



p53 / DNA Damage Assay for High Content Screening

For 5 x 96-well plates

Cat. No. HCS223

**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY
Not for use in diagnostic procedures.**

Introduction

(i) High Content Screening and drug discovery

High Content Screening (HCS) technology represents a major step towards improving the drug discovery and development process [1]. HCS enables the evaluation of multiple biochemical and morphological parameters in cellular systems and facilitates characterization of the subcellular distribution of fluorescent signals with labeled reagents. By combining automated imaging of cells with validated detection reagents and powerful image analysis algorithms, scientists can now acquire deeper knowledge of multiple pathways at the single-cell level, usually in a single assay, at an early stage in the development of new drugs [2]. HCS platforms such as the IN Cell Analyzer (GE Healthcare), ArrayScan (ThermoFisher Scientific), or Opera (Perkin Elmer), can be used to deliver detailed profiles of cellular responses [3].

(ii) p53 and its significance in cell biology and drug discovery

Since its discovery in 1979, the tumor suppressor protein p53 has maintained a prominent role in cancer research and drug discovery. p53, often termed 'guardian of the genome', integrates diverse physiological signals in mammalian cells and is central to many anti-cancer mechanisms, regulating expression of genes involved in growth arrest, apoptosis, cellular senescence and repair of DNA damage [4]. p53 lies at the hub of complex signaling networks that can integrate a multitude of stress signals. In normal cells p53 is present at low levels, inactive and bound to the protein MDM2 which prevents its action and promotes its degradation. When the cell is confronted with stressors, including, but not limited to, DNA damaging agents (e.g. UV radiation, certain drugs), oxidative stress, mitogenic signals, metabolic alteration and activated oncogenes, p53 accumulates in the nucleus, where it becomes activated. Upon activation, p53 can act as a potent transcriptional activator or repressor, translocate to the mitochondria to induce apoptosis, or localize directly to sites of DNA damage and promote repair [4].

p53 is an attractive therapeutic target in oncology because its tumor-suppressor activity can be stimulated to eradicate tumor cells [5]. In anti-cancer drug discovery, much effort has been placed on identifying cellular proteins that modulate p53 function [6]. The p53 inhibitory pathways involved in ubiquitination or nuclear export have been targeted for drug-development that could form the basis for novel anti-cancer drug treatments [6].

Deciphering the effects of compounds on complex molecular events within cells is becoming an increasingly important component of drug discovery, and High Content Screening is an ideal tool to perform these types of studies [7]. In anticancer drug discovery, the multiple cellular events regulated by the p53 tumor suppressor protein present an invaluable set of potential HCS targets [2, 7]. As an example of this, it has been demonstrated that a combinatorial cell biological approach coupling RNAi methodology with HCS technology has helped define the role of p53 activation in the cellular response to anticancer drugs [7].

Application

Millipore's HCS223 assay provides a complete solution for identifying and quantifying p53 expression in cellular imaging studies. The reagents in the kit have been specifically optimized for HCS applications. The assay is designed to enable visualization and quantitative detection of p53, allowing the characterization of compounds that may induce or inhibit cellular injury such as DNA damage. The nuclear dye (Hoechst 33342) may be used for measurements of cell number, DNA content and nuclear size. Additionally, the assay can be multiplexed with other probes, e.g., for upstream and downstream targets interacting with p53, apoptotic pathway studies, oncology drug efficacy trials or in vitro toxicology applications.

The assay is immunofluorescence-based, and utilizes a high quality sheep polyclonal antibody which identifies p53 in human, mouse and rat cells. Alternate species cross-reactivity must be confirmed by the end user. The superior Millipore reagents provided with this kit enable the user to reproducibly generate images with a high signal-to-background ratio, greatly facilitating HCS. In addition, working solutions of the primary and secondary antibodies are stable for at least 24 hours at room temperature (Figure 3), a great benefit for large-scale screening applications. The straightforward sample preparation and processing protocol takes less than 2.5 hrs after fixation.

Reagents are provided for 5 x 96-well microplates – i.e., sufficient to perform 480 separate experiments. The kit includes a primary antibody for p53, a Cy3-conjugated secondary antibody, Hoechst HCS Nuclear Stain, HCS Fixation Solution, HCS Immunofluorescence Buffer, HCS Wash Buffer, and Plate Sealers. Two DNA Damage control compounds, the chemotherapeutic drugs camptothecin and etoposide, along with DMSO for Compound Serial Dilution and Compound Dilution Buffer, are also included in the kit, sufficient for duplicate 12-point dose response samples per plate (see Assay Instructions). Camptothecin, a DNA topoisomerase I inhibitor, and etoposide, a DNA topoisomerase II inhibitor, have both been shown to interfere with DNA replication/synthesis, introducing irreversible double-strand DNA breaks [8, 9].

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Kit Components

1. Sheep Anti-p53 HCS Primary Antibody, 100X: - (Part No. CS201684) 1 vial containing 300 µL.
2. HCS Secondary Antibody (donkey anti-sheep IgG, Cy3 conjugate), 200X: - (Part No. CS201683) 1 vial containing 150 µL.
3. Hoechst HCS Nuclear Stain, 200X: - (Part No. CS200438) 1 vial containing 150 µL.
4. HCS Fixation Solution with Phenol Red, 2X: - (Part No. CS200434) 1 bottle containing 100 mL.
5. HCS Immunofluorescence Buffer, 1X: - (Part No. CS200435) 1 bottle containing 1000 mL.
6. HCS Wash Buffer, 1X: - (Part No. 2007643) 1 bottle containing 500 mL.
7. Camptothecin (Control Compound), 250X: - (Part No. CS201666) 1 vial containing 100 µL.
8. Etoposide (Control Compound), 250X: - (Part No. CS200439) 1 vial containing 100 µL.
9. DMSO for Compound Serial Dilution: - (Part No. CS200441) 1 bottle containing 10 mL.
10. Compound Dilution Buffer: - (Part No. CS200442) 1 bottle containing 25 mL.
11. Plate Sealers: - (Part No. CS200443) 10 each.

Materials Not Supplied

1. Sterile, tissue culture-treated black/clear bottom microplates suitable for High-Content Imaging.
2. Cell-type for assay, e.g., HeLa (human cervical adenocarcinoma, ATCC #CCL-2), A549 (human lung carcinoma, ATCC #CCL-185) or HepG2 (human hepatocellular carcinoma, ATCC #HB-8065).
3. Tissue culture instruments/supplies (including 37°C incubator, growth media, flasks/plates, detachment buffer, etc.) for cell type of interest.
4. HCS imaging/analysis system, e.g., GE Healthcare IN Cell Analyzer 1000 with Investigator software. System must be equipped with beam-splitters and filters capable of reading emission spectra in the blue and red ranges. Detailed image acquisition and analysis guidelines are provided in Table 2.

Precautions

1. This product contains hazardous materials. Refer to MSDS for further information.

Component	Hazardous Constituent	Warnings (See MSDS)
HCS Fixation Solution	Formaldehyde	Toxic, carcinogen, combustible, readily absorbed through skin
Hoechst HCS Nuclear Stain	Hoechst 33342	Harmful, potential mutagen
Camptothecin	Camptothecin	Toxic
Etoposide	Etoposide	Toxic
DMSO	Dimethyl sulfoxide	Combustible, readily absorbed through skin

2. For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Storage

When stored under the conditions indicated on the labels, the kit components are stable up to the expiration date. HCS Fixation Solution, HCS Immunofluorescence Buffer, HCS Wash Buffer, DMSO, Compound Dilution Buffer, and Plate Sealers should be stored at 2-8°C. HCS Primary Antibody, HCS Secondary Antibody, Hoechst HCS Nuclear Stain, Camptothecin and Etoposide should be stored at -20°C, avoiding repeated freeze/thaw cycles. (Note: If kit is expected to be used for multiple experiments, rather than a single use, thaw antibodies, nuclear stain and control compounds and dispense into appropriately sized aliquots. Store aliquots at -20°C.)

Discard any remaining reagents after the expiration date.

Assay Instructions

Note: The HCS223 assay protocol has been optimized for HeLa human cervical carcinoma (ATCC #CCL-2), A549 human lung carcinoma (ATCC #CCL-185) and HepG2 human hepatocellular carcinoma (ATCC #HB-8065) cells. However, this kit is suitable for proliferation/cell cycle HCS analysis of a variety of human cell types. Alternate species reactivity must be confirmed by the end user.

Cell Preparation:

1. Prior to cell seeding for assay, culture HeLa, A549 or HepG2 cells in growth media until ~70-80% confluent.
2. Detach cells from culture flasks/plates via method appropriate for cell type of interest. If necessary, coat assay plate wells with extracellular matrix protein (e.g., collagen I for HepG2) to enhance cell adhesion. Adjust cell density to $5-7 \times 10^4$ cells/mL (HeLa/A549) or $1-2 \times 10^5$ cells/mL (HepG2) in growth media. Add 90 μ L of this cell suspension to each well (for a 96-well plate, this is approximately equivalent to 15,000-21,000 HeLa or A549 cells/cm² of well surface, or 30,000-60,000 HepG2 cells/cm²). After adding cells to plate, allow plate to sit on a level surface at room temperature for 15-30 min, which allows for even cell distribution. Following this period, incubate cells in growth media (37°C/5% CO₂) for ~24-48 hours.
3. Cell treatments (control compounds, test compounds, etc.) can be introduced at any point during this culture period, as appropriate for time-course of treatment of interest. Camptothecin and Etoposide are provided as DNA Damage control compounds. Sufficient reagents are provided for duplicate 12-point dose response curves (including one DMSO-control set within the dose response) for all five 96-well plates. The compounds are provided at 250X concentration (assuming maximum treatments of 10 μ M and 100 μ M for camptothecin and etoposide, respectively). Recommended treatment preparation involves half-log (1: $\sqrt{10}$) serial dilution of the 250X compound in DMSO, followed by dilution in Compound Dilution Buffer to 10X. 10 μ L of each treatment may then be added to the 90 μ L of culture media already present in each well, for a final 1X concentration (0.4% DMSO). Sample data is provided for 30min, 1hr or 24hrs of compound treatment at 37°C p rior to fixation.

Cell Fixation and Immunofluorescent Staining:

Note: Staining time is ~2.5 hours post-fixation. Do not allow wells to dry out between staining steps. Aspiration and dispensation of reagents should be conducted at low flow rates to diminish any cell loss due to fluid shear. All recommended 'per well' volumes refer to a single well of a 96-well microplate. All recommended 'per 96-well plate' volumes include 25% excess for liquid handling volume loss. All staining steps are performed at room temperature (RT). All buffers and antibody solutions are stable for at least 24 hours at RT (see Figure 3).

4. At end of culture period, pre-warm HCS Fixation Solution (2X) to room temperature (RT) or 37°C if desired (12 mL/96-well plate). In a chemical fume hood, add 100 μ L/well directly to culture media and allow to fix for 30 min at RT. Remove fixative/toxin-containing media and dispose of in compliance with regulations for hazardous waste (see MSDS). If proceeding immediately to staining, rinse each well twice with 200 μ L of HCS Immunofluorescence Buffer. Alternatively, if plates are to be stained at a later time, rinse twice with 200 μ L of Wash Buffer, then leave second rinse volume in wells and store plates tightly sealed at 4°C until staining.
5. If fixed samples have been stored at 4°C prior to staining, rinse twice with 200 μ L HCS Immunofluorescence Buffer before proceeding with staining protocol.
6. Prepare working solution of Sheep Anti-p53 HCS Primary Antibody (6 mL/96-well plate) as follows: Add 60 μ L of thawed primary antibody to 5.94 mL of HCS Immunofluorescence Buffer (see Table 1). Mix well. Remove previous Immunofluorescence Buffer rinse. Add 50 μ L of primary antibody solution to each well and incubate for 1 hour at RT.
7. Remove primary antibody solution. Rinse three times with 200 μ L HCS Immunofluorescence Buffer.
8. Prepare working solution of HCS Secondary Antibody/Hoechst HCS Nuclear Stain (6 mL/96-well plate) as follows: Add 30 μ L of thawed secondary antibody and 30 μ L of thawed Hoechst HCS Nuclear Stain to 5.94 mL of HCS Immunofluorescence Buffer (see Table 1). Mix well, protecting solution from light. Remove previous HCS Immunofluorescence Buffer rinse. Add 50 μ L of HCS Secondary Antibody/Hoechst HCS Nuclear Stain solution and incubate for 1 hour at RT, protected from light.

9. Remove HCS Secondary Antibody/Hoechst HCS Nuclear Stain solution. Rinse twice with 200 μ L HCS Immunofluorescence Buffer.
10. Remove previous HCS Immunofluorescence Buffer rinse. Rinse twice with 200 μ L of HCS Wash Buffer, leaving second rinse volume in wells.
11. Seal plate and image immediately, or store plate at 4°C protected from light until ready for imaging.

HCS223 Detection Reagent Specifications			
<i>Primary Antibody working solution</i>			
Reagent	Required dilution of initial reagent	Vol. required for 1 well (50 μL)	Vol. required for 1 plate (6 mL) (includes ~25% excess)
Sheep Anti-p53 HCS Primary Antibody	1:100	0.5 μ L	60 μ L
HCS Immunofluorescence Buffer	None	49.5 μ L	5.94 mL (5940 μ L)
<i>Secondary Antibody/Hoechst HCS Nuclear Stain working solution</i>			
Reagent	Required dilution of initial reagent	Vol. required for 1 well (50 μL)	Vol. required for 1 plate (6 mL) (includes ~25% excess)
HCS Secondary Antibody	1:200	0.25 μ L	30 μ L
Hoechst HCS Nuclear Stain	1:200	0.25 μ L	30 μ L
HCS Immunofluorescence Buffer	None	49.5 μ L	5.94 mL (5940 μ L)

Table 1. Detection Reagent Specifications – HCS223 Sheep Anti-p53 Assay

Image acquisition and analysis

HCS223 Image Acquisition Guidelines			
Detection Reagent	Objective Lens	Excitation Filter Range [peak/bandwidth (nm)]	Emission Filter Range [peak/bandwidth (nm)]
Hoechst HCS Nuclear Stain	10X	360/40	460/40 (or 535/50 if necessary)
HCS Secondary Antibody, Cy3-donkey anti-sheep IgG	10X	535/50	600/50

HCS223 Image Analysis Guidelines			
Cell Parameter	Detection	Segmentation/ Measurement	Rationale
Cell Number	Hoechst HCS Nuclear Stain	Nuclear region (460 nm emission channel). Count number of nuclei. DNA content (nuclear intensity) or nuclear area analyses are also possible.	Use cell number, nuclear characteristics to determine cell loss, toxicity phenotypes, etc.
p53 Expression	HCS Secondary Antibody, Cy3-conjugated	Nuclear region (600 nm emission channel). Measure Cy3 signal co-localizing with nuclear segmentation. Determine parameters such as average nuclear signal intensity, etc.	p53 expression may be modulated as a result of DNA damage, toxic stresses, etc.

Table 2. Image Acquisition and Analysis Guidelines – HCS223 Sheep Anti-p53 Assay

Sample Results

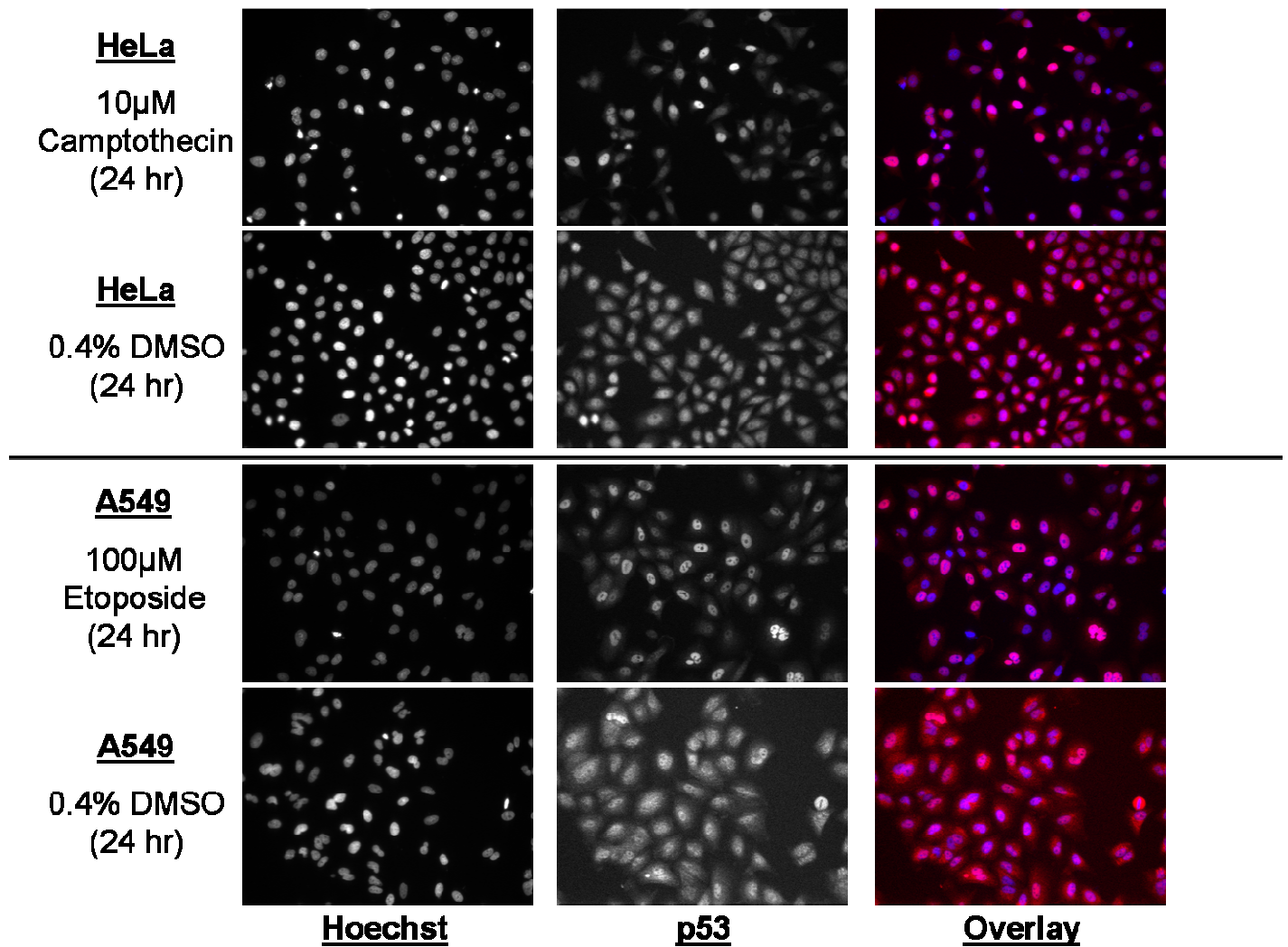


Figure 1. Immunofluorescence of untreated and toxin-stressed HeLa and A549 cells.

A549 or HeLa cells were plated at 18,000 cells/cm² on 96-well plates in growth media and cultured for 24 hours. Cells were subsequently treated for 24 hours with camptothecin, etoposide or 0.4% DMSO (negative control). Cell handling, fixation and immunostaining were performed as according to HCS223 assay protocols. Cells were imaged on the GE IN Cell Analyzer 1000 (3.3) at 20X objective magnification. *Left and center panels:* Monochromatic images of Hoechst HCS nuclear stain and p53 fluorescence. Note the increase in nuclear p53 expression following treatment, compared to DMSO control. *Right panel:* Fused images of Hoechst HCS nuclear stain (blue) and p53 fluorescence (red). Low p53 signal intensity in DMSO samples contributes to “haziness” in monochromatic and overlaid images.

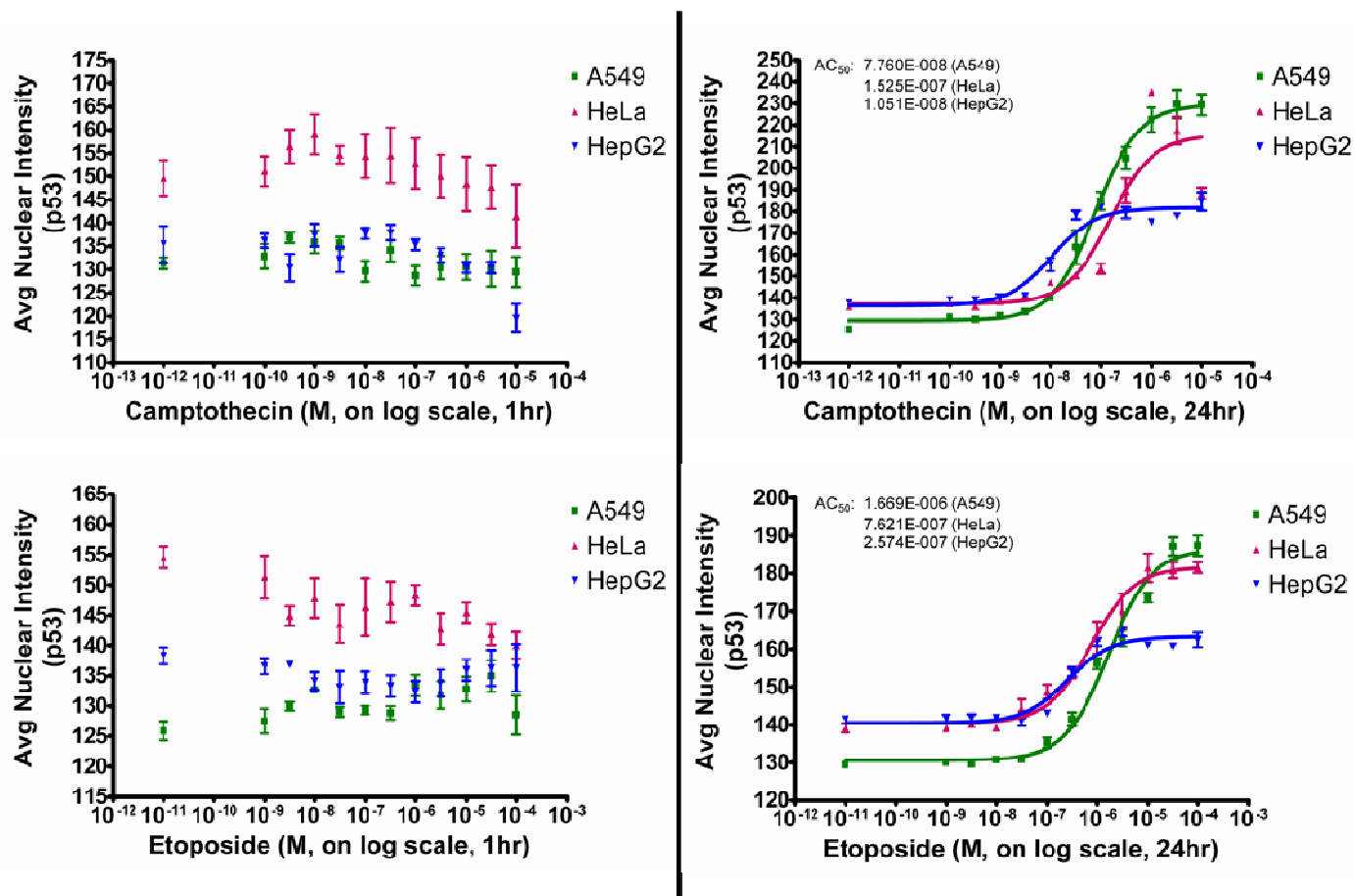


Figure 2. p53 dose responses of A549, HeLa and HepG2 cells to toxic stresses.

A549 or HeLa cells were plated at 18,000 cells/cm² (37,000 cells/cm² for HepG2) on 96-well plates in growth media and cultured for 24 hours. Cells were subsequently treated for an additional 1 hour (*left panel*) or 24 hours (*right panel*) with serial dilutions of either camptothecin (max. concentration = 10 μM) or etoposide (max. concentration = 100 μM). Cell handling, fixation and immunostaining were performed as according to HCS223 assay protocols. Cells were imaged on the GE IN Cell Analyzer 1000 (3.3) at 10X (5 fields/well) and analyzed (nuclear/cytoplasmic segmentation) using the GE IN Cell Analyzer 1000 Workstation (3.4) Multi Target Analysis algorithm. Data presented are mean ± SEM, $n = 4$. Note the minimal p53 response after just 1 hour of toxin treatment, compared to the 24 hour time point.

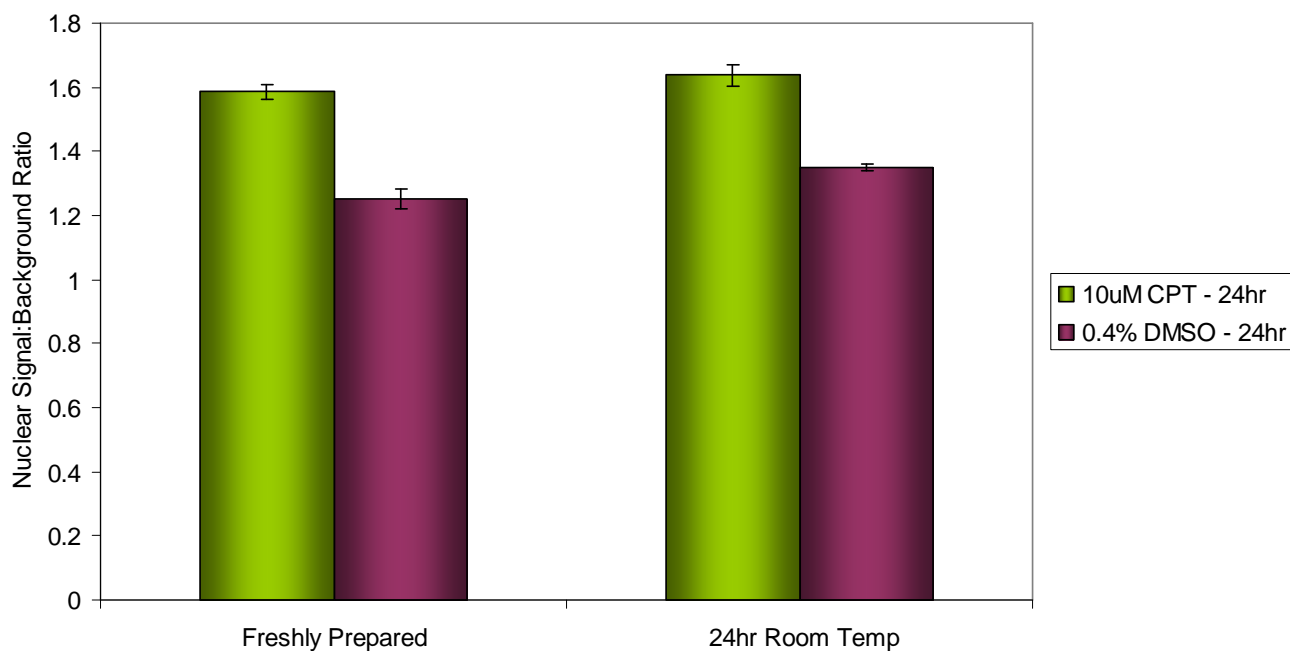


Figure 3. HCS223 Sheep Anti-p53 Assay reagent stability

HeLa cells were seeded at 18,000 cells/cm² on 96-well plates in growth media and cultured for 24 hours, followed by 24 hour treatment with 10µM camptothecin (CPT) or 0.4% DMSO (negative control). Samples were fixed and stained under kit conditions, using either fresh buffers and antibody/Hoechst solutions, or buffers and antibody/Hoechst solutions that had been allowed to sit at room temperature (protected from light) for 24 hours prior to staining. Cells were imaged on the GE IN Cell Analyzer 1000 (3.3) at 10X magnification (10 fields/well) and analyzed (nuclear/cytoplasmic segmentation) using the GE IN Cell Analyzer 1000 Workstation (3.4) Multi Target Analysis algorithm. Nuclear signal:background ratios (*i.e.*, Cy3 nuclear:cytoplasmic intensity ratios) were measured to observe p53 expression differences between camptothecin and DMSO-treated cells. Data presented are mean ± SD; *n* = 3. No significant decreases in signal quality were observed between freshly prepared and 24 hour samples.

Troubleshooting

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Potential Explanations/Solutions</u>
Weak Cy3/Hoechst signal	<p>Improper storage or preparation of Primary/Secondary antibody or Nuclear Stain – retry stain with fresh antibody/dye solution.</p> <p>Inadequate primary/secondary antibody or Nuclear Stain concentrations for cell type – titrate dilutions to optimize signal.</p> <p>Signal may diminish in extremely dense cultures – decrease cell seeding concentration or increase primary/secondary antibody or Hoechst concentration.</p> <p>Optimize exposure times and/or fluorescence filters appropriate to fluorophore.</p>
Excessive background	<p>Improper reagent storage or preparation – retry with fresh reagent (antibodies/dyes and/or buffers). Contaminated buffers/solutions may require 0.2µm filter sterilization.</p> <p>Samples may have dried during staining – retry stain on fresh samples.</p> <p>Excessive primary or secondary antibody concentrations for cell type – titrate dilutions to optimize signal.</p> <p>Check for autofluorescence of microplate.</p>
Excessive Cy3/ Hoechst signal	<p>Improper preparation of antibody/dye – retry stain with fresh antibody/dye solutions.</p> <p>Inappropriate antibody/dye concentrations for cell type – titrate dilutions to optimize signal.</p> <p>Optimize exposure times and/or fluorescence filters appropriate to fluorophore.</p>
Cell loss	<p>Optimize liquid aspiration/dispensation rate to reduce shear.</p> <p>Consider protein-coating to improve cell adhesion to microplate.</p> <p>Optimize cell seeding concentrations for better cell adhesion.</p> <p>Cell loss due to toxic treatments may hinder statistically relevant analysis; alter toxin dosages/treatment times to reduce cell loss levels.</p>
Poor nuclear segmentation during analysis	<p>Effective segmentation parameters can be HCS system/software-dependent. Consider decreasing cell seeding concentrations for difficulty in analysis of dense cultures (separation of multiple nuclei).</p>
No dose response observed/partial response curve	<p>Efficacy of control compounds may vary with cell type, cell species, or quality of reagent storage. Use fresh compound, choose alternate maximum/minimum treatment concentrations, or select more appropriate control compounds for cell type of interest.</p> <p>Perform time-course experiments to determine kinetics of compound effects for cell type of interest. Shorter/longer treatment durations may be required.</p>

References

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