

## **Ub-Ub(1-14)-FP K6 linked** (*human sequence, synthetic*)

UbiQ code : UbiQ-043  
Batch # : B01042016-001  
Amount : 1.2 uL of a 2 mM DMSO stock = 25 ug  
Purity : ≥95% by RP-HPLC  
Mol. Weight : 10.5 kDa  
Storage : upon arrival store at -80°C. Protect from light and avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

## Productsheet

**Background.** Class II fluorescence polarization HTS reagent<sup>1-3</sup> based on peptide sequence 1–14 of ubiquitin.<sup>4</sup> The peptide is modified on the *N*-terminus with a 5-carboxytetramethylrhodamine and conjugated at Lys6 to Ub via a native isopeptide bond. See references 4–6 for full experimental and analytical details.

### Sequence

**(5-TAMRA)-MQIFVK(Ub)TLTGKTIT**

**Ub**= MQIFVKTLTGKTITLEVEPSDTIENVKAKIQDKEGIPPDQQLIFAGKQLEDGRTLSDYNIQKESTLHLVLRGG

### Important: sample preparation

- dilute DMSO stock in milliQ - **please add DMSO to milliQ** - to a 100 µM stock; this can be aliquoted and stored.
- for assays this 100 µM stock can be diluted for example 1000× in buffer affording a final assay solution of 100 nM. The DMSO concentration during the assay is now 0.01 vol%.
- the concentration of **UbiQ-043** can be verified by comparing the fluorescence intensity with that of a known concentration of 5-TAMRA.

## General experimental procedures for fluorescence polarization assays

FP assays were performed on a PerkinElmer Wallac EnVision 2010 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 (1):

$$\text{Polarization (mP)} = \frac{S-(G \cdot P)}{S+(G \cdot P)} \cdot 1000 \quad (1)$$

The confocal optics were adjusted with the average P and S values for TAMRA-Lys-Gly and the grating factor (G) was determined using a polarization value (L) for TAMRA of 50 mP using the following formula (2):

$$G = \frac{\text{average S}}{\text{average P}} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{L}{1000}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{L}{1000}\right)} \quad (2)$$

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 formula (3):

$$S_t = S_0 - S_0 \times \left[ \frac{P_t - P_{\min}}{P_{\max} - P_{\min}} \right] \quad (3)$$

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. The  $v_i$  values are used to determine the Michaelis-Menten constants ( $K_m$ ,  $V_{\max}$  and  $k_{\text{cat}}$ ) by fitting the data according to formula (4) (where  $k_{\text{cat}} = V_{\max}/[E]$ ). All experimental data was processed using Ms Excel and Prism 4.03 (GraphPad Software, Inc.).

$$v_i = \frac{V_{\max} \times S_0}{K_m + S_0} \quad (4)$$

**Literature.** (1) Tirat et al. *Analyt. Biochem.* **2005**, *343*, 244. (2) Huang et al. *Methods in Molecular Biology* **2009**, *565*, 127. (3) Levine et al. *Analyt. Biochem.* **1997**, *247*, 83. (4) Faesen et al. *Chem. Biol.* **2011**, *18*, 1550. (5) Geurink et al. *ChemBiochem*, **2012**, *13*, 293. (6) Bingol et al. *Nature* **2014**, *510*, 370.