



SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic)



Description

The BLM Helicase Activity Assay Kit is a fluorogenic assay designed for screening and profiling of BLM (Bloom syndrome protein) antagonists/inhibitors by monitoring their inhibitory effects on BLM-catalyzed DNA unwinding. The BLM Helicase Activity Assay Kit comes in a convenient 96-well format, with enough purified recombinant BLM (amino acids 630-1300), ATP, DNA substrate, assay buffer, and additives for 100 reactions.

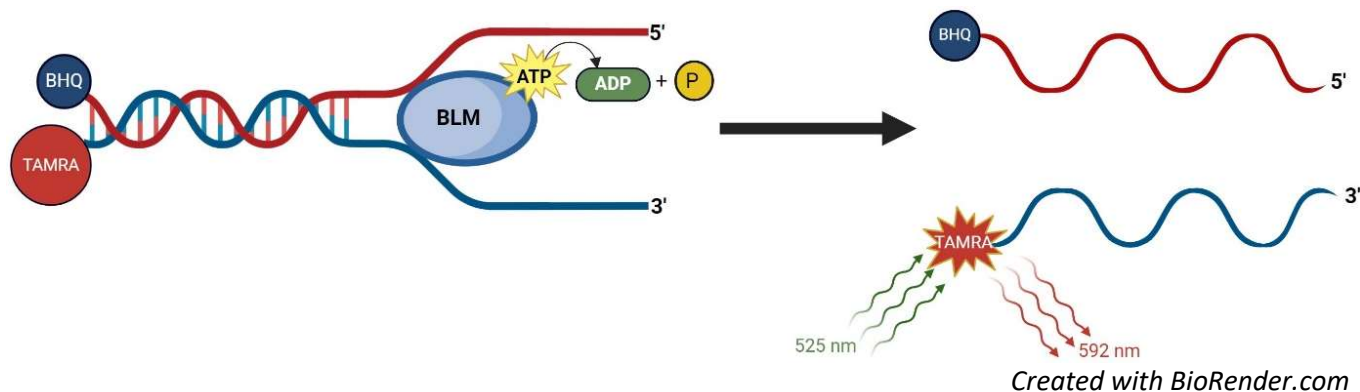


Figure 1: Illustration of the assay principle.

BLM is incubated with the fluorescent DNA substrate in the presence of ATP. The DNA substrate is conjugated on one strand with the TAMRA (tetramethylrhodamine) fluorophore, and on the other strand with BHQ (Black Hole Quencher) which effectively quenches TAMRA fluorescence due to their proximity within the DNA double strand. BLM unwinding of the DNA probe separates the two strands, releasing TAMRA fluorescence. BLM activity, therefore, results in a proportional increase in fluorescence.

Background

The BLM helicase, also known as Bloom syndrome protein, is a key enzyme involved in DNA replication and repair (DDR). The BLM helicase is a member of the RecQ family of helicases, which are evolutionarily conserved and found in many organisms, including bacteria, yeast, and humans. It catalyzes the unwinding of duplex DNA with 3' to 5' directionality, driven by the energy generated from ATP hydrolysis. BLM plays a crucial role in maintaining genomic stability by unwinding DNA structures during processes such as DNA replication, recombination, and repair. Mutations in the BLM gene can lead to Bloom syndrome, a rare genetic disorder characterized by growth deficiency, sun-sensitive skin lesions, and an increased risk of cancer. High expression of BLM is found in glioblastoma, and it was found that inhibition of its activity leads to increased susceptibility to treatment with drugs targeting other proteins involved in DDR, such as PARP1 (poly-ADP ribosylation protein 1). The use of BLM inhibitors as part of a combinatory therapeutic approach may open new avenues of treatment in cancer therapy.

Applications

- Screen or titrate small molecule inhibitors or antagonists that affect helicase activity of BLM in high throughput screening (HTS) applications.
- Counter-screen for compounds that affect the exonuclease activity of BLM.

Supplied Materials

Catalog #	Name	Amount	Storage
102130	BLM, GST-Tag*	10 µg	-80°C
	4x BLM Buffer	4 ml	-20°C
	DNA Substrate	20 µl	-80°C
	200 mM ATP	50 µl	-20°C
	0.5 M DTT	200 ml	-20°C
79685	Black, low binding plate	1	Room Temp
	Plate cover	1	Room Temp

*The concentration of the protein is lot-specific and will be indicated on the tube.

Materials or Instruments Required but Not Supplied

Fluorescent microplate reader capable of reading $\lambda_{ex}/\lambda_{em}=525\text{ nm}/592\text{ nm}$.

Storage Conditions

This assay kit will perform optimally for up to **6 months** from date of receipt when the materials are stored as directed. Avoid multiple freeze/ thaw cycles!

Safety

This product is for research purposes only and not for human or therapeutic use. This product should be considered hazardous and is harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, eyes, clothing, and if swallowed. If contact occurs, wash thoroughly.

Contraindications

- The final concentration of DMSO in the reaction should not exceed 1%.
- Fluorescent compounds that have $\lambda_{ex}=525\text{ nm}$ and detection at $\lambda_{em}=592\text{ nm}$ can interfere with the readouts.

Assay Protocol

- All samples and controls should be performed in duplicate.
 - The assay should include “Negative Control”, “Positive Control” and “Test Inhibitor” conditions.
 - We recommend using ML216 as an internal control for the assay. If not running a dose response curve for the control inhibitor, run at 0.1X, 1X and 10X the IC_{50} value shown in the validation data below.
 - We recommend maintaining the diluted protein on ice during use.
 - For detailed information on protein handling please refer to [Protein FAQs \(bpsbioscience.com\)](https://bpsbioscience.com/protein-faqs/).
 - For instructions on how to prepare reagent dilutions please refer to [Serial Dilution Protocol \(bpsbioscience.com\)](https://bpsbioscience.com/serial-dilution-protocol/).
1. Prepare **4x Complete BLM Buffer** by adding 40 µl of 0.5 M DTT to 4 ml of 4x BLM Buffer and mix well.
 2. Dilute 1 ml of **4x Complete BLM Buffer** 4-fold with distilled water. Mix well. This makes 1x Complete BLM Buffer.
 3. Thaw **BLM** on ice. Briefly spin the tube containing the protein to recover the full content of the tube.

4. Dilute **BLM** to 2.0 ng/μl with **1x Complete BLM Buffer** (40 μl/well).
5. Add 40 μl of diluted BLM to the “Positive Control” and “Test Inhibitor” wells.
6. Add 40 μl of 1x Complete BLM Buffer to the “Negative Control” wells.
7. Prepare the Test Inhibitor (5 μl per well): for a titration, prepare serial dilutions at concentrations 10-fold higher than the desired final concentrations. The final volume of the reaction is 50 μl.

7.1 If the Test Inhibitor is water-soluble, prepare a serial dilution in **1x Complete BLM Buffer** at concentrations 10-fold higher than the final desired concentrations.

For the positive and negative controls, use 1x Complete BLM Buffer as Diluent Solution.

Or

7.2 If the Test inhibitor is soluble in DMSO, prepare the test inhibitor in 100% DMSO at 100-fold the highest desired concentration. Then dilute it 10-fold in 1x Complete BLM Buffer to prepare the highest concentration of the 10-fold intermediate solution. The concentration of DMSO is now 10%.

Prepare serial dilutions of the Test Inhibitor at concentrations 10-fold higher than the desired final concentrations using 10% DMSO in 1x Complete BLM Buffer, to keep the concentration of DMSO constant.

For positive and negative controls, prepare 10% DMSO in 1x Complete BLM Buffer (vol/vol) so that all wells contain the same amount of DMSO (Diluent Solution).

Note: The final concentration of DMSO in the assay should not exceed 1%.

8. Add 5 μl of Test Inhibitor dilutions to the “Test Inhibitor” wells.
9. Add 5 μl of Diluent Solution to the “Negative Control” and “Positive Control” wells.
10. Briefly shake the plate and incubate for 15-20 minutes at Room Temperature (RT).
11. Thaw **200 mM ATP** and keep it on ice.
12. Dilute **ATP** 5-fold with 1x Complete BLM Buffer to a concentration of 40 mM (2.5 μl/well).

Note: Aliquot any unused ATP into single use aliquots (minimum volume of 5 μl/aliquot) and store immediately at -80°C.

13. Thaw **DNA Substrate** on ice. Briefly spin the tube containing the DNA substrate to recover the full content of the tube.
14. Dilute **DNA Substrate** 16.7-fold with 1x Complete BLM Buffer (2.5 μl/well).

Note: Aliquot any unused DNA substrate into single use aliquots (minimum volume of 5 μl/aliquot) and store immediately at -80°C.

15. Prepare a **Master Mix** (5 μl/well): N wells × (2.5 μl of diluted DNA substrate + 2.5 μl of diluted ATP).

16. Initiate the reaction by adding 5 μ l of Master Mix to all the wells.

Component	Negative Control	Positive Control	Test Inhibitor
1x Complete BLM Buffer	40 μ l	-	-
Diluted BLM (2.0 ng/ μ l)	-	40 μ l	40 μ l
Test Inhibitor	-	-	5 μ l
Diluent Solution	5 μ l	5 μ l	-
Incubate 15-20 minutes RT			
Master Mix	5 μ l	5 μ l	5 μ l
Total	50 μl	50 μl	50 μl

17. Briefly shake the plate and immediately place into a fluorescent microplate reader capable of reading $\lambda_{\text{ex}}/\lambda_{\text{em}}=525\text{ nm}/592\text{ nm}$.

18. Read end-point fluorescence at 25 minutes or use kinetic mode with a recommended kinetic interval of 5 minutes.

19. Subtract the "Negative Control" value from all other values.

Example Results

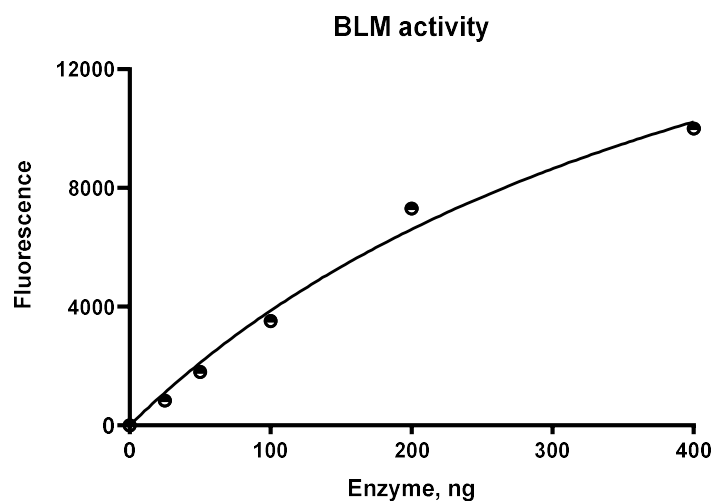


Figure 2: BLM activity.

BLM activity was measured in the presence of increasing amounts of BLM and 2 mM ATP.

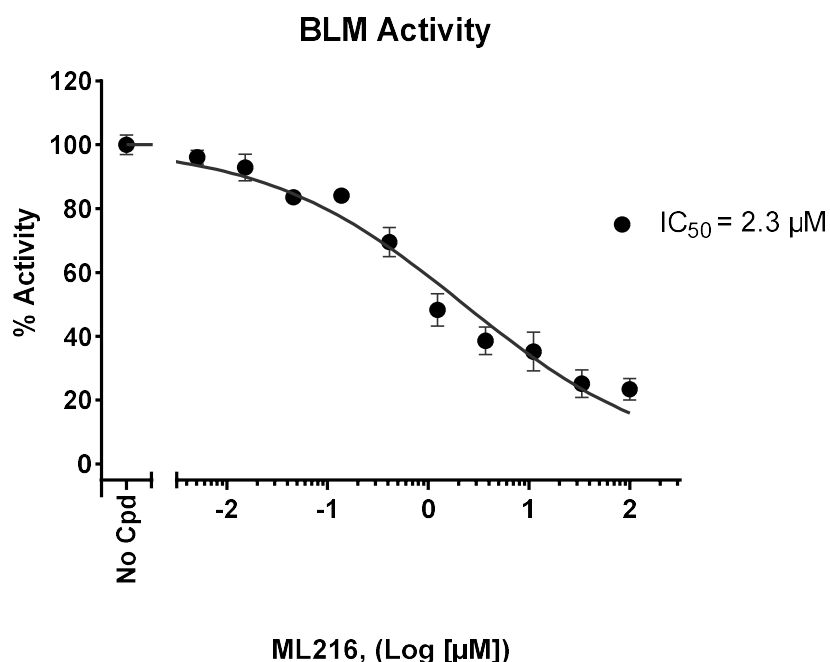


Figure 3: Inhibition of BLM helicase activity by ML216.

Inhibition of BLM was evaluated in the presence of increasing concentrations of the BLM inhibitor ML216 (MedChemExpress #HY-12342). Results are expressed as percent of control activity (measured in the absence of inhibitor and set at 100%).

Data shown is representative. For lot-specific information, please contact BPS Bioscience, Inc. at support@bpsbioscience.com

Troubleshooting Guide

Visit bpsbioscience.com/assay-kits-faq for detailed troubleshooting instructions. For all further questions, please email support@bpsbioscience.com

Reference

Chen, X., *et al.*, 2021. *eLife* 10 :e65339.

Wojnicki K., *et al.*, 2023 *Cell Death Discovery* 9 :157.

Related Products

Products	Catalog #	Size
WRN, GST-Tag Recombinant	101264	100 μg
WRN Helicase Activity Assay Kit	78852	96 reactions
Dicer, FLAG-Tag Recombinant	101532	20 μg/100 μg
Dicer Fluorogenic Assay Kit	78855	384 reactions

Version 041924