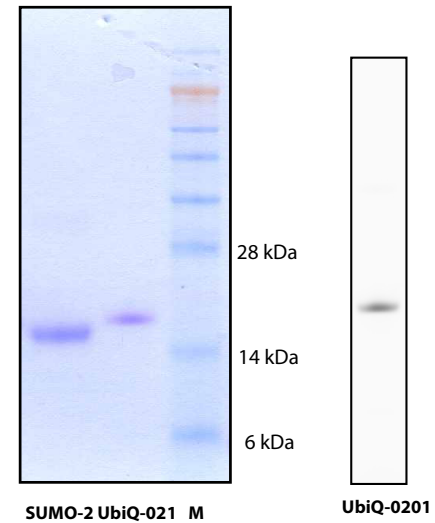
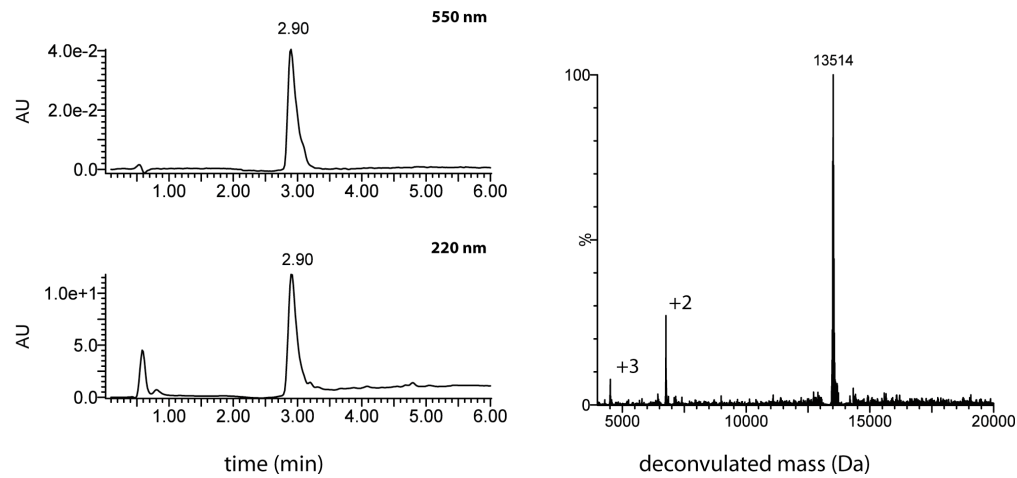
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Amsterdam, The Netherlands

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**LC-MS analysis.** Mobile phase A = 1% CH<sub>3</sub>CN, 0.1% formic acid in water (milliQ) and B = 1% water (milliQ) and 0.1% formic acid in CH<sub>3</sub>CN. Phenomenex Kinetex C18, (2.1×50 mm), 2.6 μM; flow rate = 0.5 mL/min, runtime = 6 min, column T = 40°C. Gradient: 5% ⇒ 95% B over 3½ min.

**SDS-PAGE analysis.** 12% SDS-PAGE gel. Marker= SeeBlue® Plus2 (Invitrogen). Left: coomassie stain, right: Fluorescence Scan (Perkin Elmer ProXPRESS 2D, exc 560 emi 590 nM)