

Transcreener FP- 5 uL enzyme reaction

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Between 5X and 10x <u>less</u> enzyme with Transcreener compared to ADP-GLO!

Assay	EC ₈₀	S/B ₁₀
TS FP, 10µl	8 fmol	
TS FP, 5µl	5 fmol	
ADP-Glo, 5µl	50 fmol	15 fmol



- Enzyme Cost large screens use milligrams to grams of enzyme.
 - Less enzyme = Big Savings
- Accuracy inhibitor accuracy can only occur when using low amounts of enzyme. 2X-3X more enzyme than IC₅₀
- Use lower amounts of substrate

Direct Detection of Nucleotides Decreases the Potential for Interference





Transcreener[®] assays rely on direct detection of ADP. Binding of tracer to antibody causes a change in fluorescence. There are just two components, and no intermediate steps. All other ADP assays use indirect detection and are more complex. In a series of enzymatic steps, UDP is converted to a detectable product. Each step is subject to inhibition by library compounds.



21 Day Reagent Stability

24 Hour Signal Stability









- Run end point or continuous mode
- Allows for easier assay development
- Experimental flexibility
- Residence time determination

Features of Transcreener ADP² Assays



Feature	Transcreener ADP ² Assay	ADP-Glo ¹
Reagent Additions	1	2
Sensitivity	1 nM¹	20 nM
Kinetic Mode	yes	no
Assay Method	Immunodetection of ADP	Coupled Enzyme Assay (3 enzymes)
Reagent Stability	>3 weeks at RT (FP)	24 hours at RT
Signal Stability	>24 hours at RT	5 hours @ RT
Detection Temperature	Flexible	Signal is temperature dependent
Detection Modes	TR-FRET, FI, FP	Luminescence

Comparison of ADP Detection Assays. Information for ¹ADP Glo assays are from the user manuals found on the Promega website. Information for Transcreener ADP² Assays are from the Technical Manual and from Kleman-Leyer, et al (2009) Assay and Drug Dev Tech 7: 56-67.