



# Live-Cell Kinetic Assays for Monitoring Cell Health and Metabolism

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# Today's Agenda

1

Bioluminescence

2

Basic modes of detection

3

What Defines a Live-Cell Kinetic Assay?

4

What Are the Benefits of Live-Cell Kinetic Assay?

5

What to Consider When Using Live-Cell Kinetic Assays?

6

Which Live-Cell Kinetic Assay Do We Offer?

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6 Which Live-Cell Kinetic Assay Do We Offer?

# Bioluminescence

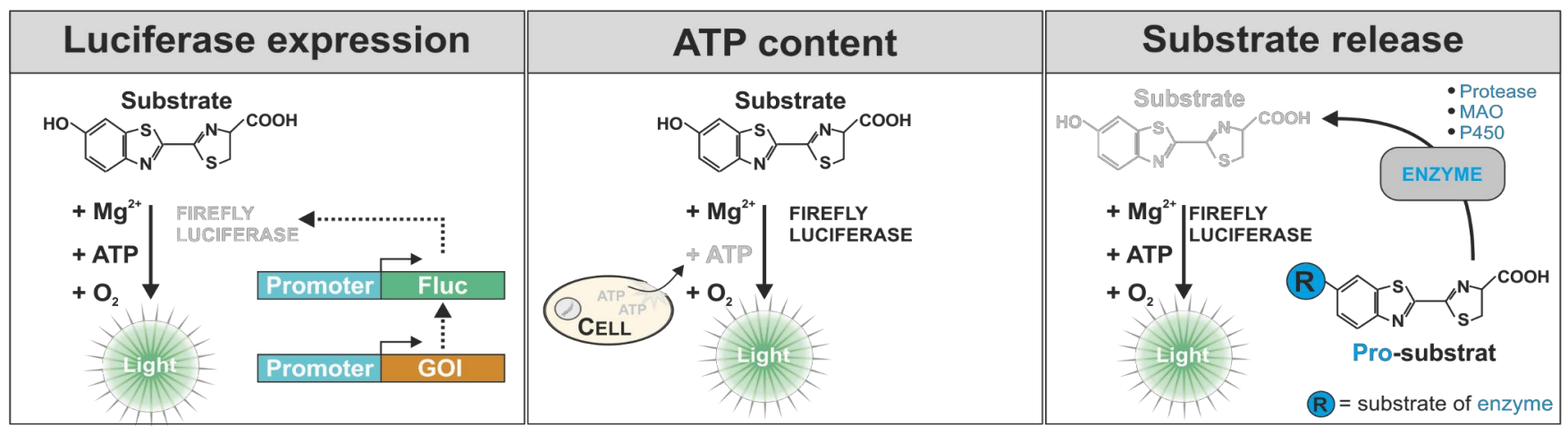
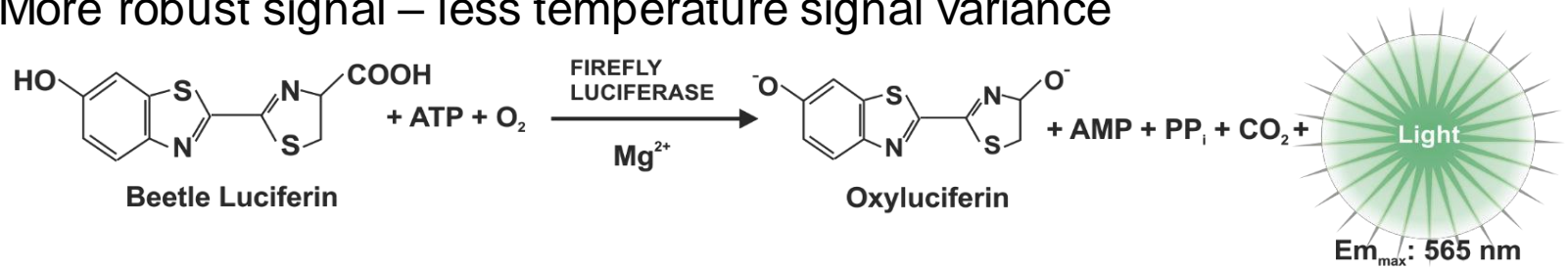
- ✂ Production of light by living organisms
- ✂ Light produced by enzymatic oxidation of a substrate luciferin by an enzyme luciferase
- ✂ Common in marine vertebrates and invertebrates, fungi, bacteria
- ✂ Most used luciferases are – Firefly, Renilla, NanoLuc and Gaussia luciferases



# Firefly Luciferase



- ✂ ATP-dependent luciferase
- ✂ Universal reaction adaptable for various assays
- ✂ Ultra-Glo™ rLuciferase
  - ✂ Higher stability in the presence of detergent and reducing agents
  - ✂ More robust signal – less temperature signal variance

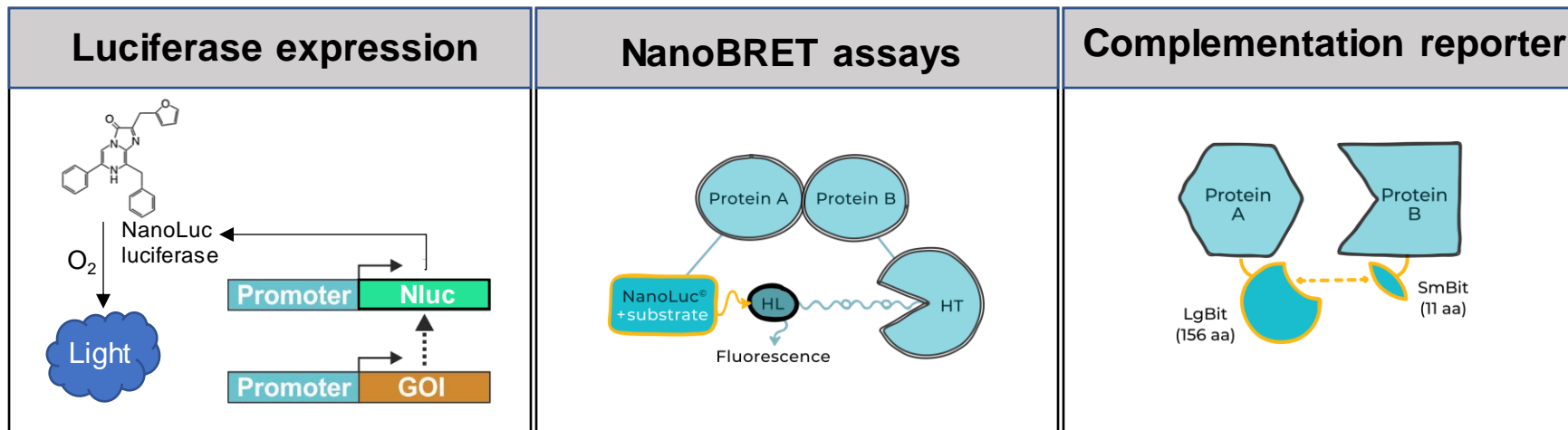
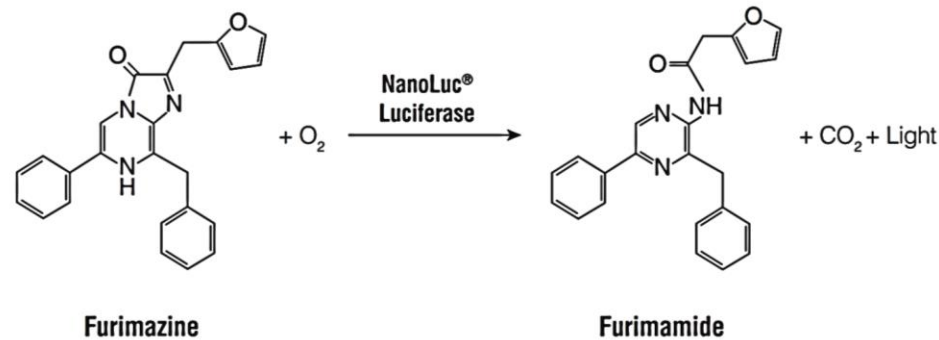


grey = limiting factor



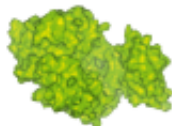
# NanoLuc<sup>®</sup> Luciferase – Novel Experimental Reporter

- ⌘ ATP-independent luciferase from a deep sea shrimp
- ⌘ 100x brighter than Rluc and Fluc, glow-type luminescence
- ⌘ Smallest luciferase – 19,1 kDa

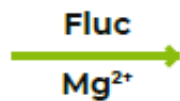


### Firefly (Fluc)

60,6 kDa



Luciferin + ATP + O<sub>2</sub>

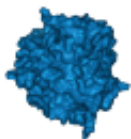


Oxyluciferin  
+ AMP + PP<sub>i</sub> + CO<sub>2</sub>

Em<sub>max</sub> = 565 nm

### Renilla (Rluc)

36,0 kDa



Coelenterazine + O<sub>2</sub>

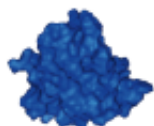


Coelenteramide  
+ CO<sub>2</sub>

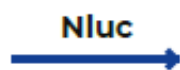
Em<sub>max</sub> = 480 nm

### NanoLuc (Nluc)

19,1 kDa

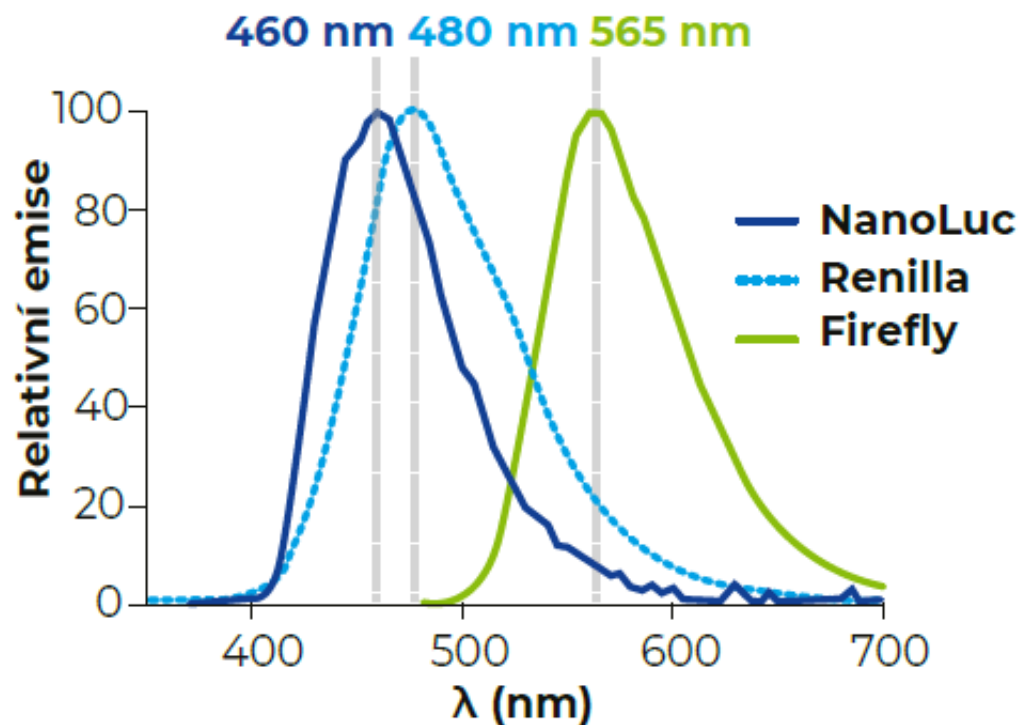
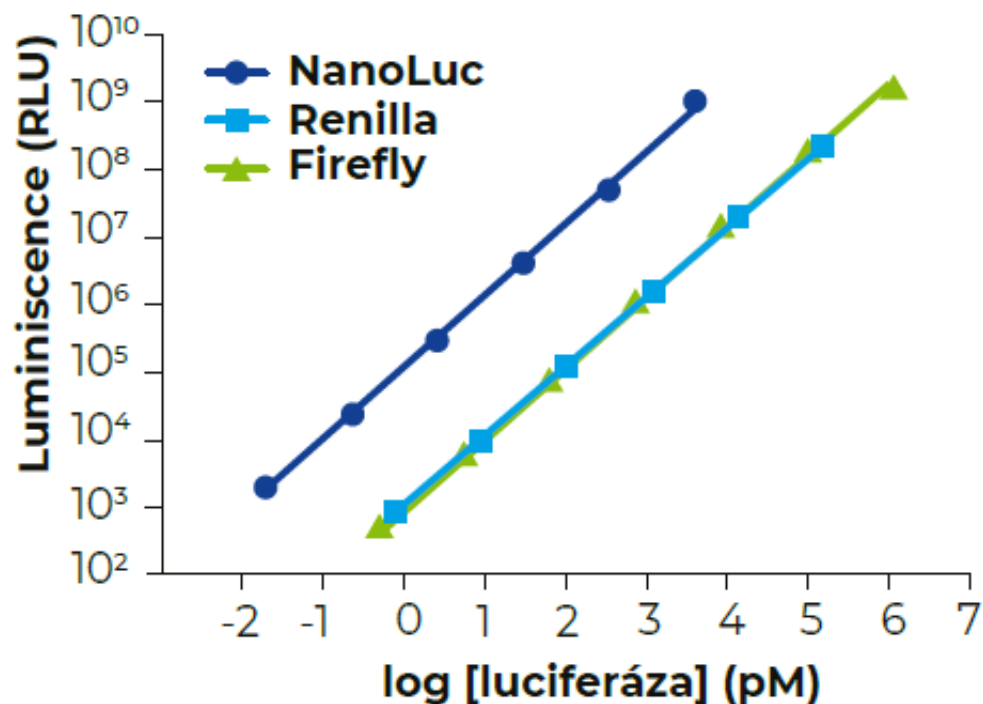


Furimazine + O<sub>2</sub>



Furimamide  
+ CO<sub>2</sub>

Em<sub>max</sub> = 460 nm



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1 Bioluminescence

**2 Other modes of detection**

3 What Defines a Live-Cell Kinetic Assay?

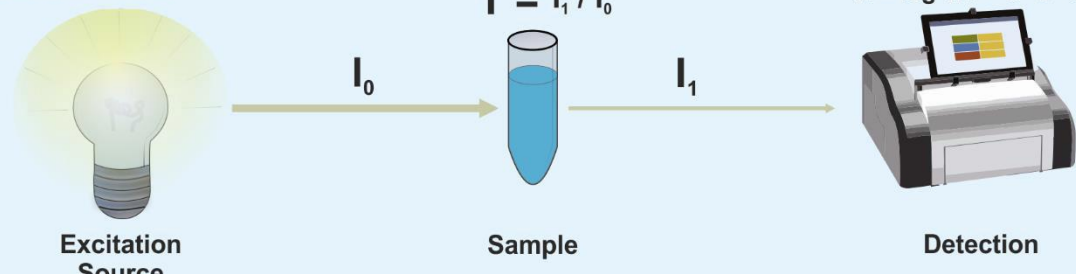
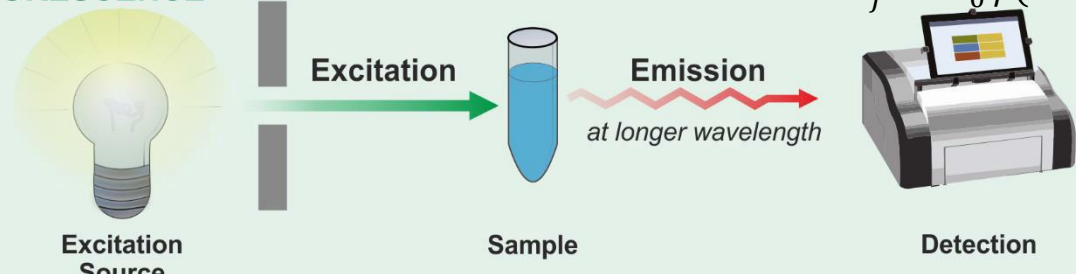
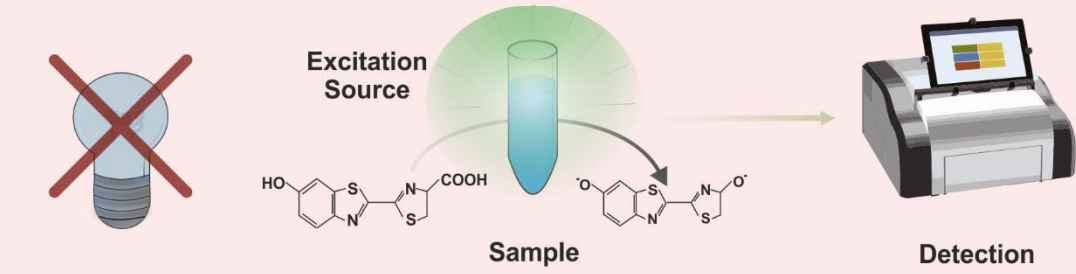
4 What Are the Benefits of Live-Cell Kinetic Assay?

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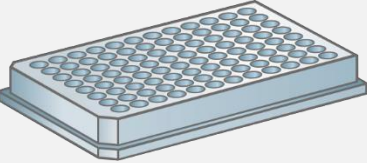

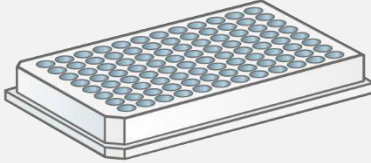


# Other Modes of Detection

ABSORBANCE			ATTRIBUTES
 <p>Excitation Source</p> <p>Sample</p> <p>Detection</p> <p><math>T = I_1 / I_0</math></p> <p><math>A = \log 1/T = \epsilon c d</math></p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• low sensitivity</li> <li>• low S/B</li> <li>• low dynamic range</li> <li>• no multiplexing</li> <li>• inexpensive</li> </ul>
FLUORESCENCE			ATTRIBUTES
 <p>Excitation Source</p> <p>Sample</p> <p>Detection</p> <p>Excitation</p> <p>Emission <i>at longer wavelength</i></p> <p><math>I_f = kI_0\phi(\epsilon bc)</math></p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• intermediate sensitivity</li> <li>• intermediate S/B</li> <li>• intermediate dynamic range; 4 - 5 logs</li> <li>• multiplexing</li> <li>• phototoxicity</li> </ul>
BIOLUMINESCENCE			ATTRIBUTES
 <p>Excitation Source</p> <p>Sample</p> <p>Detection</p> <p>Chemical structure of a bioluminescent molecule (resorufin derivative): <chem>Oc1ccc2nc(s2)c3c(c1)nc(s3)C(=O)O</chem></p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high sensitivity</li> <li>• high S/B</li> <li>• high dynamic range; 8 - 9 logs</li> <li>• multiplexing</li> <li>• no phototoxicity</li> </ul>

# Matching Plate Type and Detection Mode

- TC treated
- Sterile
- With lid

	“clear“	“black”	“white”
			
		“solid or clear bottom”	„solid or clear bottom“
<b>ABSORBANCE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>(YES)</b>	
<b>FLUORESCENCE</b>		<b>YES</b>	<b>(YES)</b>
<b>LUMINISCENCE</b>	<b>NO!</b>	<b>(YES)</b>	<b>YES</b>

- 400 – 800 nm (VIS)
- 200 – 400 nm (UV)
  - quartz glass
  - cyclic olefin copolymer (COC)

- plastic autofluorescence (↓)
- background (↓)
- crosstalk (↓)

- maximal reflection
- crosstalk (↓)
- (!) phosphorescence

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2 Bioluminescence

**3 What Defines a Live-Cell Kinetic Assay?**

4 What Are the Benefits of Live-Cell Kinetic Assay?

5 What to Consider When Using Live-Cell Kinetic Assays?

6 Which Live-Cell Kinetic Assay Do We Offer?

# What Defines a Live-Cell Kinetic Assay?

## Live-Cell Kinetic Assays...

- ✘ ...are non-toxic & maintain cellular integrity
- ✘ ...allow monitoring a parameter of a sample over extended period of time
- ✘ ...maximize the information gained from one sample within a given time window
- ✘ ...typically allow for extended time course analysis (days)

### Endpoint assay



Start



End

### Kinetic assay



Start

End

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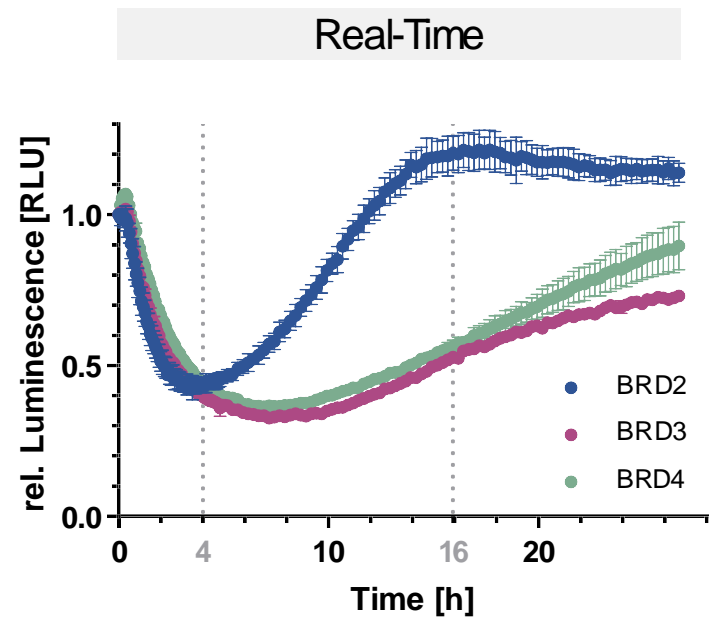
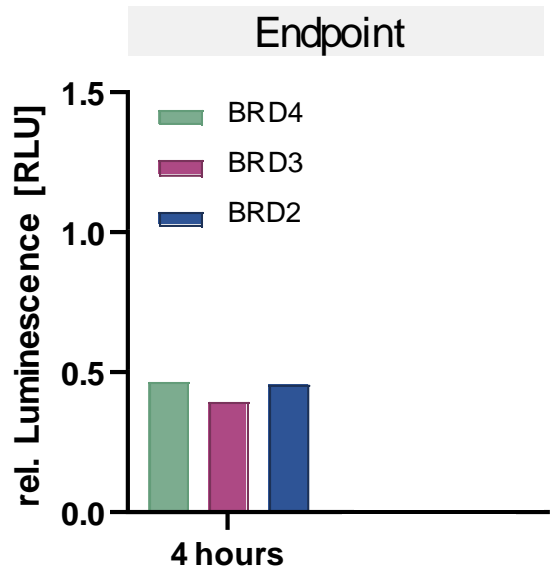
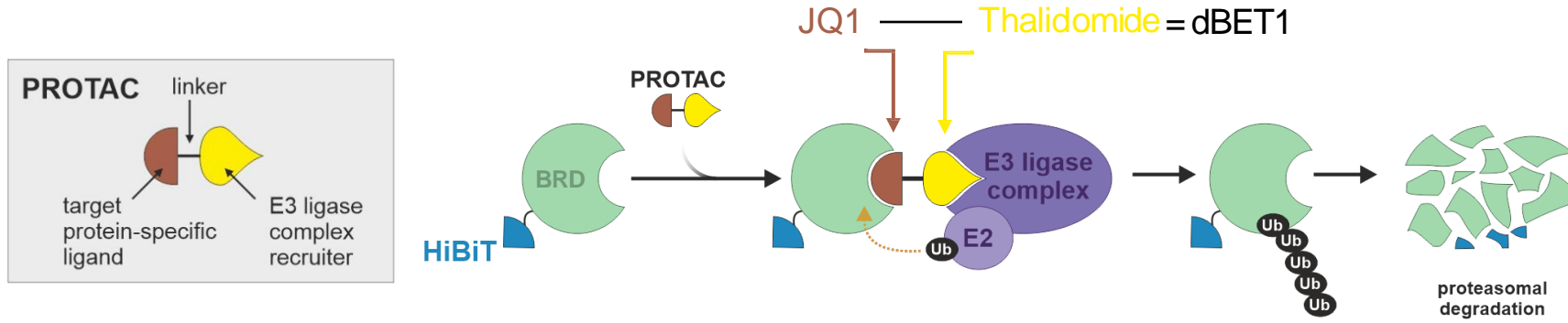
# Benefits of Live-Cell Kinetic Assays

## Data quantity / reliability

- ✂ More data per well
- ✂ Easy identification of important time points
- ✂ Draw valid conclusions from your experiments

# Studying targeted protein degradation with HiBiT

## *Evaluation of Proteolysis targeting chimeras (PROTACs) Efficiency*



# Benefits of Live-Cell Kinetic Assays

## Data quantity / reliability

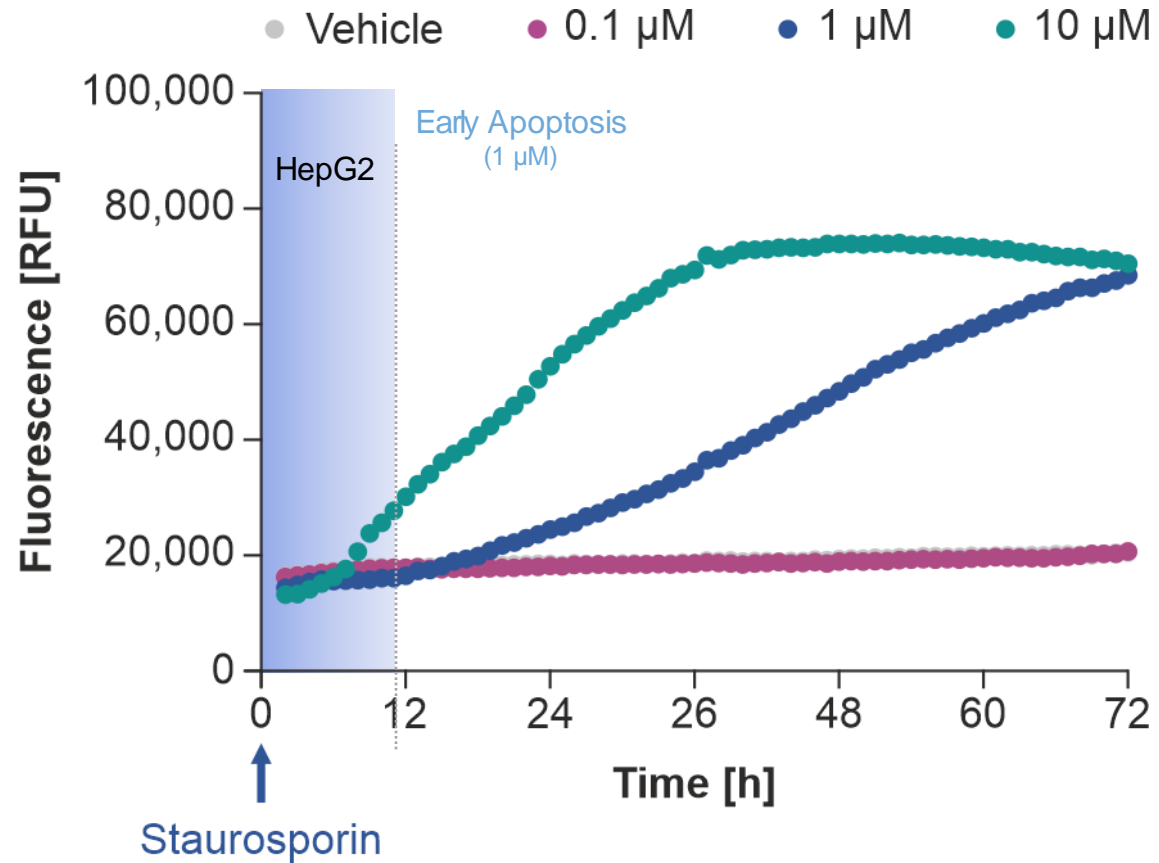
- ✂ More data per well
- ✂ Easy identification of important time points
- ✂ Draw valid conclusions from your experiments

## Economical savings/resource efficient

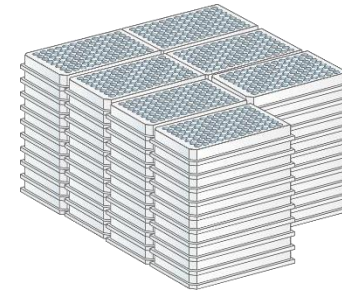
- ✂ Saves your precious cells, reagents, consumables...
- ✂ Time-efficient identification of important time points

# CellTox™ Green Cytotoxicity Assay

Determine Membrane Integrity Using a Fluorescent DNA-binding Dye

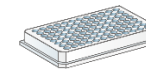


endpoint



VS.

real-time



less medium, cells and reagent

# Benefits of Live-Cell Kinetic Assays

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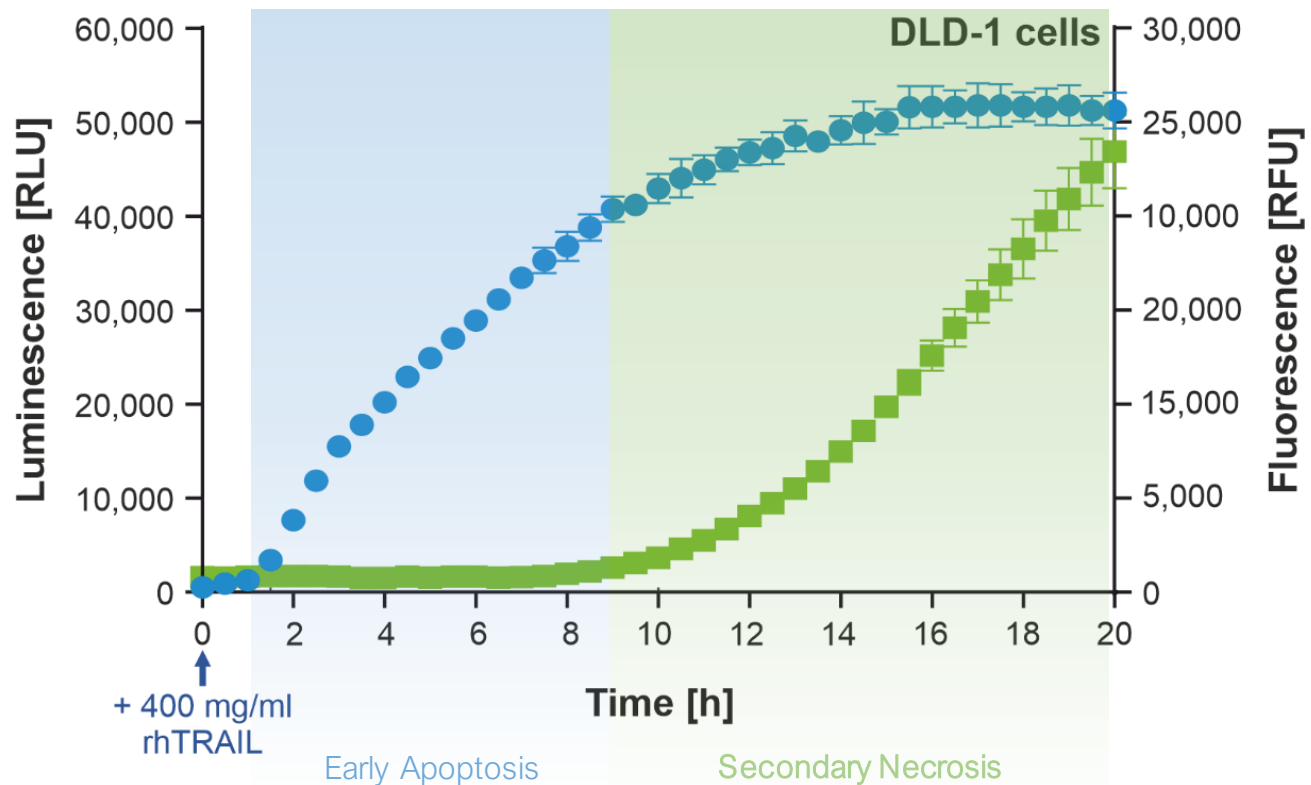
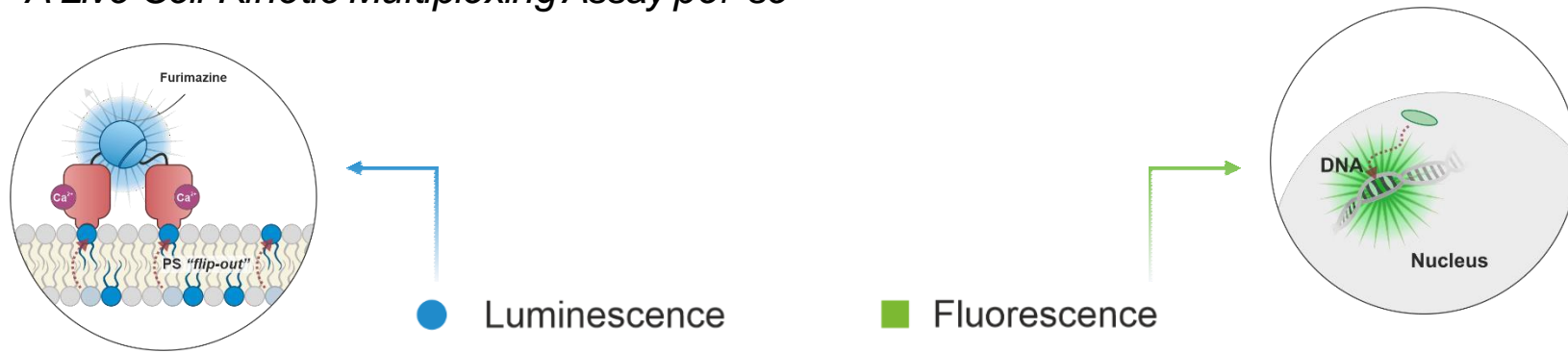
## Flexibility

- ✘ Combine with other assays (multiplexing) for enhanced data reliability and interpretation
- ✘ Usually compatible with both 2D and 3D cell culture models
- ✘ Compatible with both, time course and endpoint analysis



# RealTime-Glo<sup>®</sup> Annexin V Apoptosis and Necrosis Assay

*A Live Cell Kinetic Multiplexing Assay per se*



# Benefits of Live-Cell Kinetic Assays

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## No additional instrumentation required

- ✘ Heating function and gas control is beneficial but optional
- ✘ (Multimode functionality)

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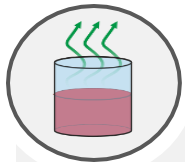
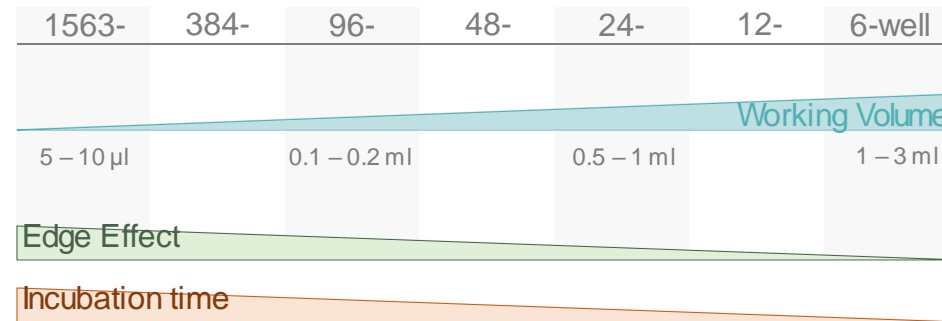
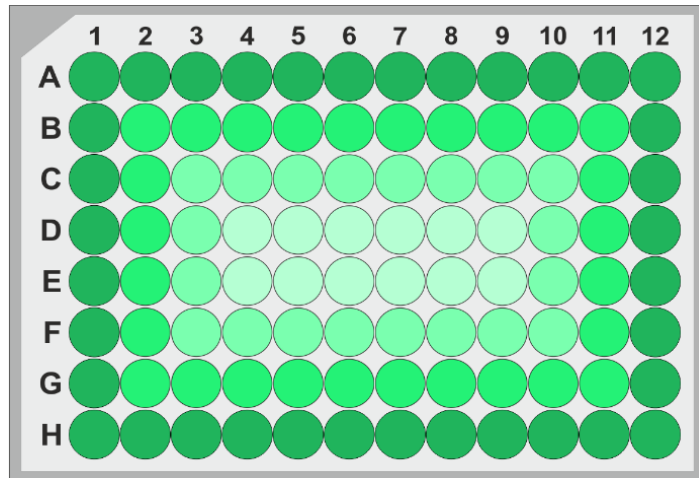
# What to Consider When Using Live-Cell Kinetic Assays?

## Edge Effect

- ✘ Plate layout
- ✘ Temperature
- ✘ Evaporation

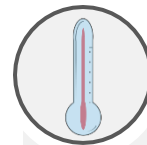
# Experimental Plate Layout and Data Variability

## The Edge Effect



### Evaporation

- ❌ Use specialized plates/seals for culturing of cells
- ❌ Fill outer 36 wells (and inter-well space) with pre-equilibrated sterile water or PBS



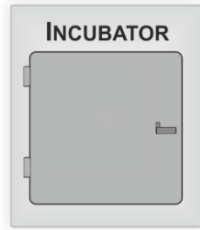
- ❌ Avoid shuttling of plates or hurry up
- ❌ Keep temperature constant over time
- ❌ Pre-equilibrate to reading temperature



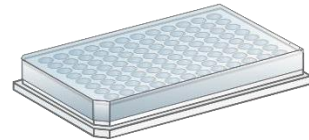
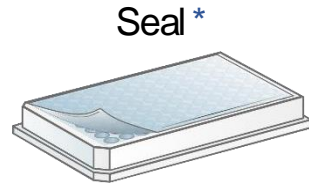
# Media Evaporation During Extended Incubations

## Counteracting the Edge Effect

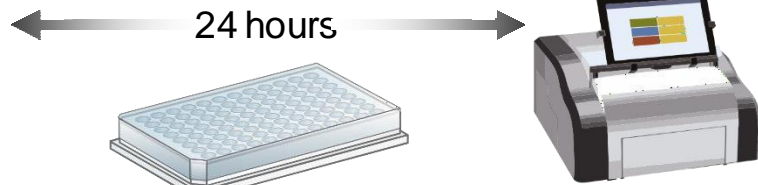
- 37°C
- CO<sub>2</sub>
- ~ 95% humidity



\* gas permeable

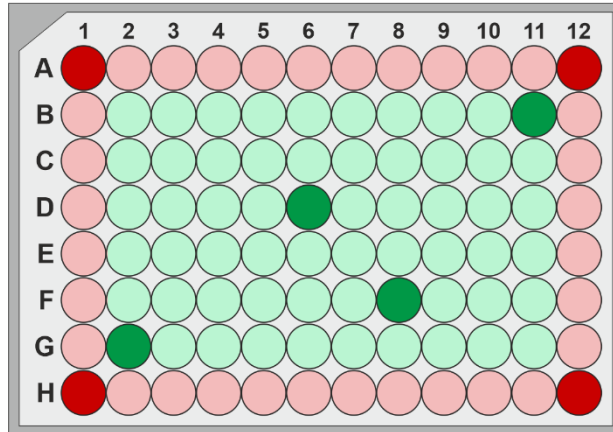


- 37°C



# Media Evaporation During Extended Incubations

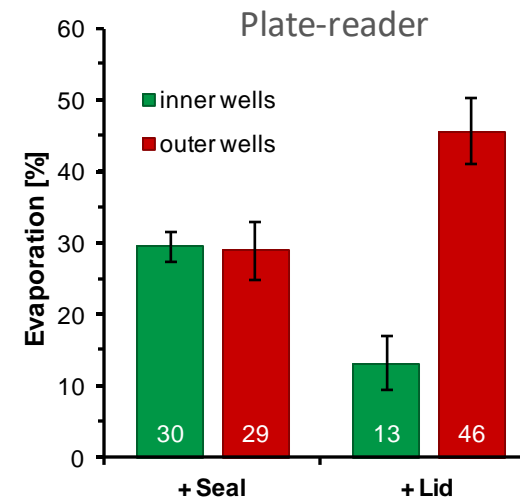
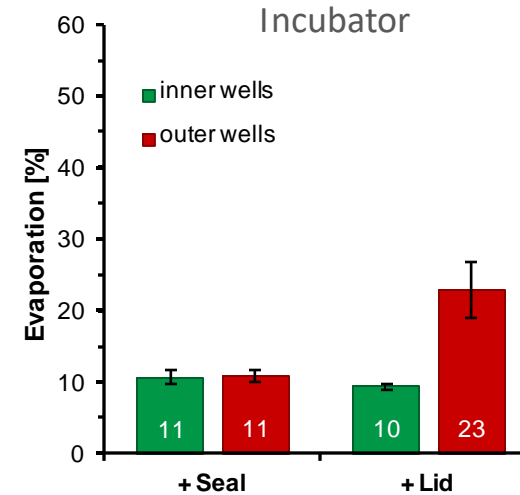
## Counteracting the Edge Effect



- 100  $\mu$ l/well
- 24 hours
- 37°C
- n = 4

## Conclusions

- Plate seals can help to alleviate the edge effect
- If one can spare the outer wells, a lid is an excellent strategy too
- Even under non-humidified conditions, a lid ensures a relatively low degree of evaporation in the inner wells



# What to Consider When Using Live-Cell Kinetic Assays?

## Edge Effect

- ✘ Plate layout
- ✘ Temperature
- ✘ Evaporation

## Instrumentation

- ✘ No CO<sub>2</sub> control? → CO<sub>2</sub>-independent medium
- ✘ Heating?
- ✘ Condensation on the lid
- ✘ Software and protocol setup

# Instrumentation for Kinetic Assays

- ✘ No additional instrumentation needed
- ✘ Temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> control are beneficial but not required
- ✘ No CO<sub>2</sub> control? → use CO<sub>2</sub>-independent medium
- ✘ No heating? → shuttle the plate between the incubator and luminometer
- ✘ Condensation on the lid?
  - ✘ Cover the inside of the lid with 1-2 ml of 0,5% Triton X-100 in sterile water or PBS
  - ✘ Remove the liquid and let dry for a while
  - ✘ Return the lid on the plate

▼ Loop 24:00:00 ✕

Iterations: 96 Interval (min): 15

▼ Luminescence 00:02:20 ✕

Filter: None Integration (sec): 2

▼ Heating 00:00:00 ✕

Temperature (°C): 37 Wait

Heating needs to be activated

TEMPERATURE CONTROL ?

Current Temperature: 25°C

Target Temperature: 37 ✓ Heater Activated

OK CANCEL

Heating step needs to be incorporated in the "Loop"

# What to Consider When Using Live-Cell Kinetic Assays?

## Edge Effect

- ✘ Plate layout
- ✘ Temperature
- ✘ Evaporation

## Instrumentation

- ✘ No CO<sub>2</sub> control? → CO<sub>2</sub>-independent medium
- ✘ Software and protocol setup
- ✘ Condensation on the lid

## Length of measurements

- ✘ Always check the manual for the actual length of measurement – 24, 48, 72 hours

# Today's Agenda

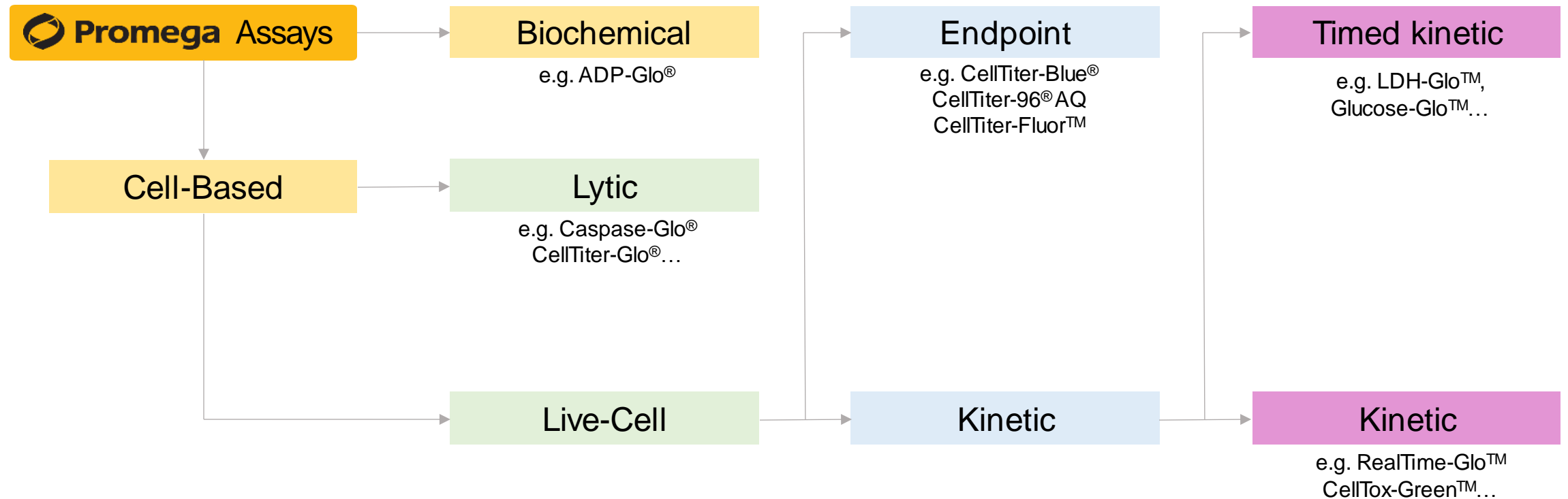
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Coffee time!

We will continue at 10:50

# Which Live-Cell Kinetic Assay Do We Offer?





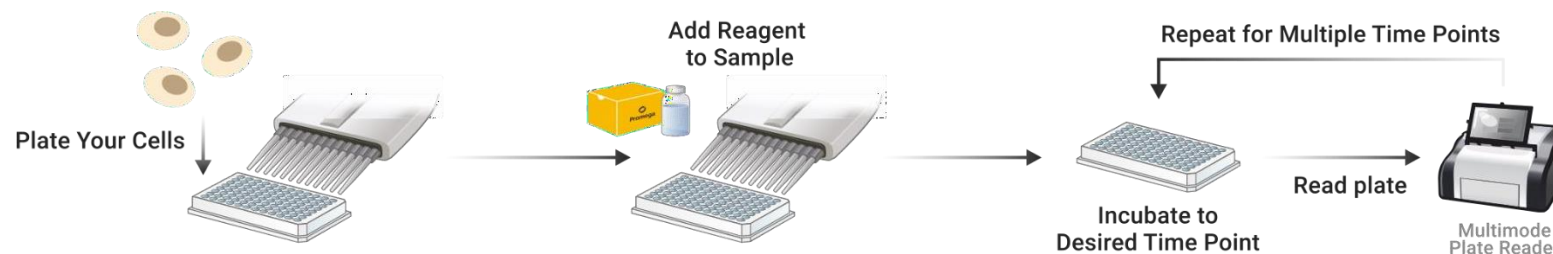
# Live-Cell Kinetic Assays

## Real-Time Kinetic

- RealTime-Glo™ MT Cell Viability Assay ■
- RealTime-Glo™ Annexin V Apoptosis / Necrosis Assay ■ ■
- RealTime-Glo™ Extracellular ATP Assay ■
- CellTox-Green™ Cytotoxicity Assay ■
- Nano-Glo® Live Cell Assay System ■ ■ ■
- Nano-Glo® Vivazine™ Live Cell Substrate ■ ■ ■
- Nano-Glo® Endurazine™ Live Cell Substrate ■ ■ ■

- ✂ Continuous reading from one well
- ✂ Less hands-on time (no transfer steps required)
- ✂ Non-toxic for the cells
- ✂ Number of data points is limited only by instrument/software

## Workflow



■ Cytotoxicity 
 ■ Metabolic phenotype 
 ■ Apoptosis 
 ■ Cell Viability 
 ■ Protein:Protein Interactions 
 ■ Target Engagement 
 ■ Reporter Expression

# Timed Kinetic Live-Cell Assays

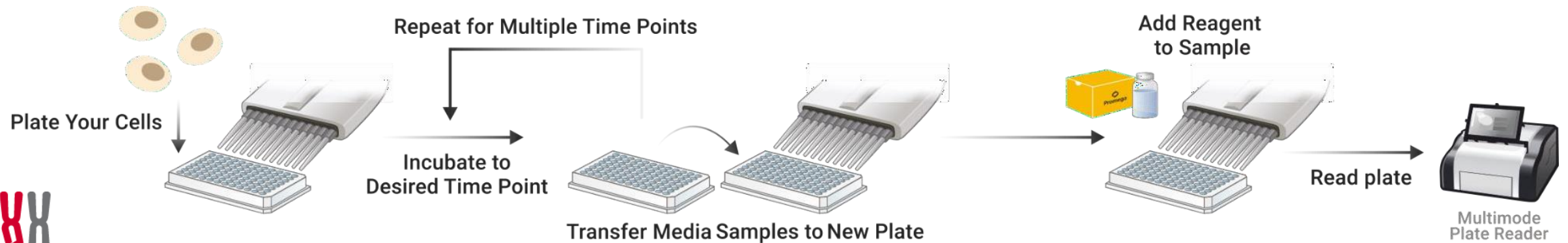
## Timed Kinetic

- LDH-Glo™ Cytotoxicity Assay ■
- Glucose-Glo™ Assay ■
- Lactate-Glo™ Assay ■
- Glutamate/Glutamine-Glo™ Assay ■
- Glutamate-Glo™ Assay ■

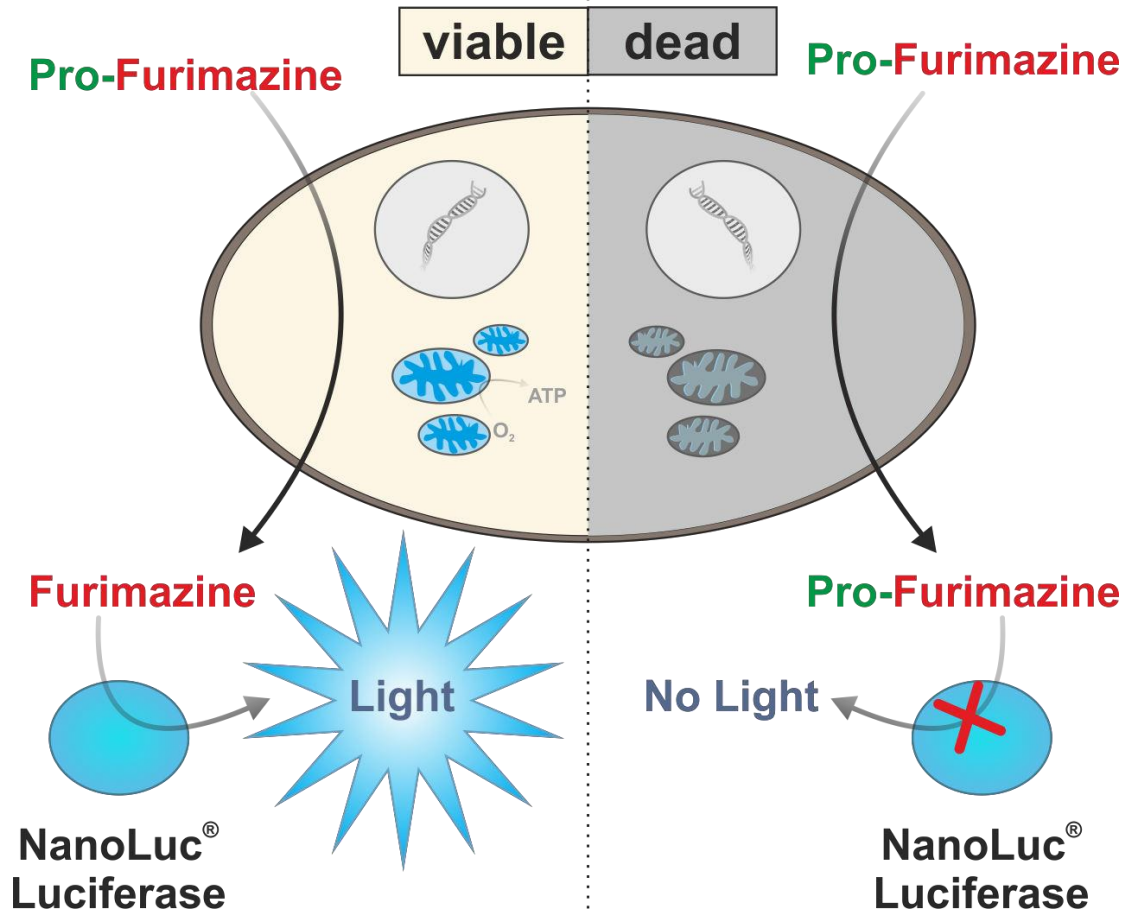
■ Cytotoxicity ■ Metabolic phenotype

- ✗ Require periodic sampling of supernatant
- ✗ Higher hands on time (sampling, dilution, transfer, assay...)
- ✗ High sensitivity
- ✗ Number of data points is limited by sampling volume/assay sensitivity

## Workflow

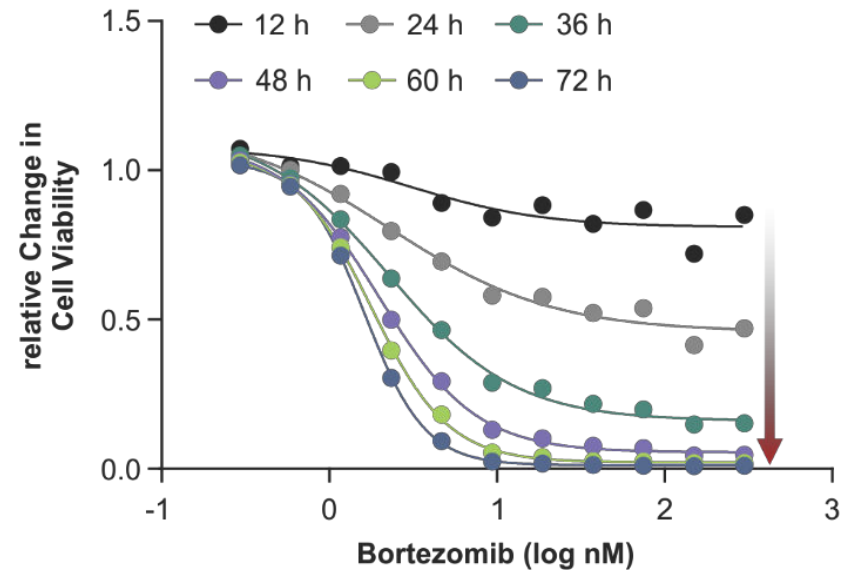
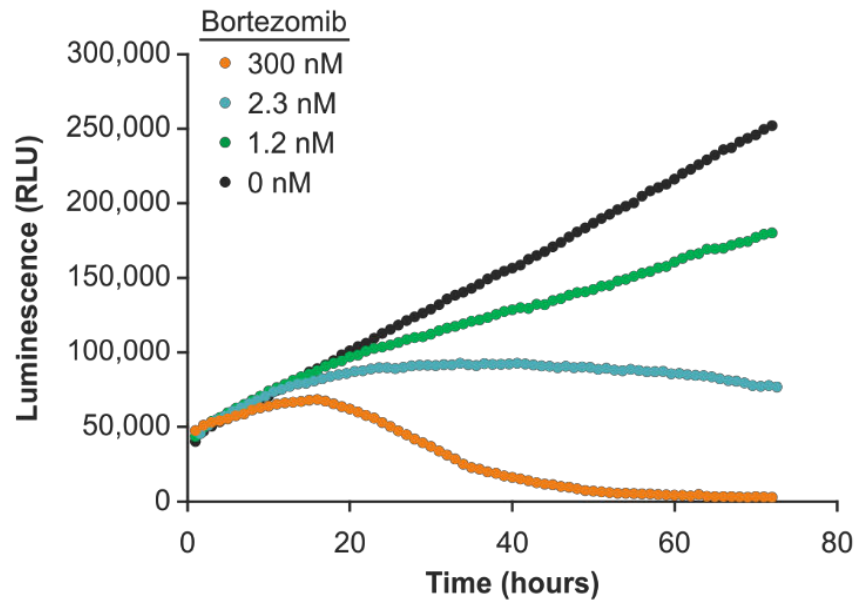
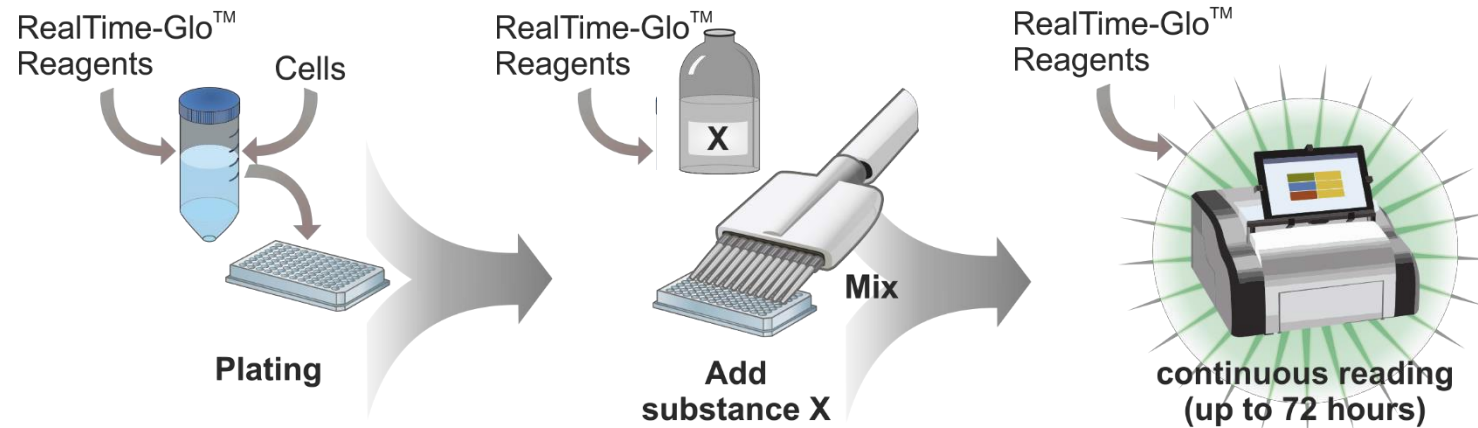


# Real Time-Glo MT Cell Viability Assay



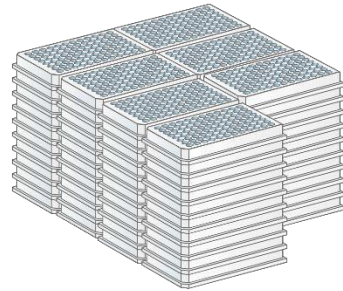
- True kinetic nonlytic assay based on the NanoLuc luciferase
- NanoLuc and prosubstrate pro-furimazine added to the medium
- Pro-furimazine diffuses into the cells where it is reduced
- Reduced furimazine is released into the medium and processed by the NanoLuc which generates bioluminescence
- Suitable for kinetic measurements up to 72 hours

# Real Time-Glo MT Assay – workflow a data



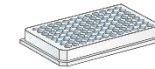
# Real Time-Glo MT Assay – Workflow and Data

„endpoint“

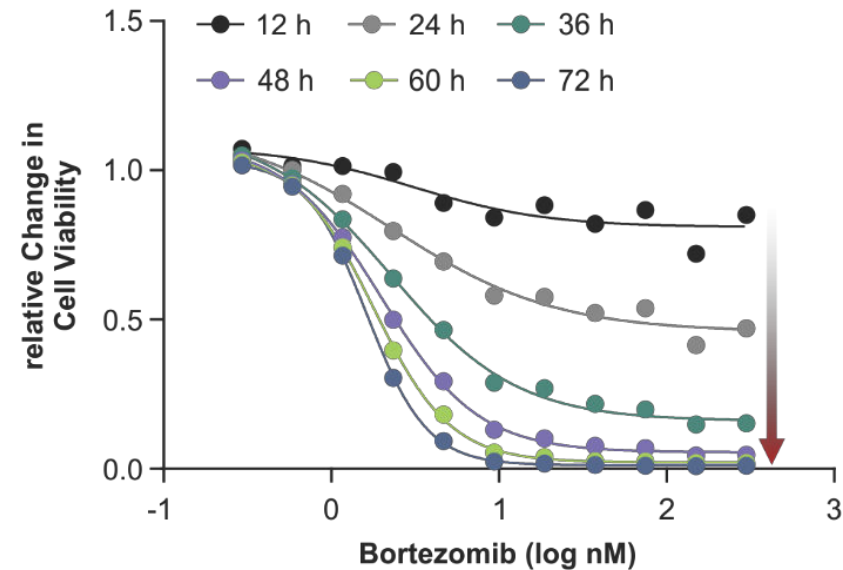
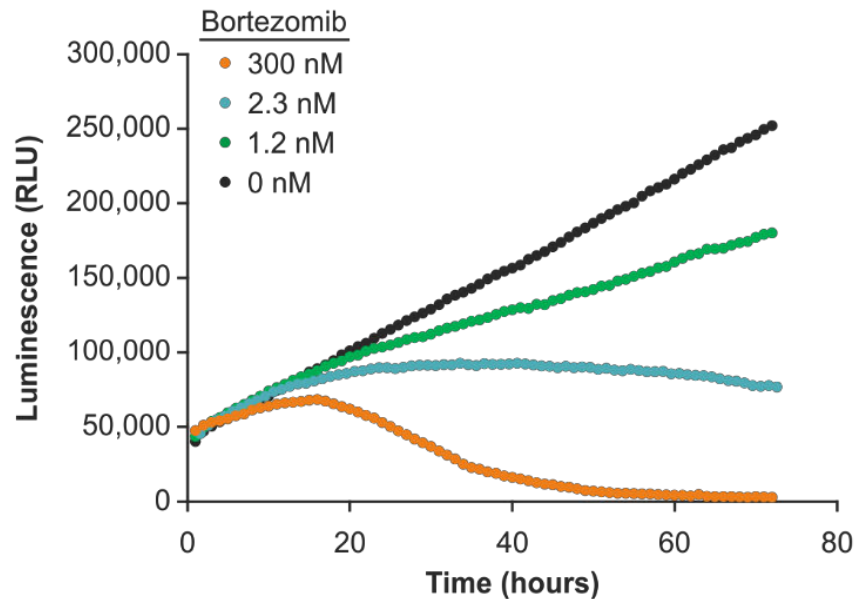


vs.

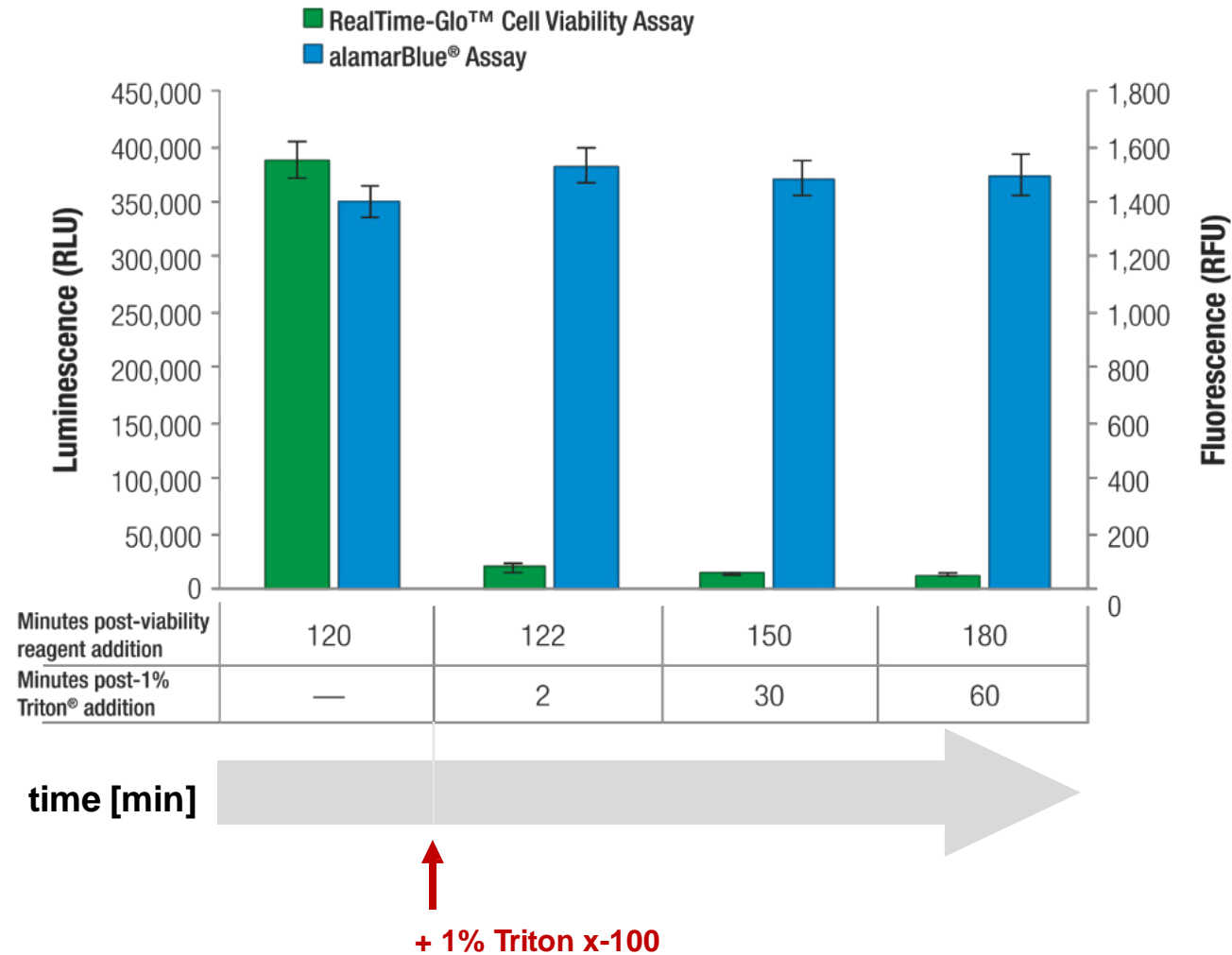
„real-time“



*and much less medium, cells and reagent*

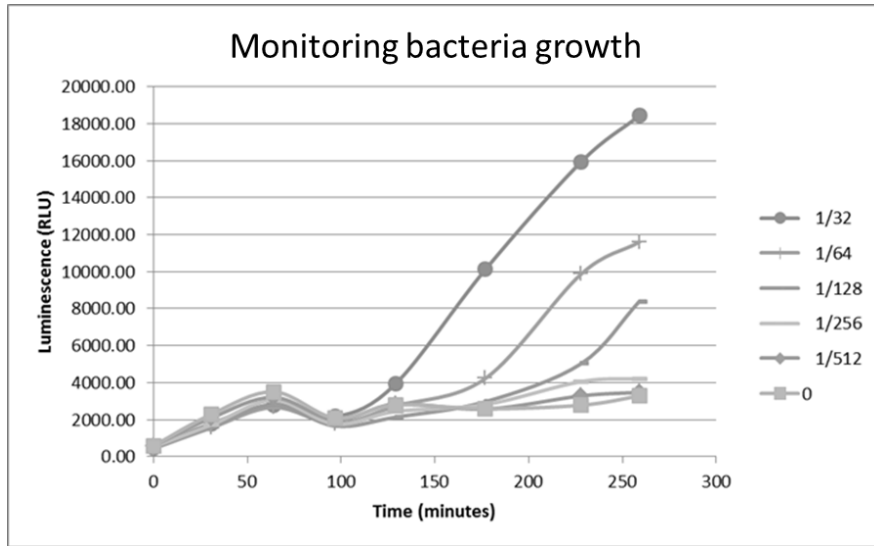


# Furimazine does not accumulate in cells

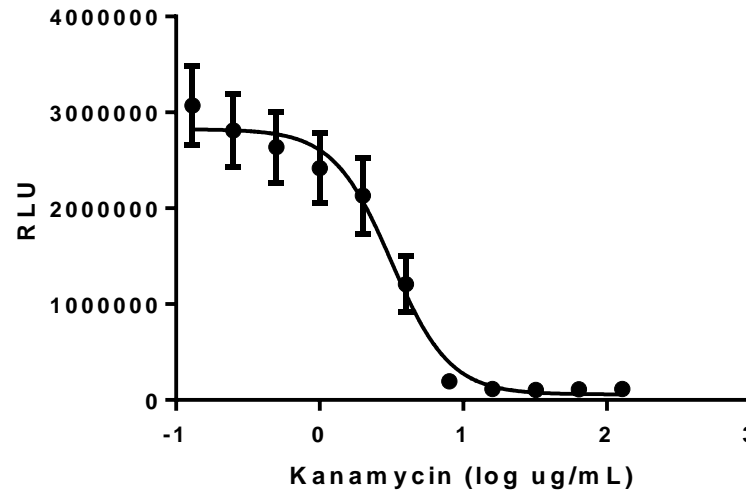


# Real Time-Glo MT Assay – Bacterial Viability

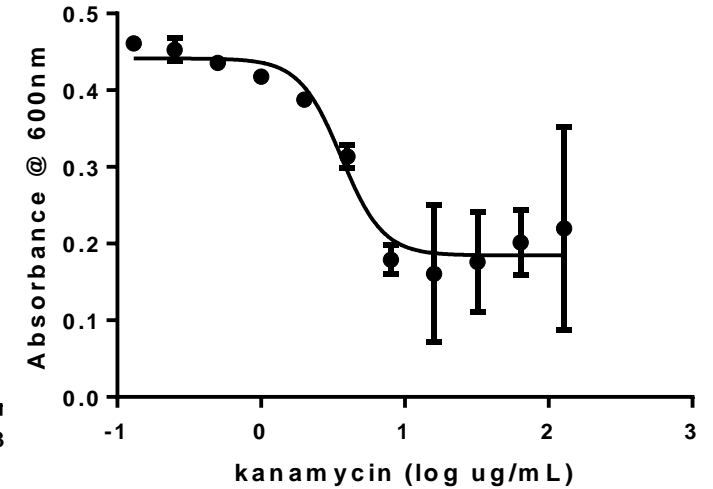
Allows measuring viability of both gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria



RealTime-Glo: *S. aureus*



Absorbance: *S. aureus*



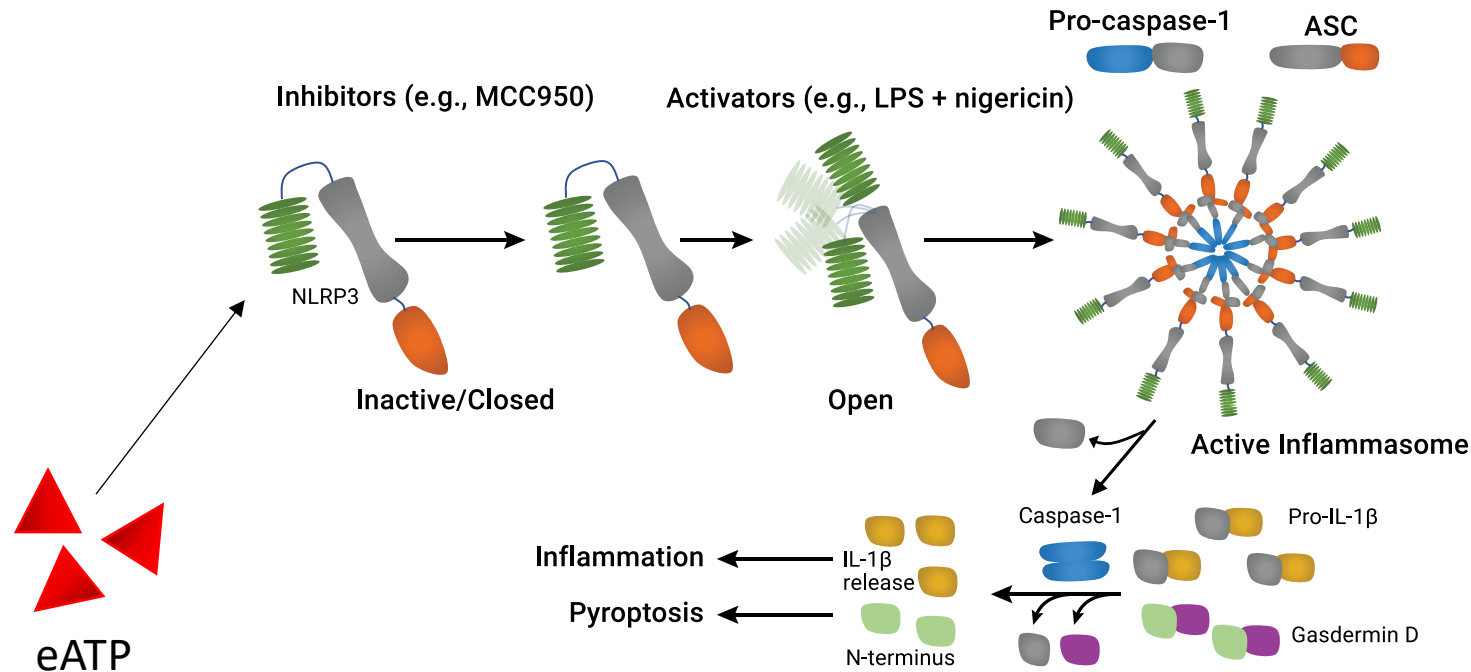
Serial dilution of G- bacteria *E. coli* (ATCC25922) cultured in the presence of the RealTime-Glo MT Assay

Assay	EC50 (ug/ml)	S/B
RealTime-Glo	3.6	30.6
Absorbance	3.2	2.4

- Comparison of kanamycin EC50 value determination using the the bioluminescence and absorbance assays
- G+ bacteria *Staphylococcus aureus* was treated with various concentrations of kanamycin
- EC50 values in good correlation but BL assay provides superior sensitivity

# RealTime-Glo Extracellular ATP Assay

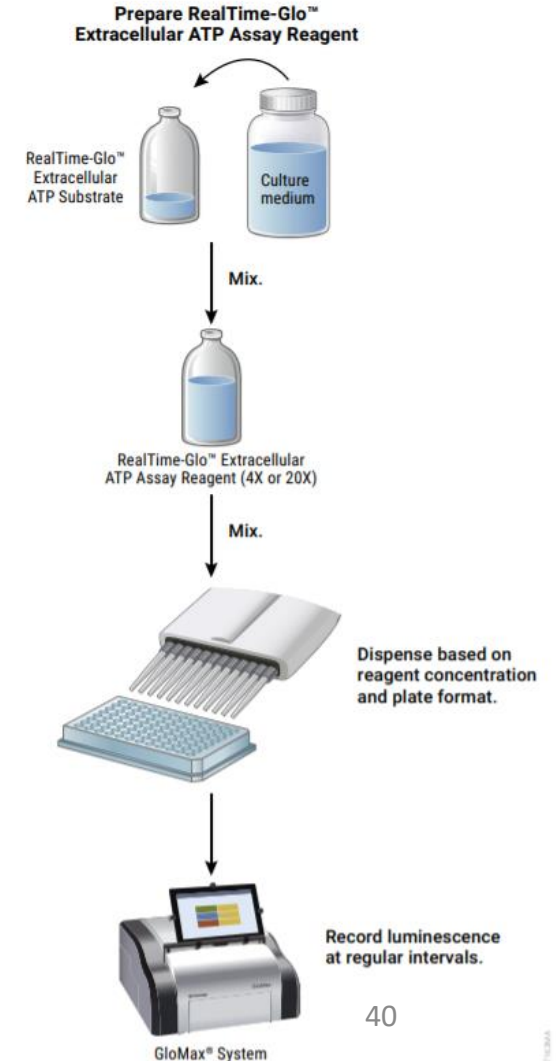
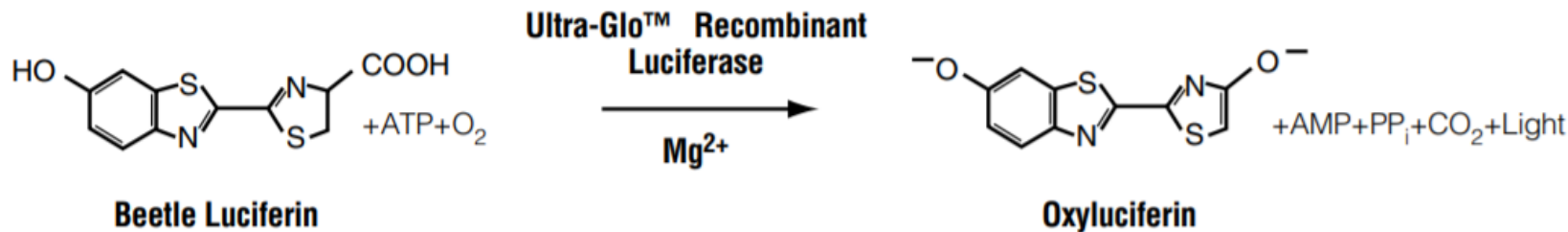
- ⚡ Damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMPs) are molecules released into extracellular space as an indicator of cell damage or infection
- ⚡ eATP can function as one of DAMPs and trigger inflammasome activation

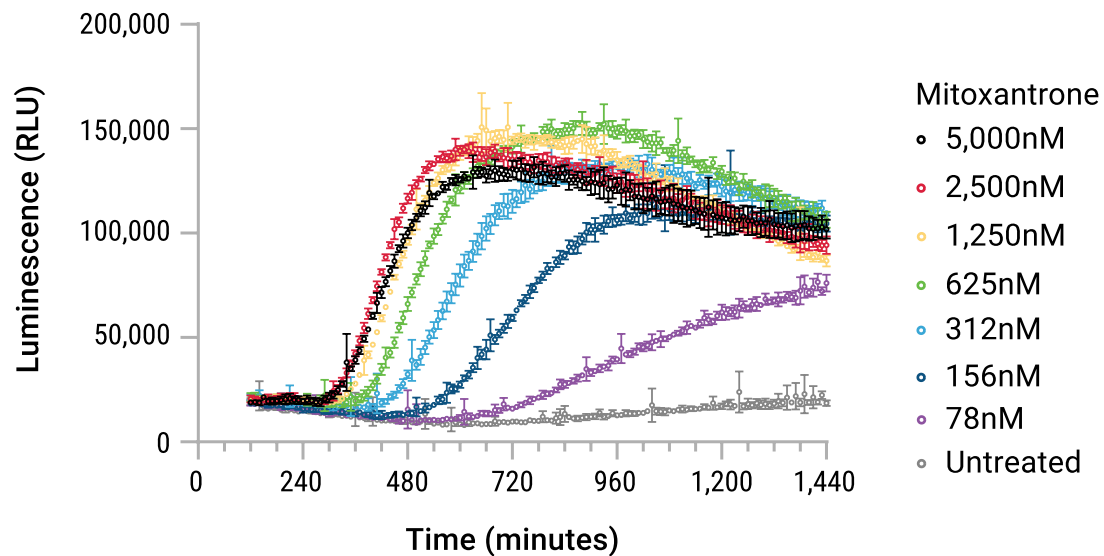




# RealTime-Glo Extracellular ATP Assay

- Bioluminescent assay for kinetic monitoring of ATP release from dying, stressed or activated cells
- Assay suitable for detecting immunogenic cell death or inflammasome activation
- Based on the modified Firefly luciferase
- Enzyme and substrate are added to the cells and ATP is supplied from the medium
- Compatible with 2D and 3D models

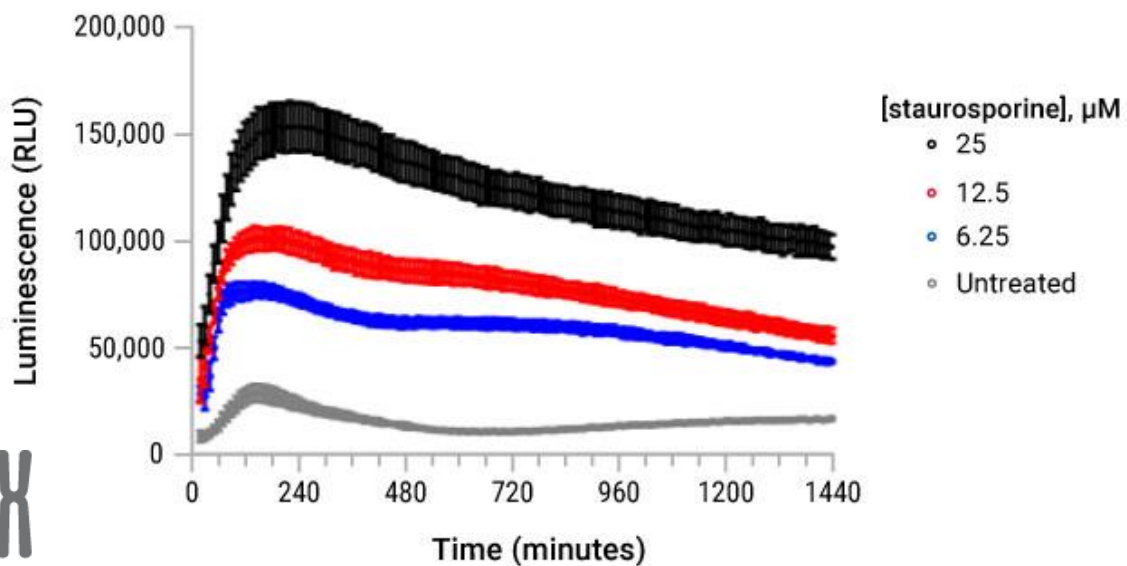




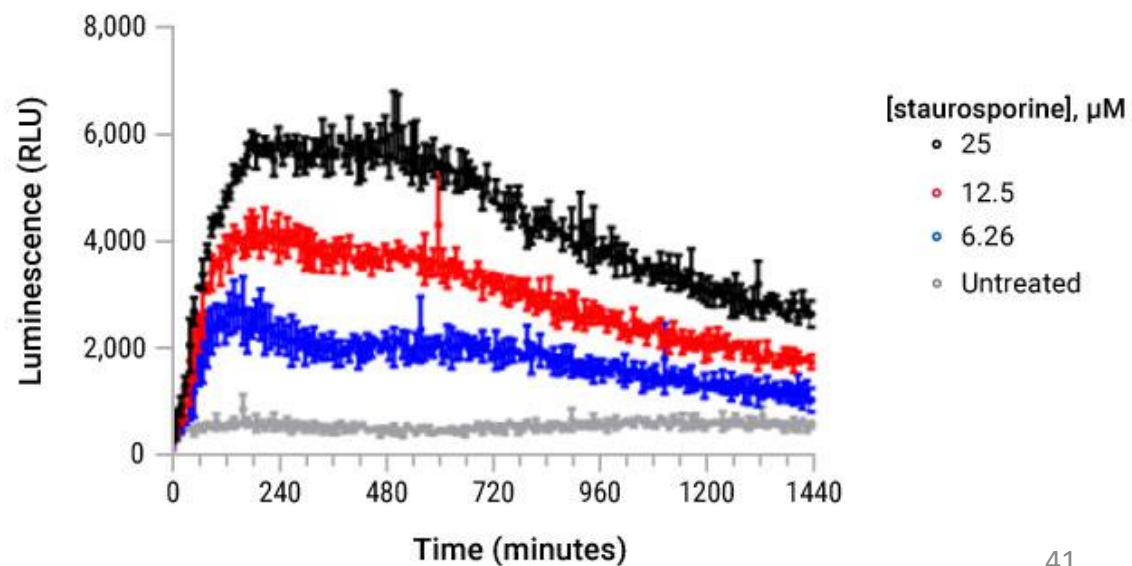
- U937 cells treated with a dilution of mitoxantrone and anthracycline to induce immunogenic cell death
- ATP release measured every 10 minutes for 24 hours at 37°C

### Comparison of 2D and 3D cell culture model

HCT-116 2D

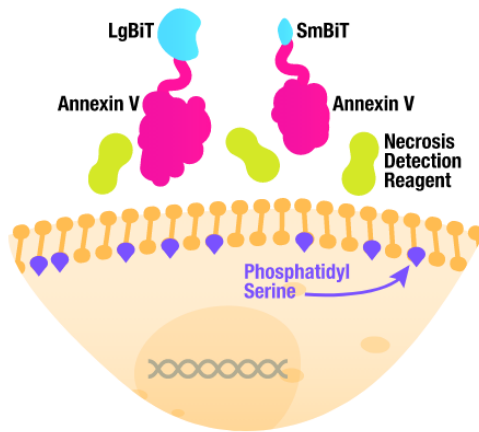


HCT-116 Spheroids (~500μM)

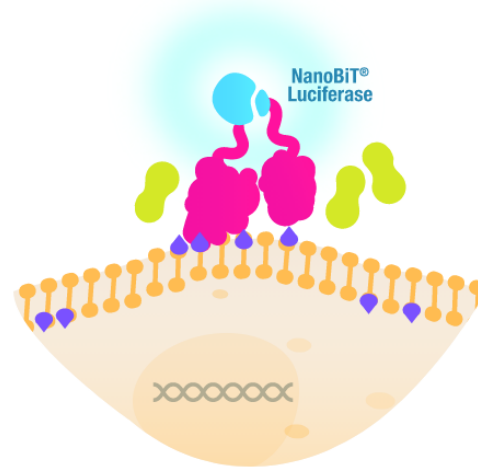


# RealTime-Glo Annexin V Assay

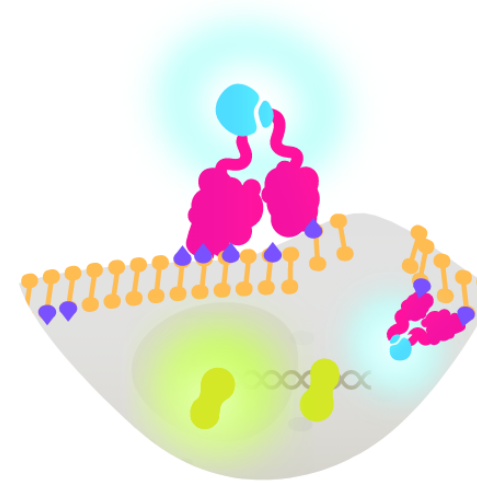
- ✂ Detects onset of apoptosis by measuring the phosphatidylserin (PS) exposure on surface of the cell membrane
- ✂ Based on the NanoBiT split NanoLuc luciferase technology
- ✂ Annexin V conjugated with LgBiT and SmBiT subunits of NanoLuc
- ✂ Annexin V-LgBiT/SmBiT bind to PS on the membrane → subunits brought to close proximity recombine and restore the NanoLuc luminescent activity
- ✂ Easily combined with CellTox Green



PS confined to inner leaflet  
Cell membrane intact  
Luminescence (RLU) negative  
Fluorescence (RFU) negative



PS translocation to outer leaflet  
Cell membrane intact  
Luminescence (RLU) **POSITIVE**  
Fluorescence (RFU) negative

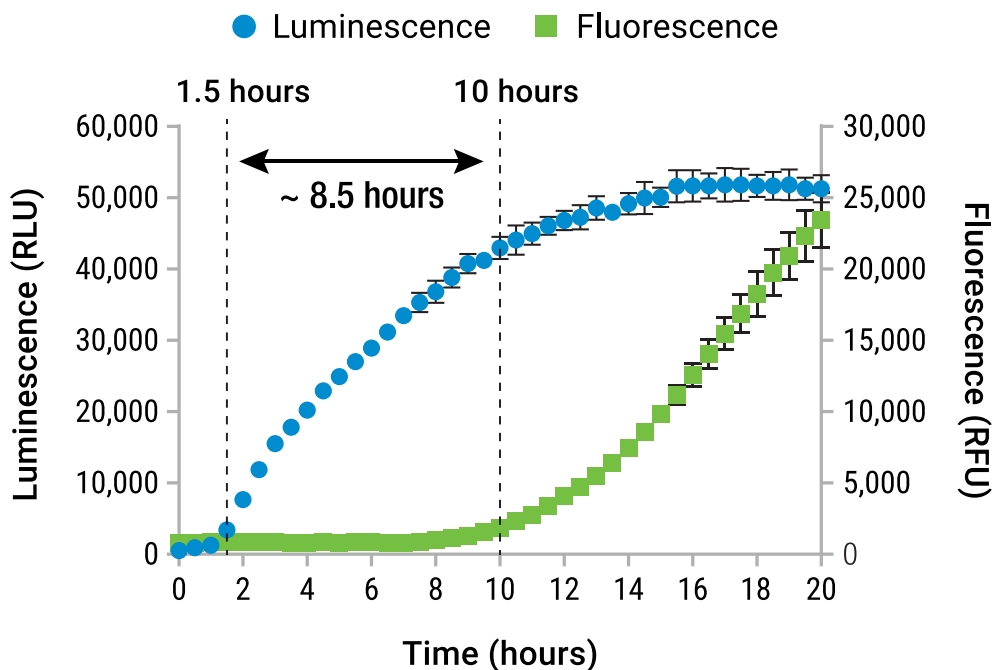


PS on inner and outer leaflet  
Cell membrane compromised  
Luminescence (RLU) **POSITIVE**  
Fluorescence (RFU) **POSITIVE**

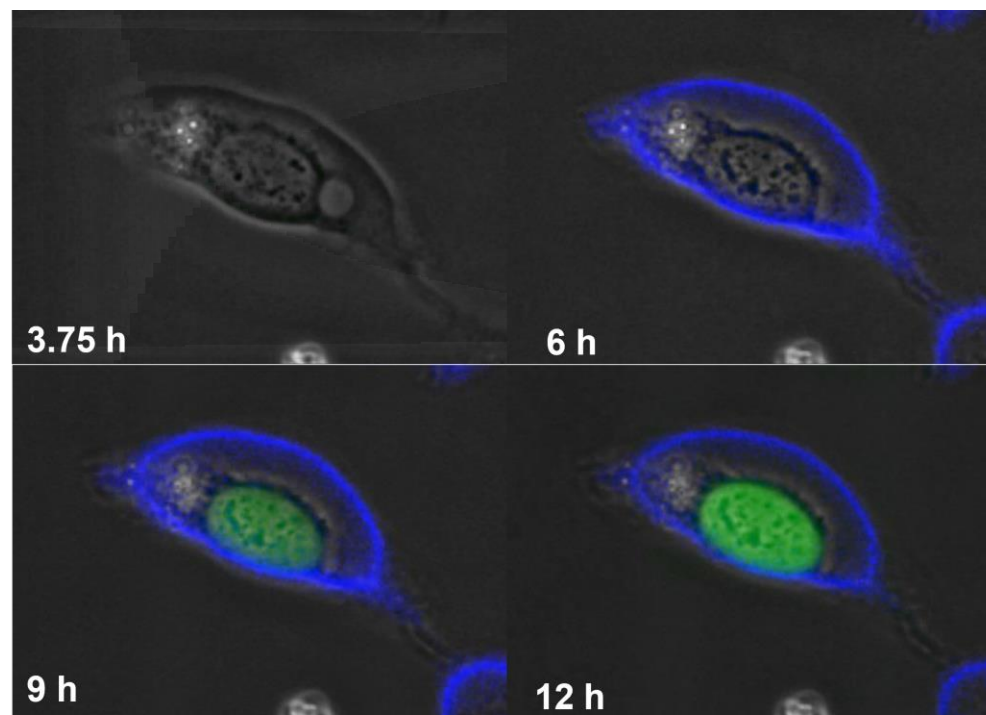
# RealTime-Glo Annexin V Assay - Advantages

- ✂ Different compounds trigger apoptosis with various kinetics in different cell lines
- ✂ Easily identify the onset of apoptosis caused by your treatment
- ✂ More information from a single well
- ✂ Simple no-wash protocol, saves reagents, cells and plates

DLD-1 Cells: 400 ng/mL TRAIL Extrinsic Inducer of Apoptosis

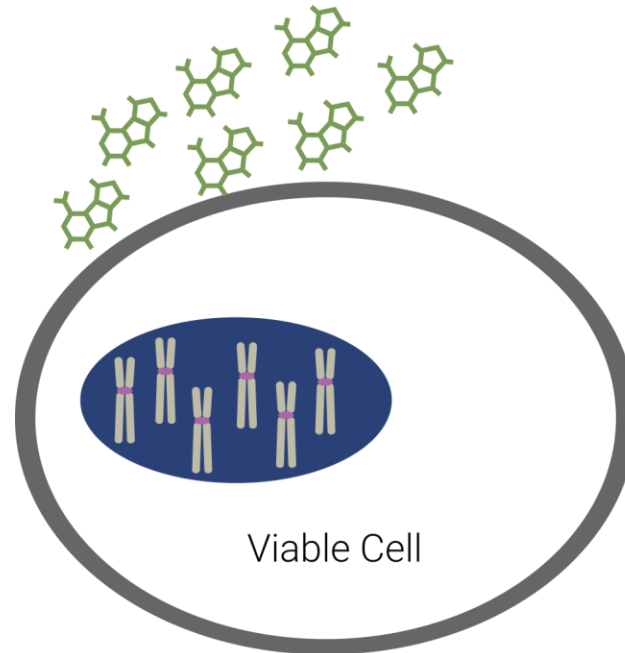


U2OS cells treated with 1  $\mu$ M staurosporin at 0 h



# CellTox™ Green Cytotoxicity Assay

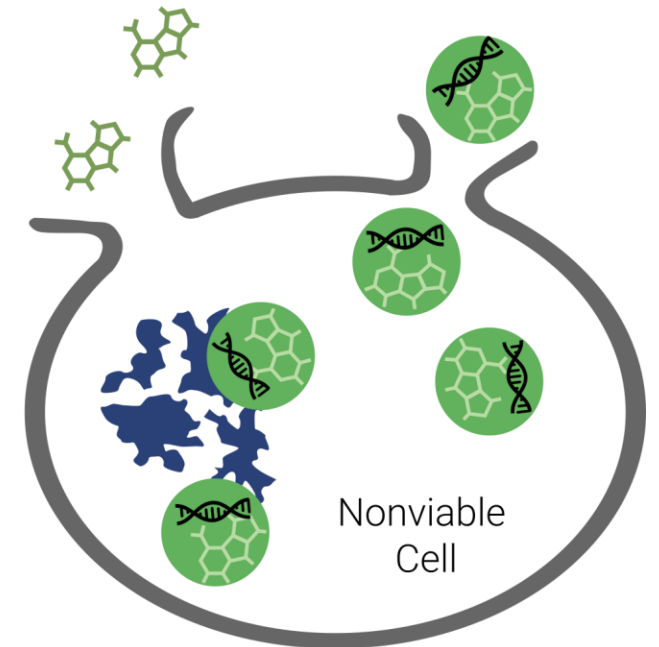
- ✂ Dying cells form pores in the membrane and have compromised membrane integrity
- ✂ Determines membrane integrity by a non-permeable DNA-binding dye
- ✂ The dye enters the compromised cells, binds to nuclear DNA and enhances its fluorescence



Viable Cell

## Low Fluorescence

Excluded dye yields very low background fluorescence



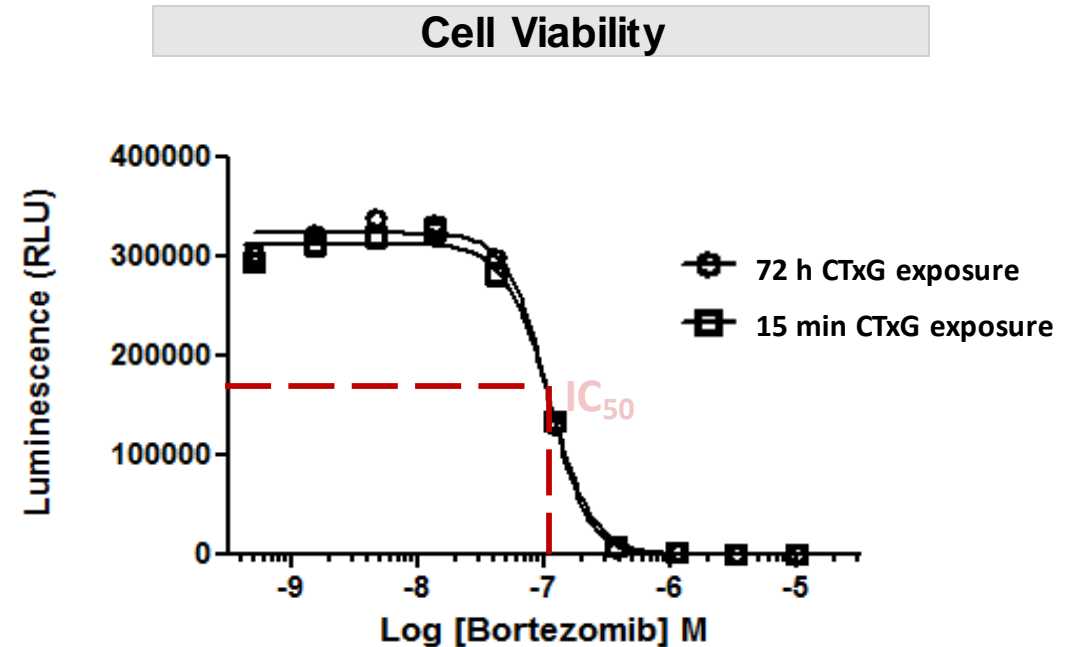
Nonviable Cell

## High Fluorescence

Penetrated dye significantly enhances its fluorescence

# CellTox Green Advantages

- Well tolerated by the cells
- True kinetic assay – measurements for up to 72 hours
- Easily multiplex with other fluorescent and BL assays
- Suitable for 3D cultures, easily diffuses inside the spheroids
- Compatible with standard GFP/FITC filters
- Suitable for microplate readers, flow cytometry and fluorescence microscopy
- Low price – 1000x dilution for the experiments



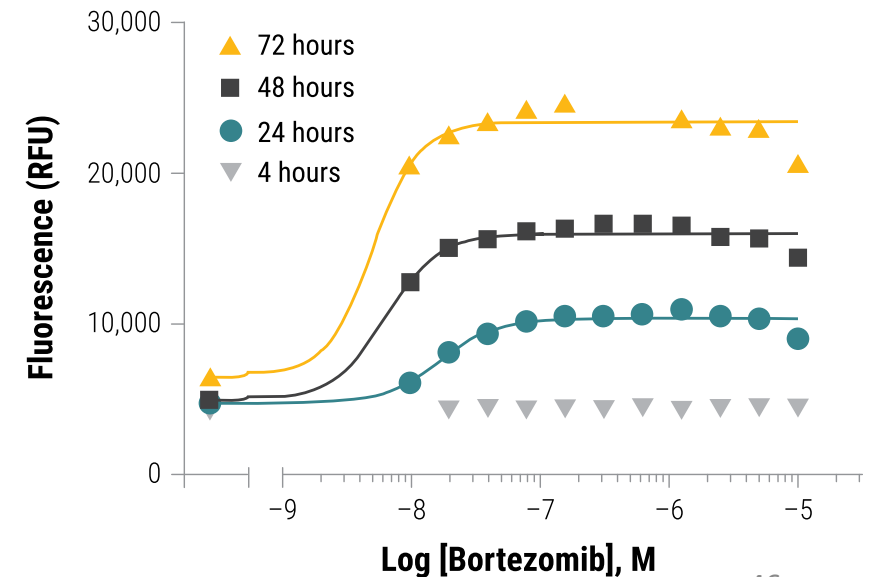
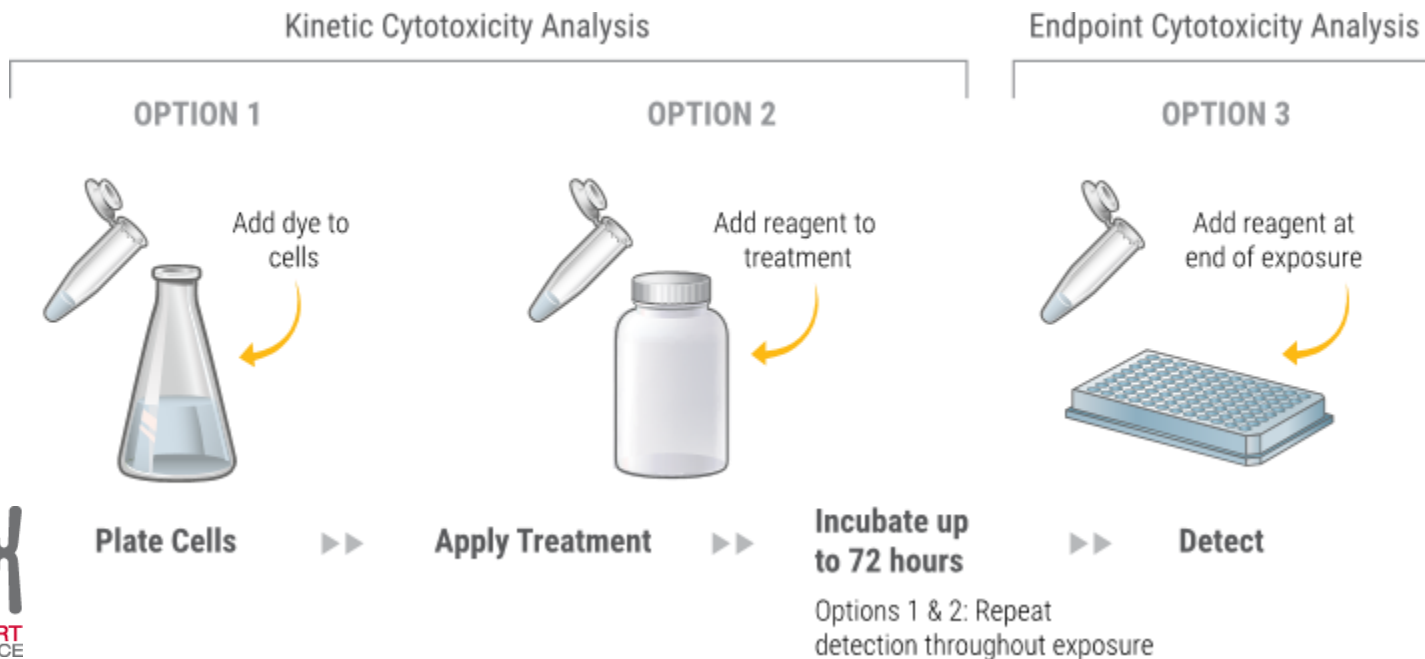
Dye is nontoxic for at least 72 hodin

= does not affect the  $IC_{50}$  of tested compound (bortezomib)

# Flexible Protocol

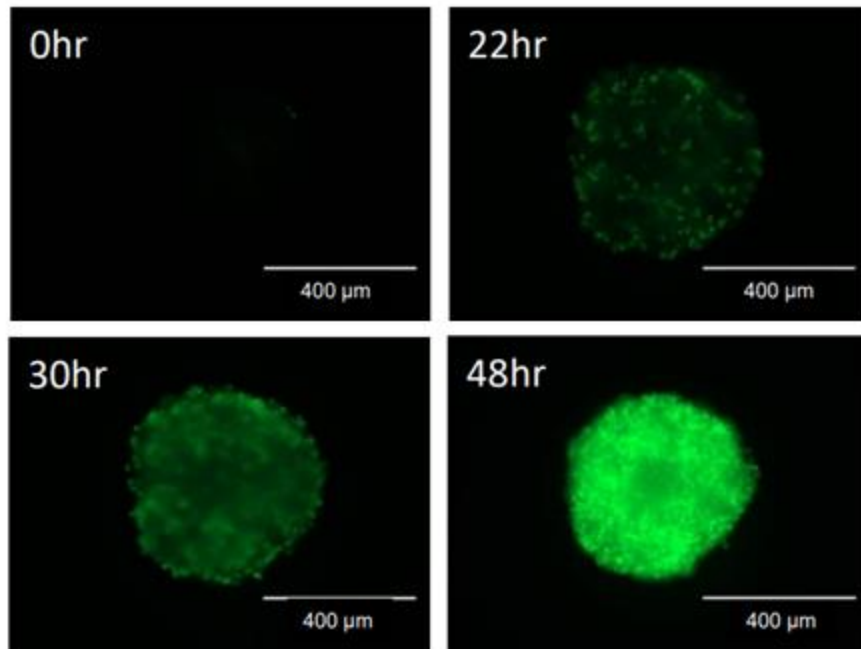
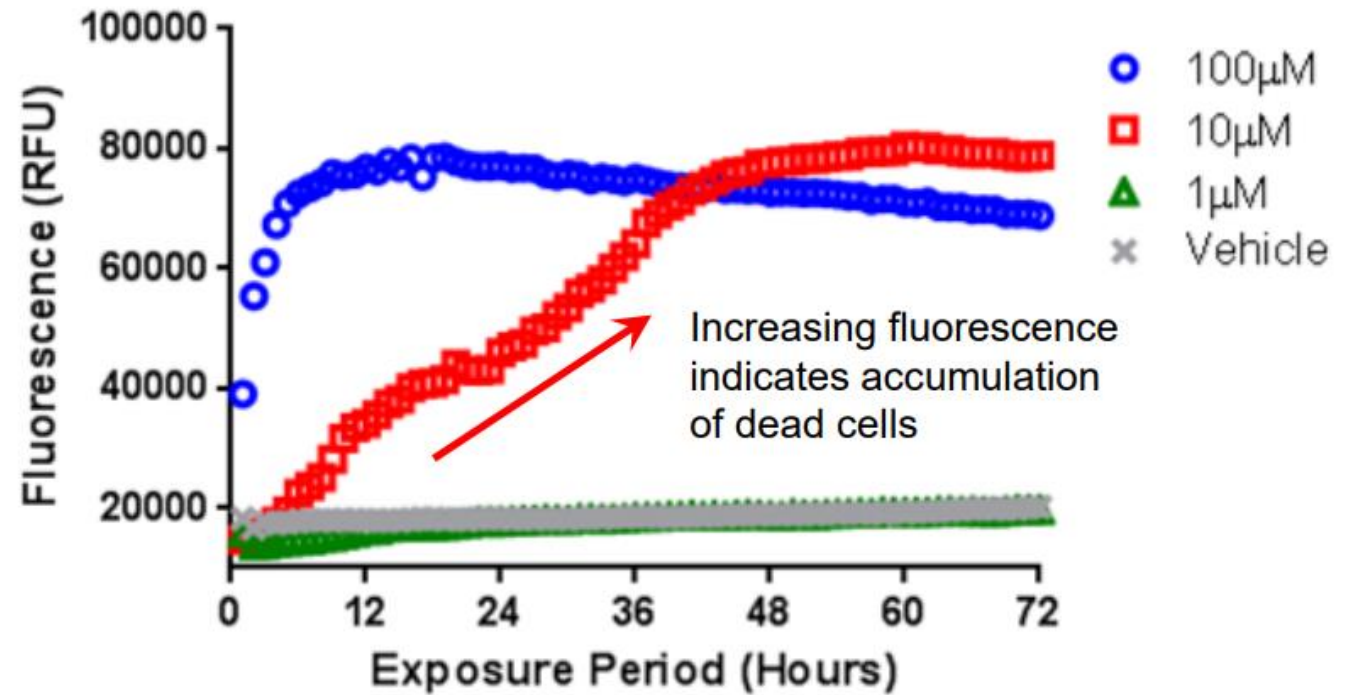
The reagent can be added:

- ✂ During cell seeding
- ✂ With the treatment addition
- ✂ At the end of the experiment as an end-point assay





HepG2 cells treated with various doses of terfenadine. Fluorescence measured every hour from the same sample wells. ▶

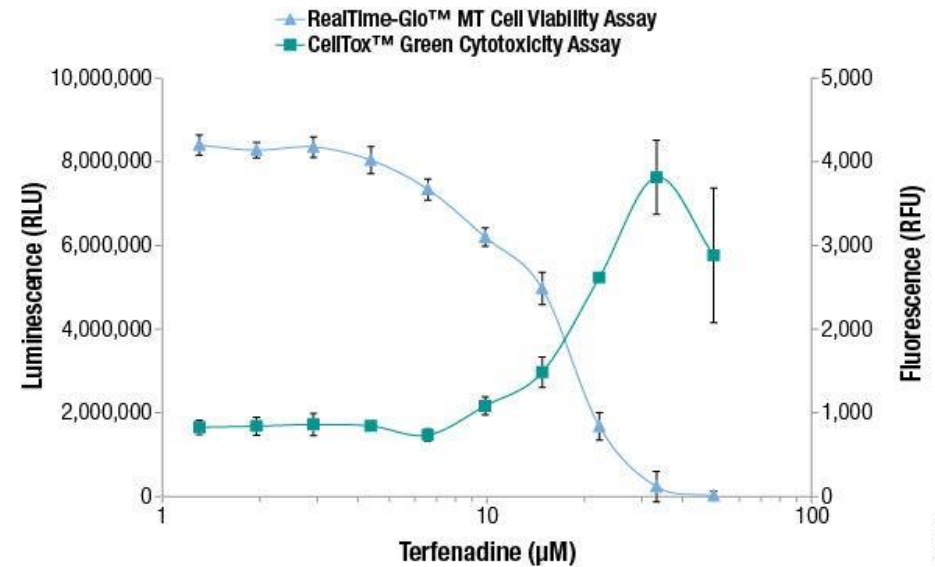
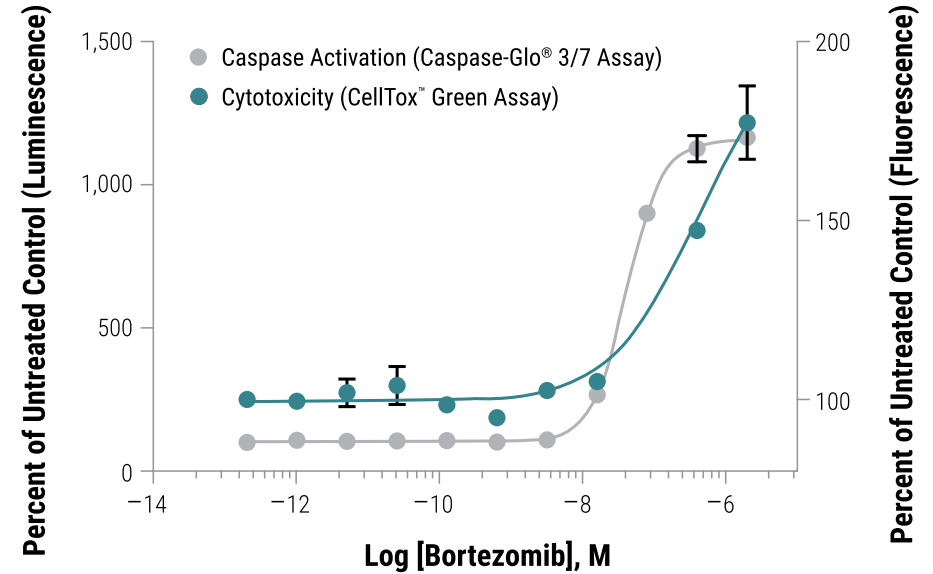
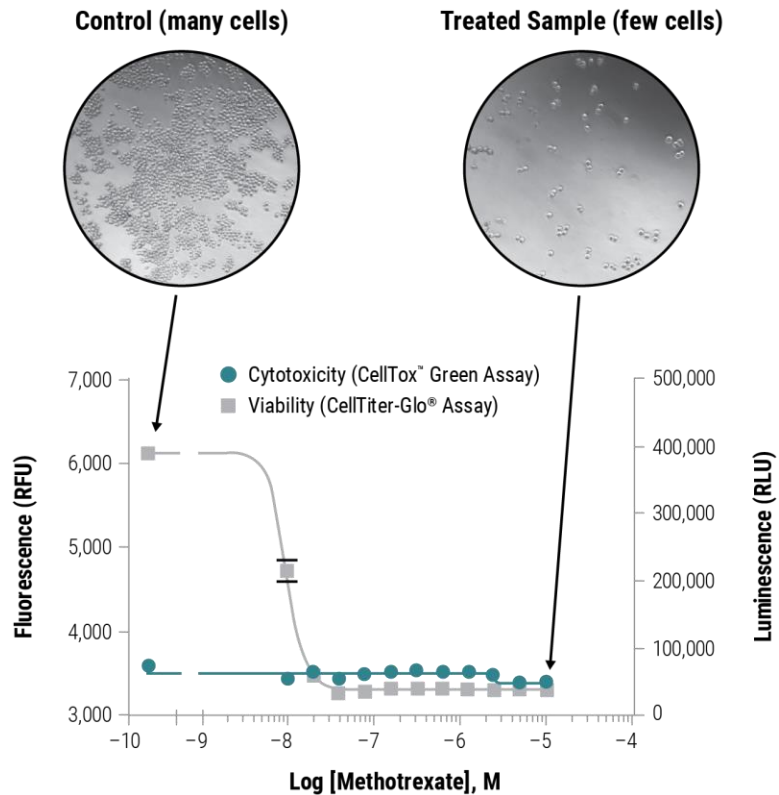


◀ Live cell kinetic imaging of CellTox™ staining of a paclitaxel treated HepG2 cell spheroid photographed at different times over 2 days. Green fluorescence shows the accumulation of dead cells.

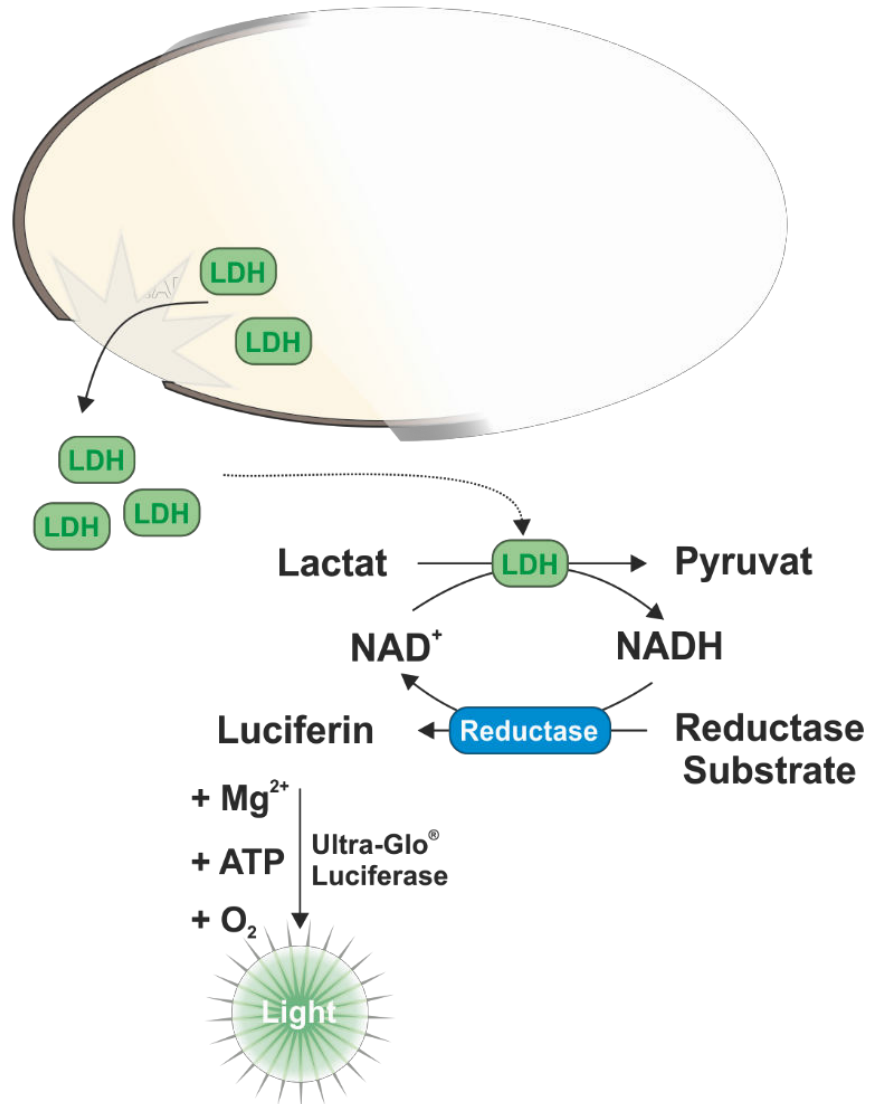


# Assay Designed for **Multiplexing**

- Can be multiplexed with other kinetic/endpoint assays
- Allows differentiation between cytotoxic and cytostatic effect
- Allows determining the dose that triggers apoptosis or cytotoxicity



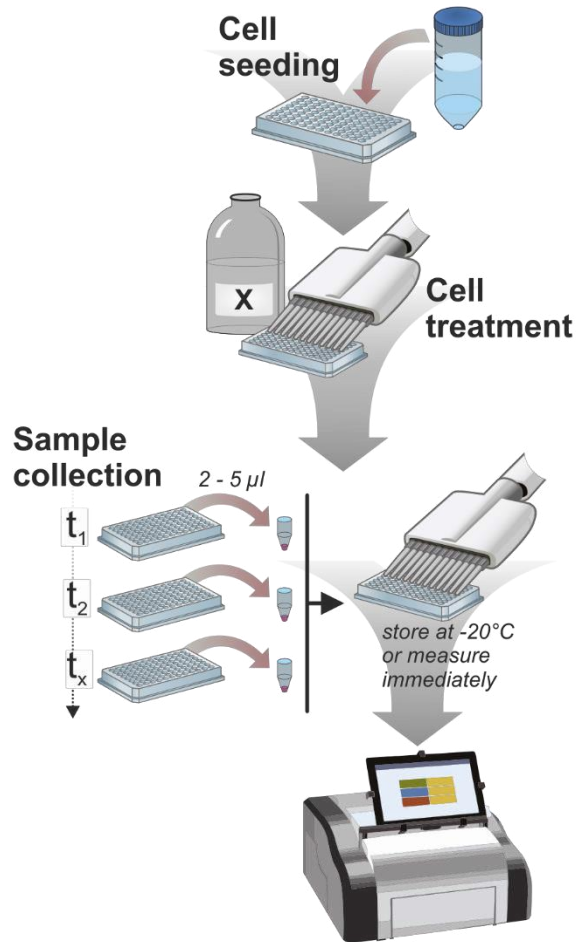
# LDH-Glo<sup>®</sup> Assay – measures LDH leaking from cells



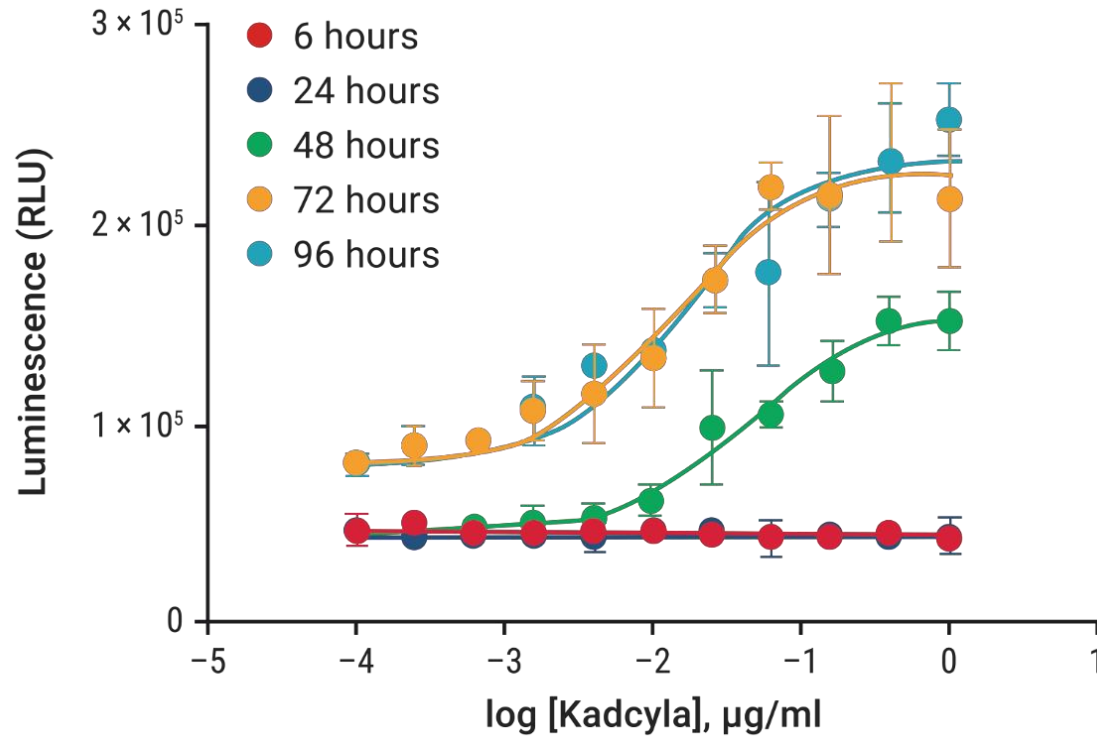
- ✘ Lactate dehydrogenase leaks from damaged cells
- ✘ Its activity is detected in supernatant in a coupled enzymatic reaction
- ✘ Pro-luciferin is reduced by a proprietary reductase to luciferin and processed by firefly luciferase in the medium
- ✘ Timed kinetic assay
- ✘ Suitable for 3D cell cultures
- ✘ Suitable for measuring antibody-dependent-cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC)

# LDH-Glo<sup>®</sup> Can be Used as a Kinetic Assay

## Experimental workflow



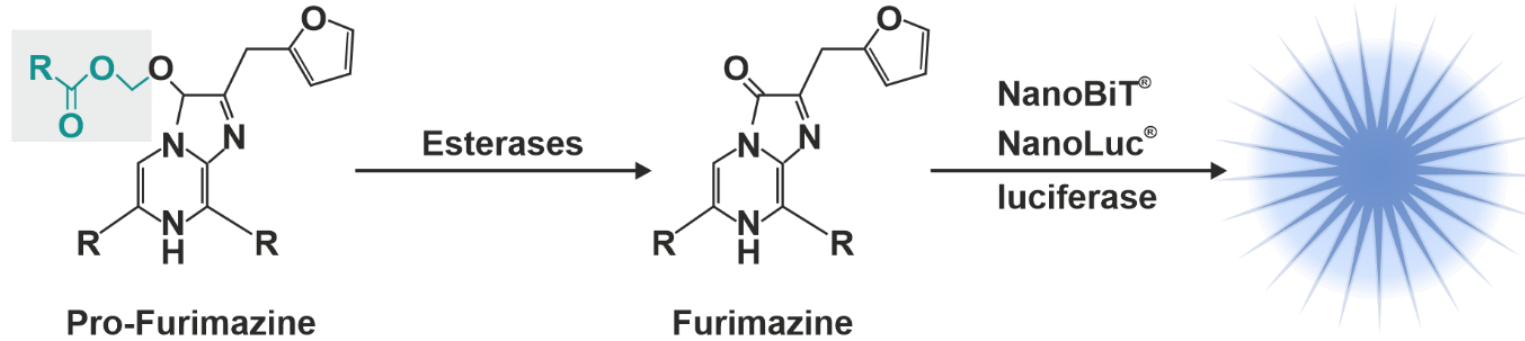
## SKBR3 cells (breast cancer)



- Enzymatic marker cytotoxicity
- Suitable for timed kinetic analysis
- For ideal results, use inactivated FBS – higher sensitivity

# NanoLuc<sup>®</sup>/NanoBiT<sup>®</sup> Live Cell Substrates

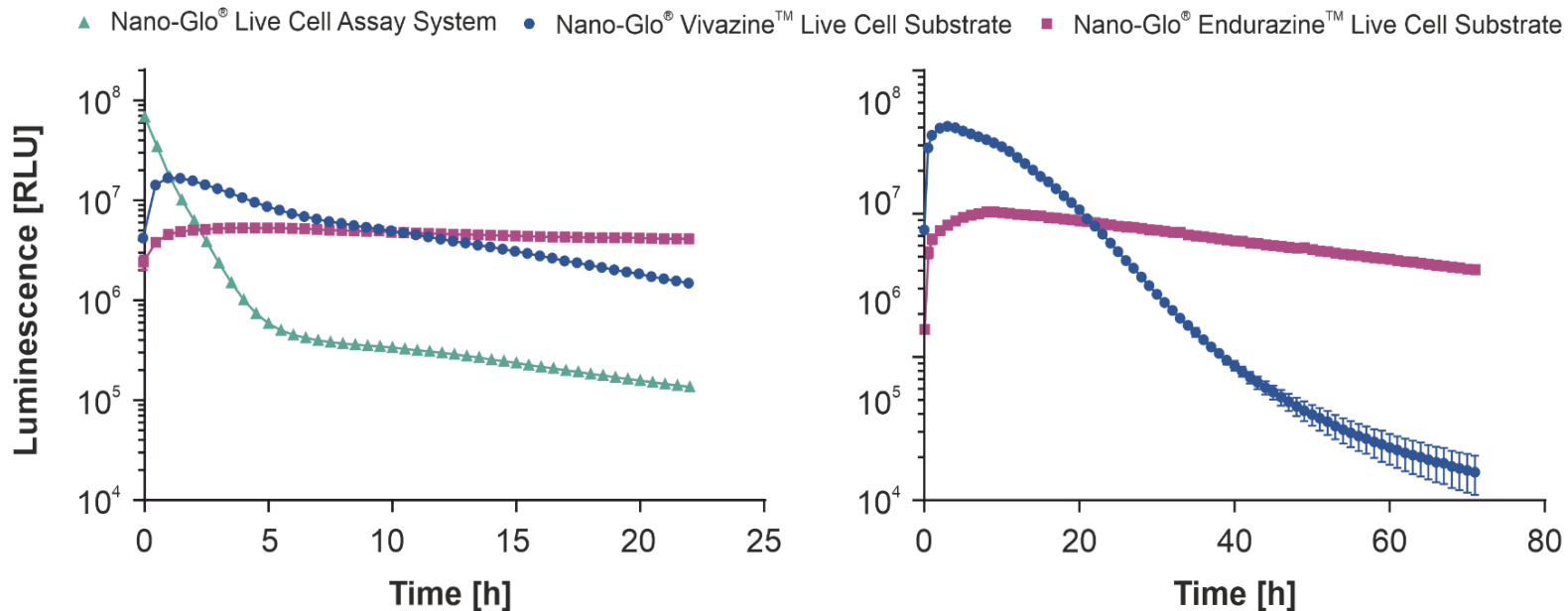
*Different Substrates for Different Purposes*



Nano-Glo<sup>®</sup> Live Cell Assay System  
Endpoint/ up to 2 h

Nano-Glo<sup>®</sup> Vivazine<sup>™</sup> Substrate  
2-24 h

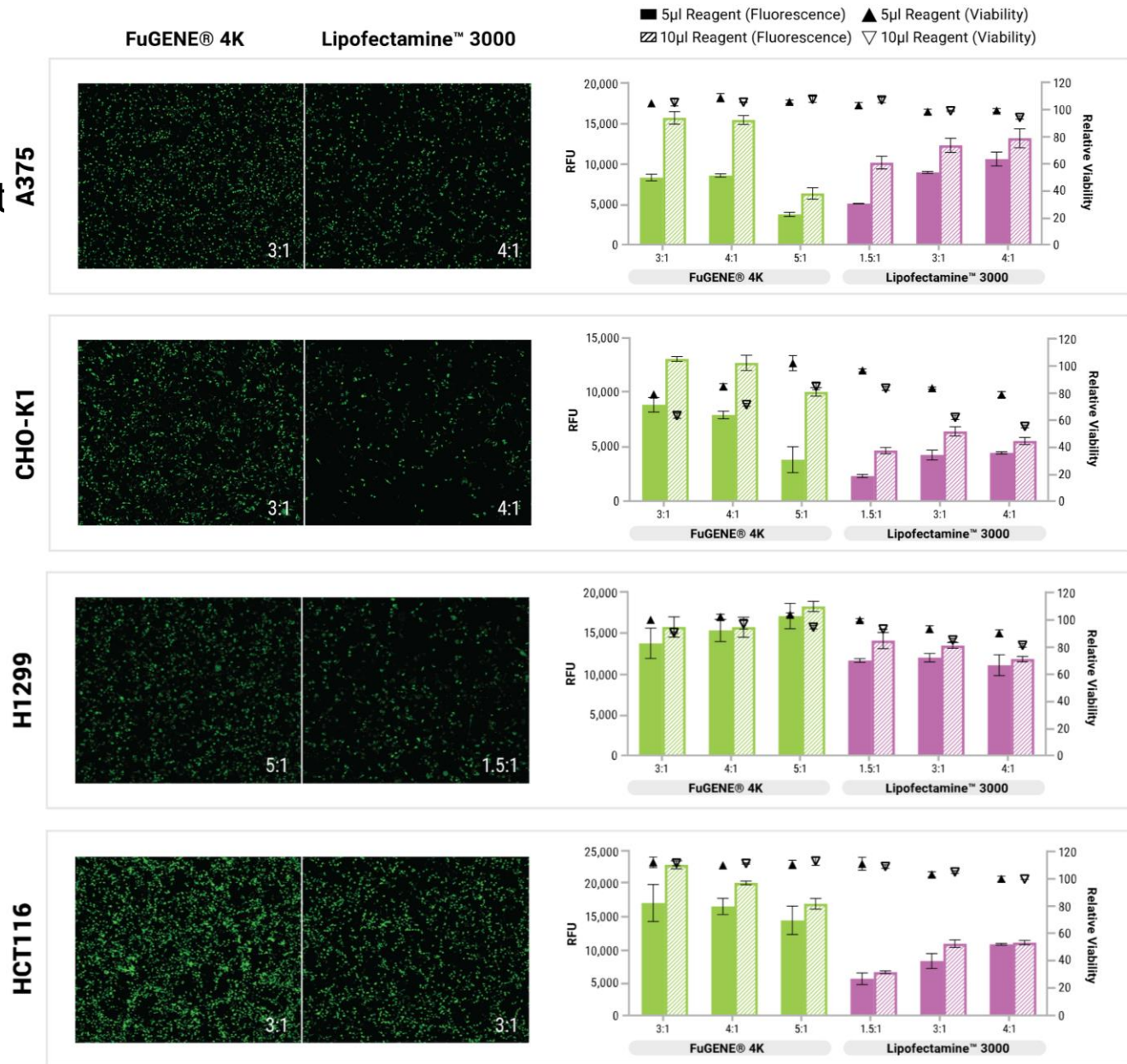
Nano-Glo<sup>®</sup> Endurazine<sup>™</sup> Substrate  
2 - 72 h



# Fugene 4K – Novel Transfection Reagent

- Designed for the delivery of DNA into challenging and routine mammalian cell lines
- Higher transfection efficiencies with minimal impact on viability
- Simple protocol
- Strong performance in HEK293 and CHO cells → ideal for protein and viral production
- 100% synthetic and animal-free

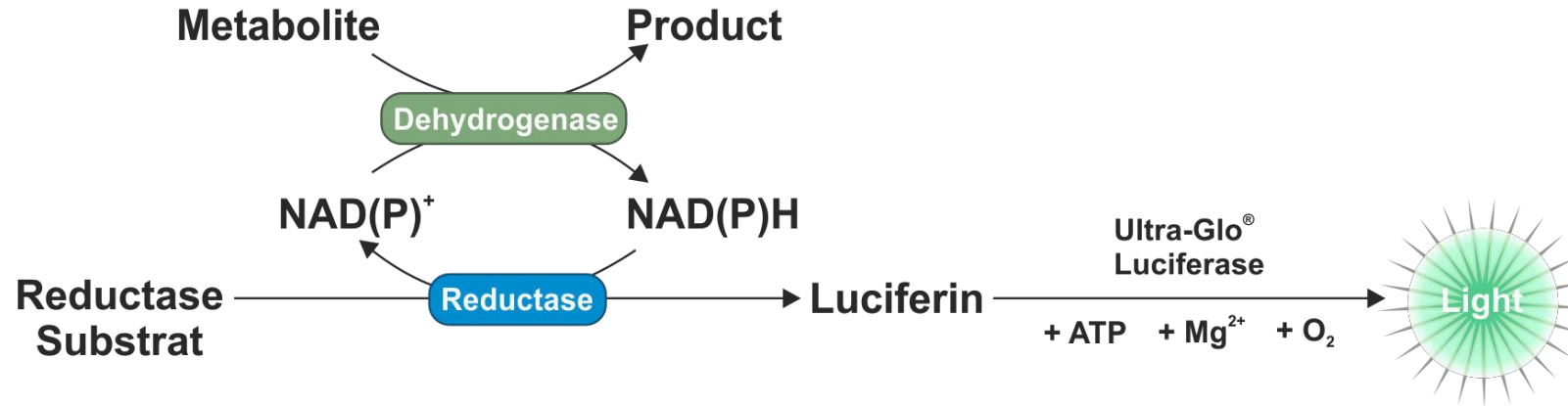
► Cells transfected with a GFP expression construct using FuGENE® 4K or Lipofectamine™ 3000 with varying reagent:DNA ratios. After 48 hours, cells in a clear-bottom plate were measured for total GFP fluorescence. Cell viability was measured on a duplicate plate using the CellTiter-Glo® Luminescent Cell Viability Assay.





# Metabolite Assays – One Reaction to Rule Them All

*Metabolite-selective dehydrogenases coupled to bioluminescent NAD(P)H detection*

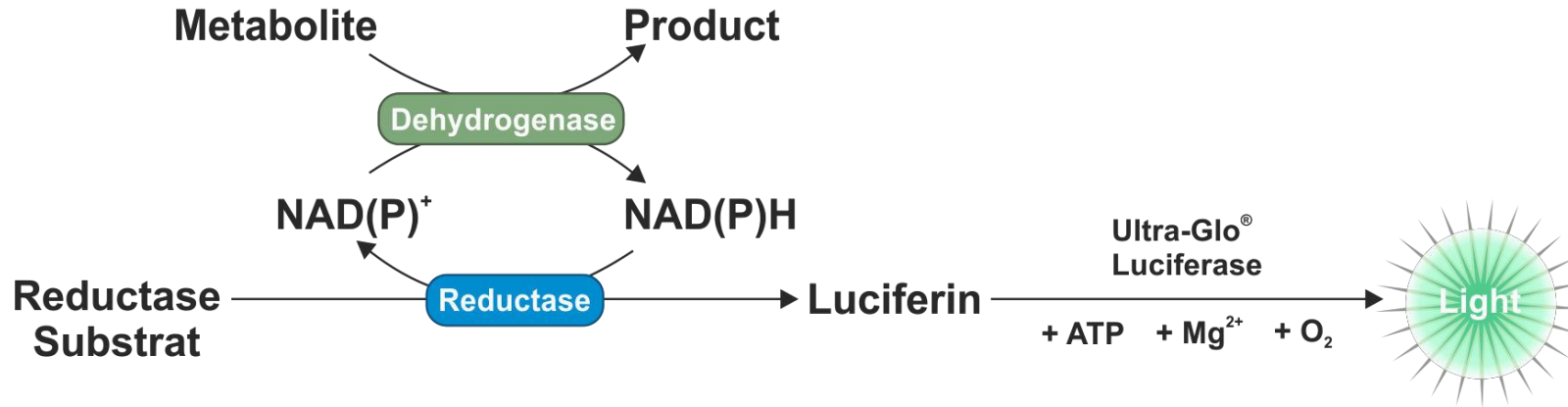


*“With the aid of auxiliary enzymes nearly every substance of biological interest could be measured with a pyridine nucleotide system”* Oliver Lowry JBC (1961) 236, 2746

- ✂ Broad linear range of 3 logs (0,1-100  $\mu$ M)
- ✂ Wide dynamic range S/B < 100
- ✂ High sensitivity, requiring only a small sample volume
- ✂ Simplified protocol applicable to many sample types – homogenized tissue, 2D & 3D culture, serum, medium
- ✂ Can be used as timed kinetic assays

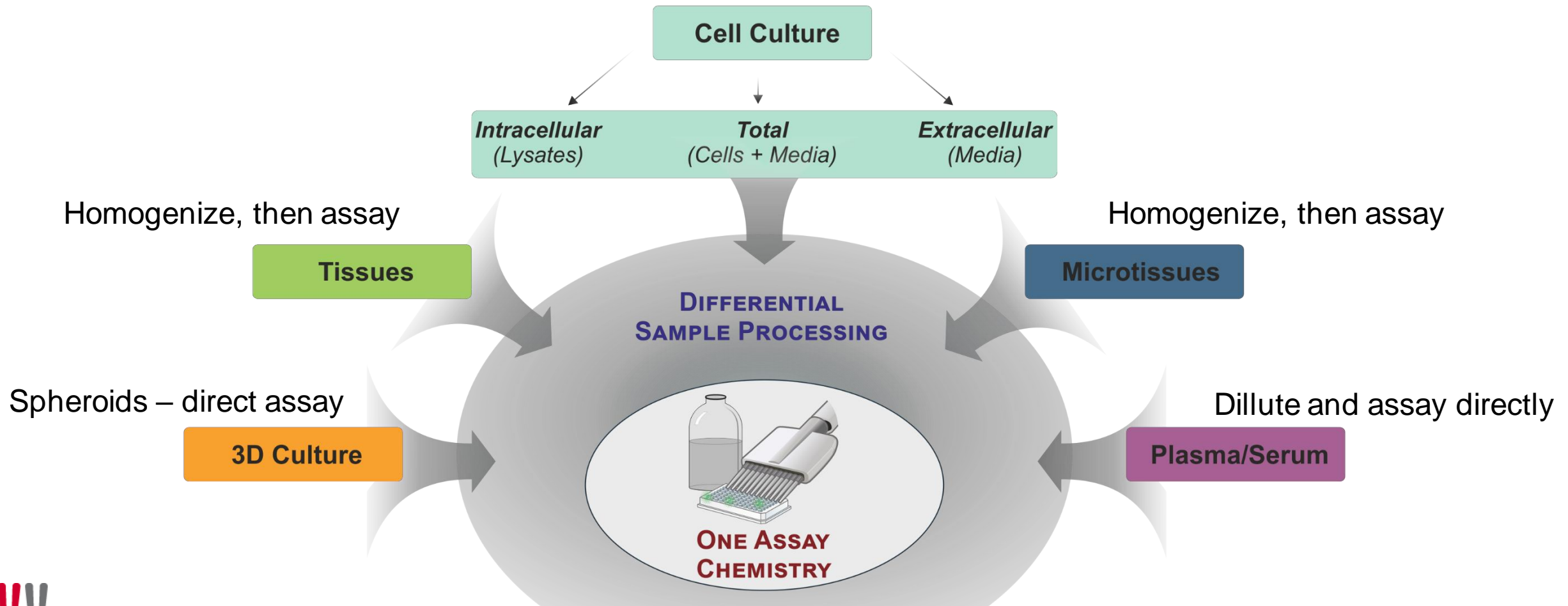
# Metabolite Assays – One Reaction to Rule Them All

*Metabolite-selective dehydrogenases coupled to bioluminescent NAD(P)H detection*



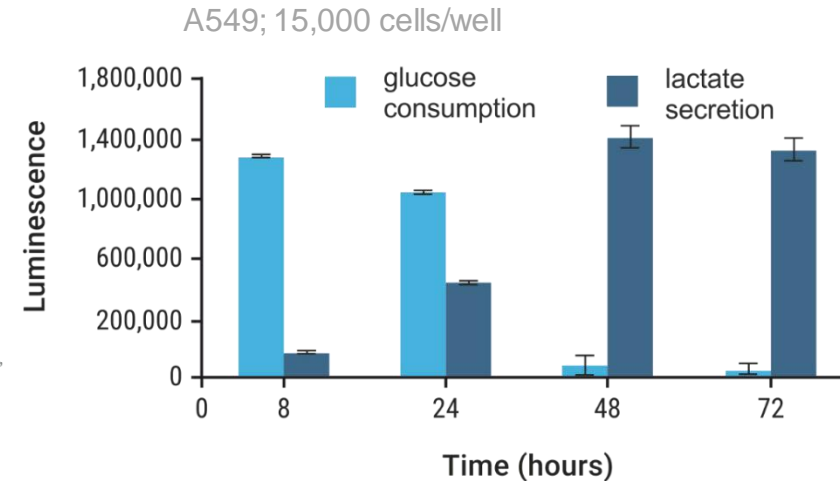
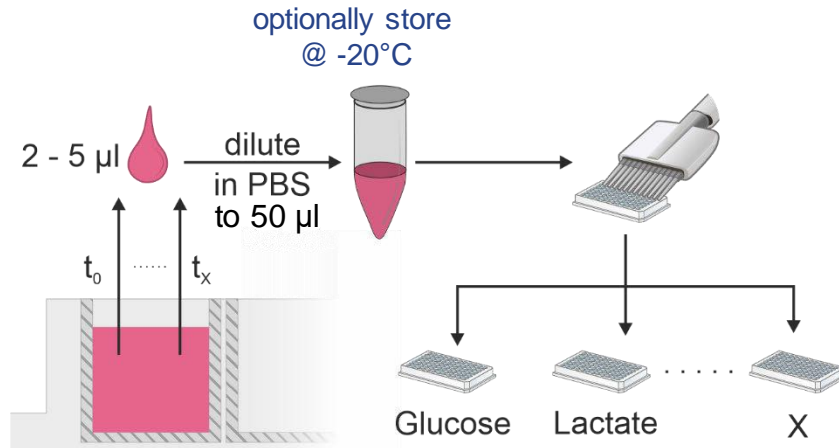
<p><b>BCAA-Glo™ Assay</b> <span style="float: right;">NEW</span></p> <p>Rapid, sensitive method for BCAA detection based on bioluminescent technology.</p> <p>J5021, J5022</p>	<p><b>Glycogen-Glo™ Assay</b> <span style="float: right;">NEW</span></p> <p>Rapid, sensitive method for detection of glycogen in biological samples.</p> <p>J7021, J7022</p>	<p><b>Glucose-Glo™ Assay</b></p> <p>Easily detect glucose from a variety of biological samples.</p> <p>J6021, J6022</p>	<p><b>Glucose Uptake-Glo™ Assay</b></p> <p>Non-radioactive assay for measuring glucose uptake.</p> <p>J1341, J1342, J1343</p>	<p><b>Glycerol-Glo™ Assay</b></p> <p>Measures glycerol using the enzymes glycerol kinase and glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.</p> <p>J3150, J3151</p>	<p><b>Triglyceride-Glo™ Assay</b></p> <p>Detects triglyceride levels by measuring glycerol that is released from an enzymatic reaction with a lipase.</p> <p>J3160, J3161</p>	<p><b>Cholesterol/Cholesterol Ester-Glo™ Assay</b></p> <p>Measures cholesterol by association with NADH production and pro-luciferin activation that produces light with a luciferase enzyme.</p> <p>J3190, J3191</p>
<p><b>Lactate-Glo™ Assay</b></p> <p>Bioluminescent assay to quickly detect lactate from a variety of sample types.</p> <p>J5021, J5022</p>	<p><b>Glutamate-Glo™ Assay</b></p> <p>Quickly measure glutamate from many sample types.</p> <p>J7021, J7022</p>	<p><b>Glutamine/Glutamate-Glo™ Assay</b></p> <p>Detect glutamine and glutamate in biological samples.</p> <p>J8021, J8022</p>	<p>→ Can be used in a timed kinetic format to measure the signal from supernatant</p>			

# Metabolite Assays – Compatible Sample Types



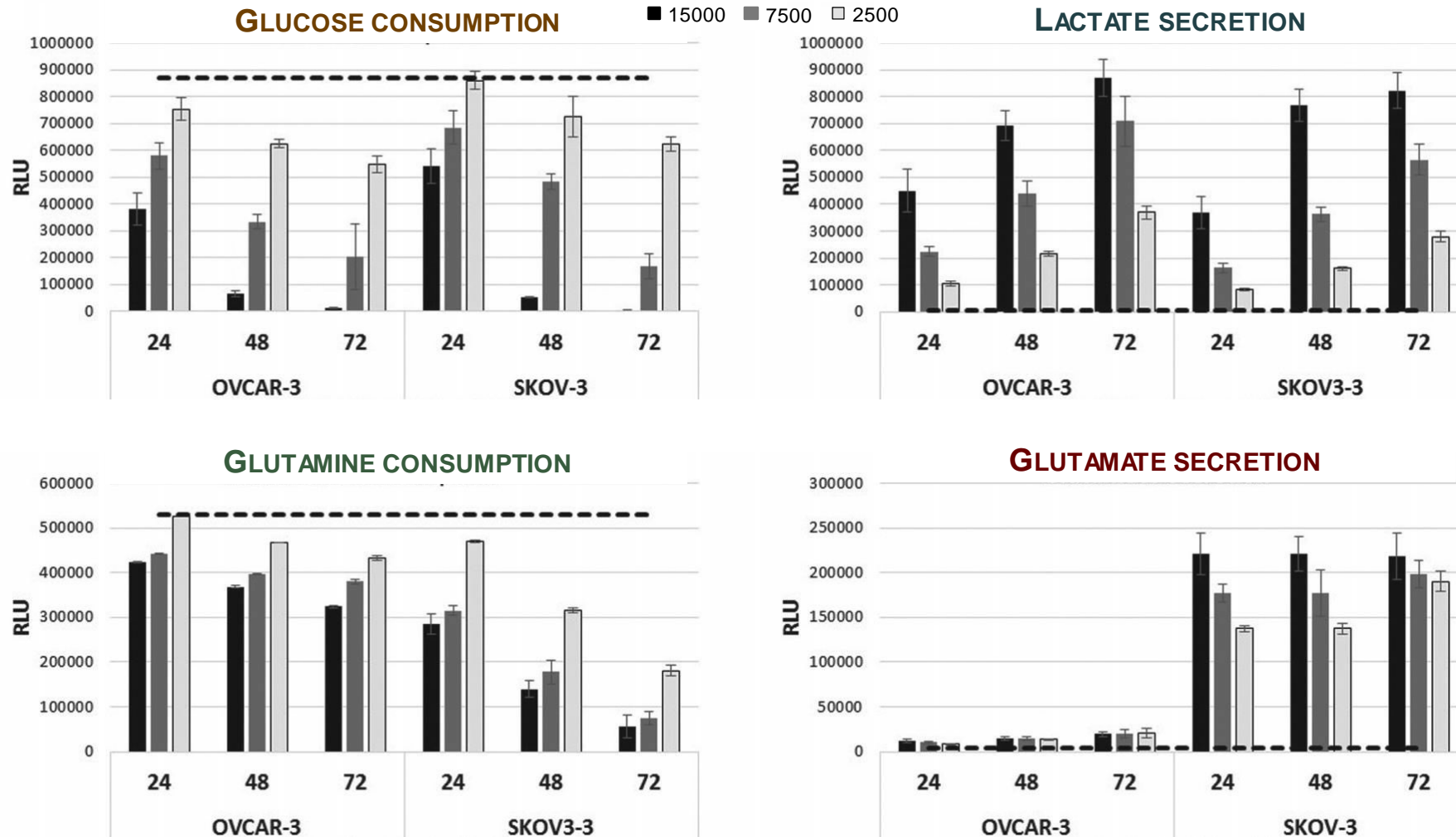


# Glucose and **Lactate-Glo** Assays



- ✂ Only 2–5 µl sample for measurement
- ✂ Multiple metabolites are easily measured from one sample
- ✂ Samples can be frozen and measured at the end of the experiment - kinetic information
- ✂ Investigate glycolysis, a central pathway for providing energy and precursors for biosynthesis
- ✂ Metabolic profiling of cancer cells, identify vulnerabilities for anti-cancer treatment

# Multiple Metabolites Offer a More Complete Image



Adapted from Leippe, D *et al.* (2017), *SLAS Discov.* 22(4):366-377

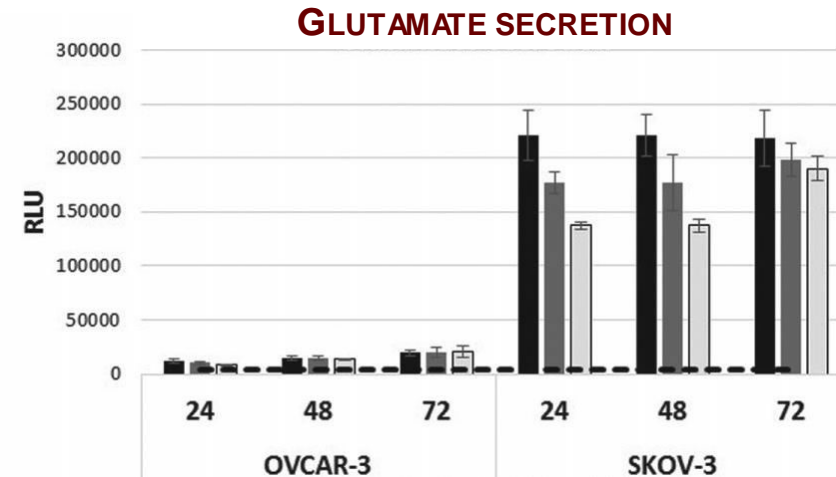
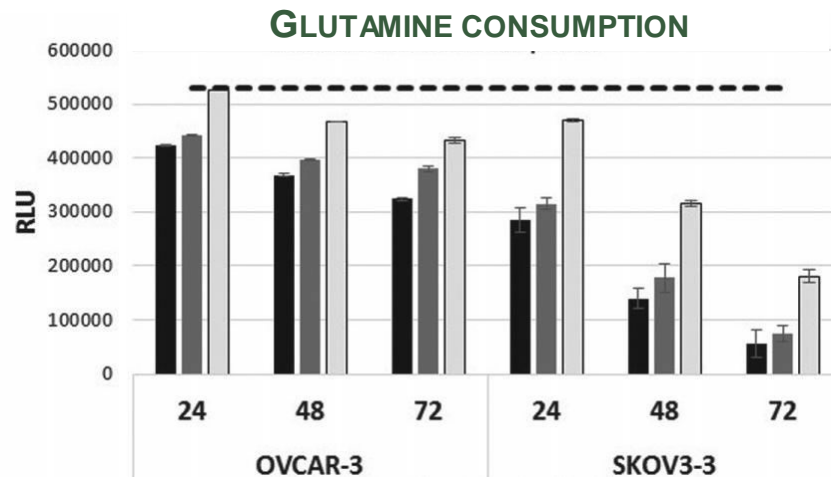
# Multiple Metabolites Offer **a More Complete Image**

## OVCAR-3

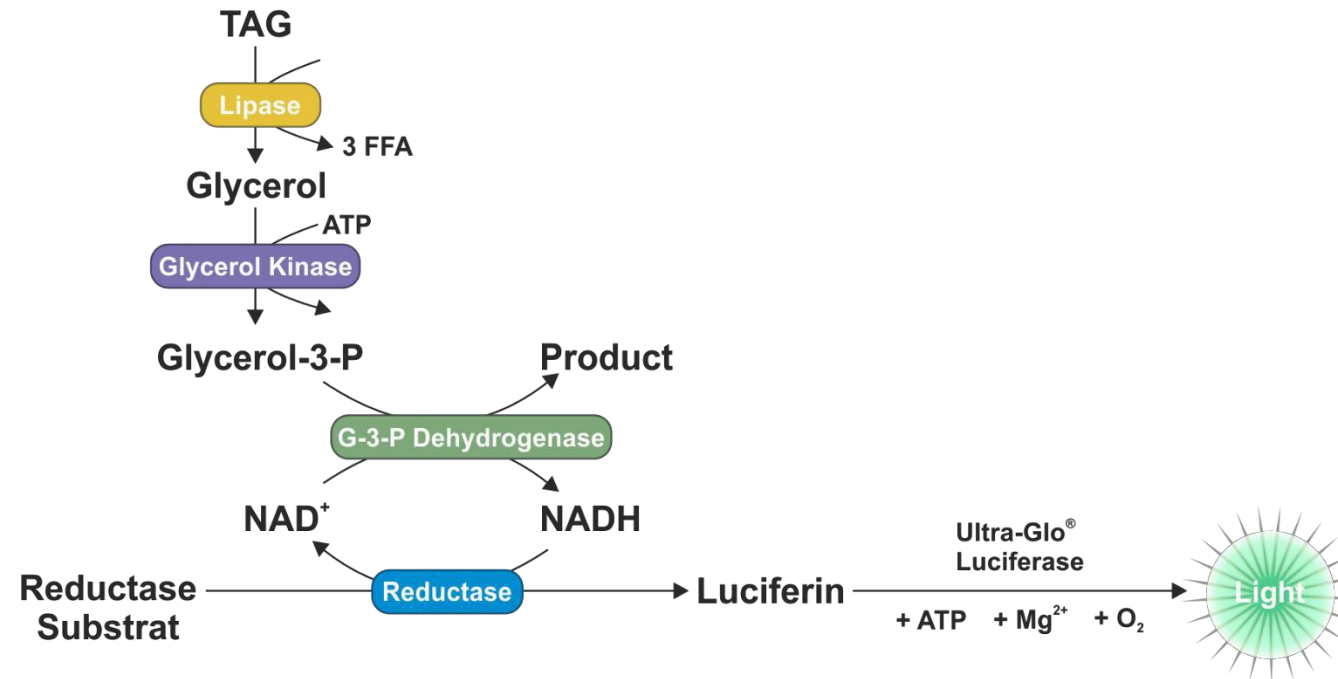
- Moderate glutamine consumption
- Low glutamate secretion
- Low invasiveness

## SKOV-3

- High glutamine consumption (Glutamine “addicted”)
- High glutamate secretion
- Highly invasive



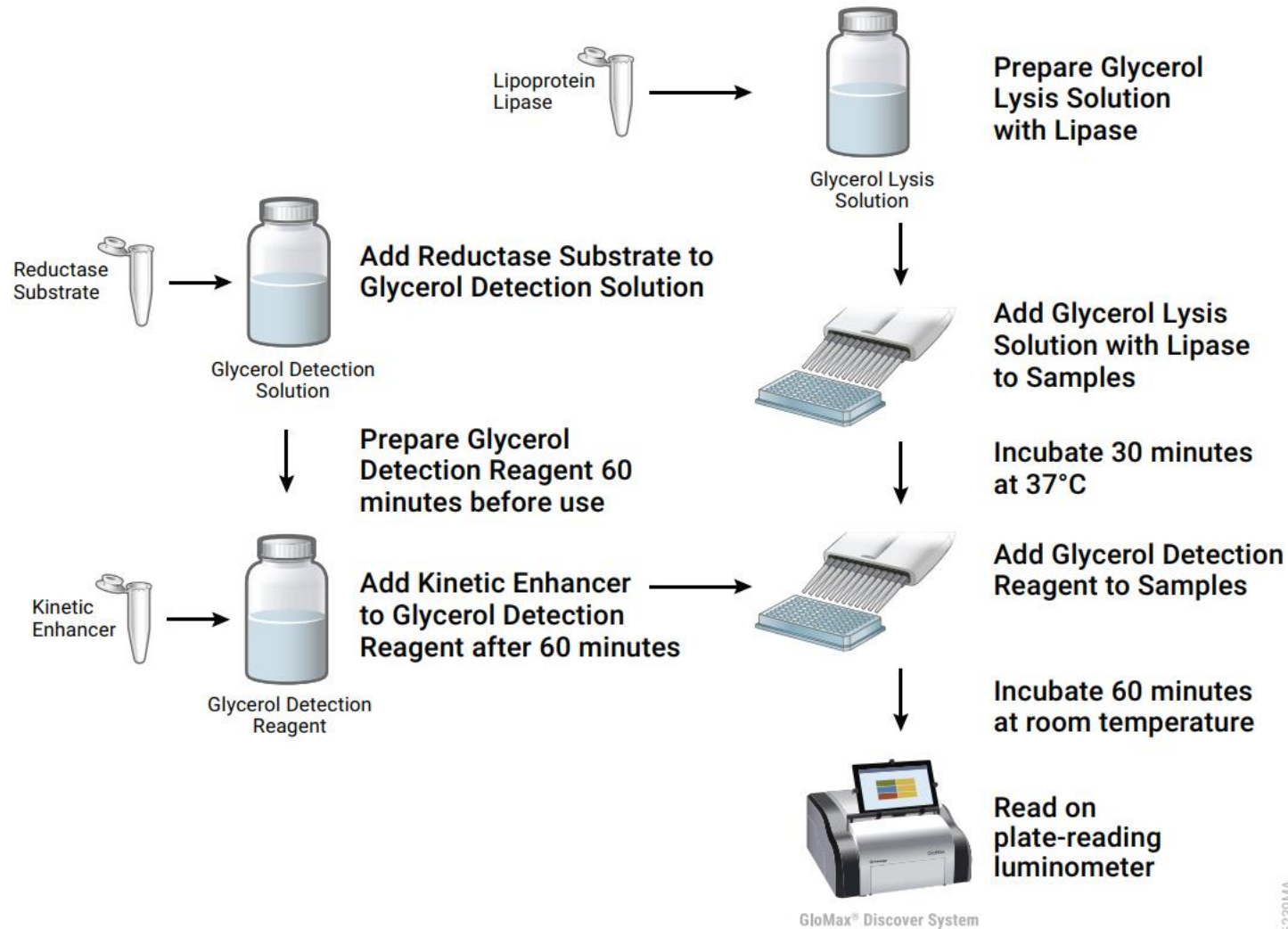
# Glycerol/TAG Assay - Principle



## Benefits

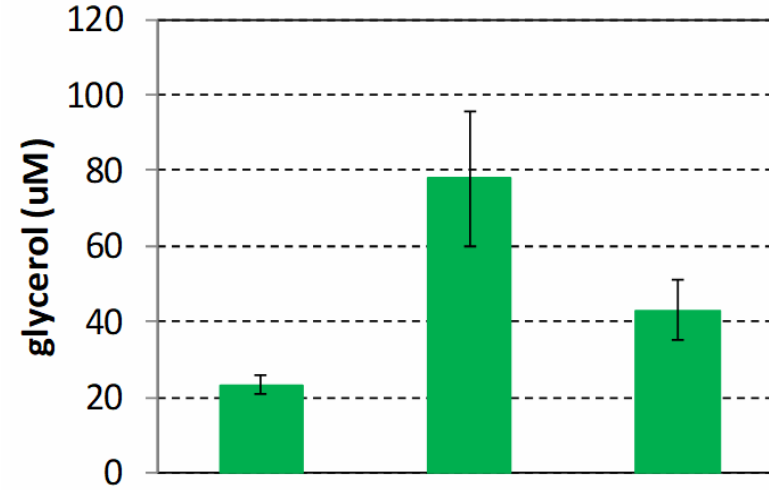
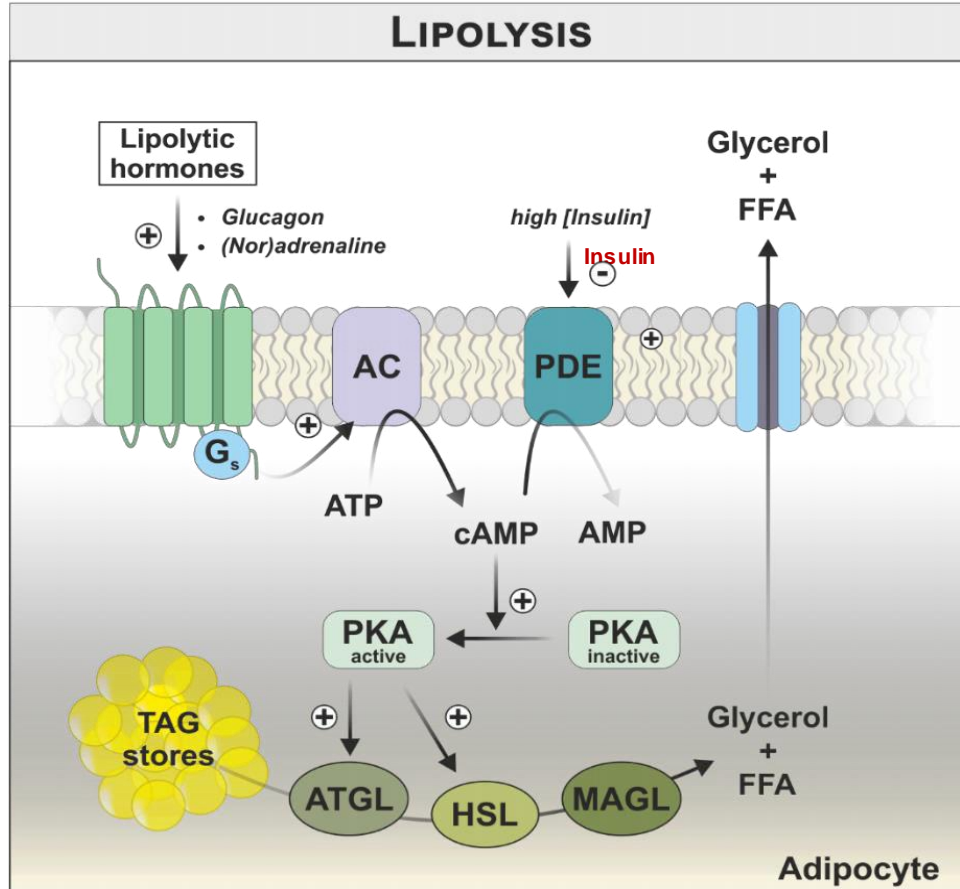
- ✂ Quantitative results
- ✂ No extraction steps, only cell lysis
- ✂ BL assay = high sensitivity
- ✂ Simple and fast protocol

# Glycerol/TAG Assay – Experimental Workflow



16239MA

# Stimulation and Inhibition of Lipolysis

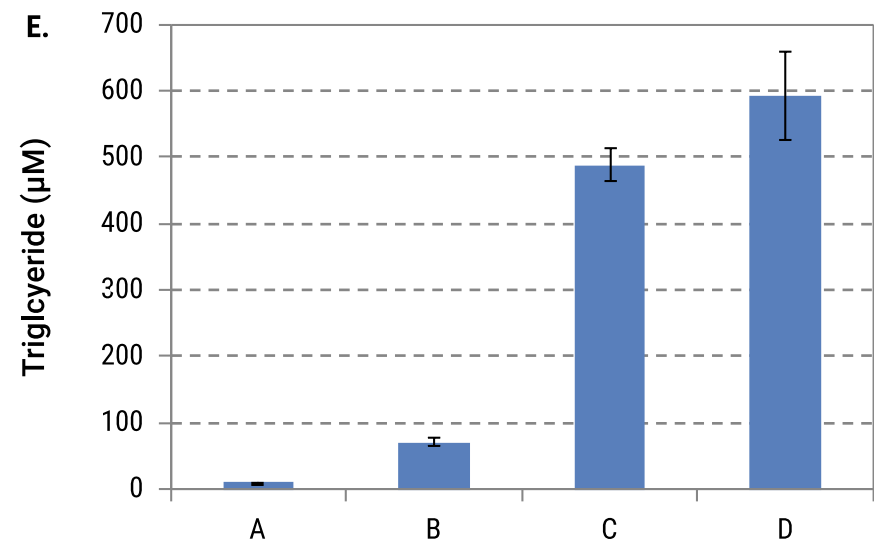
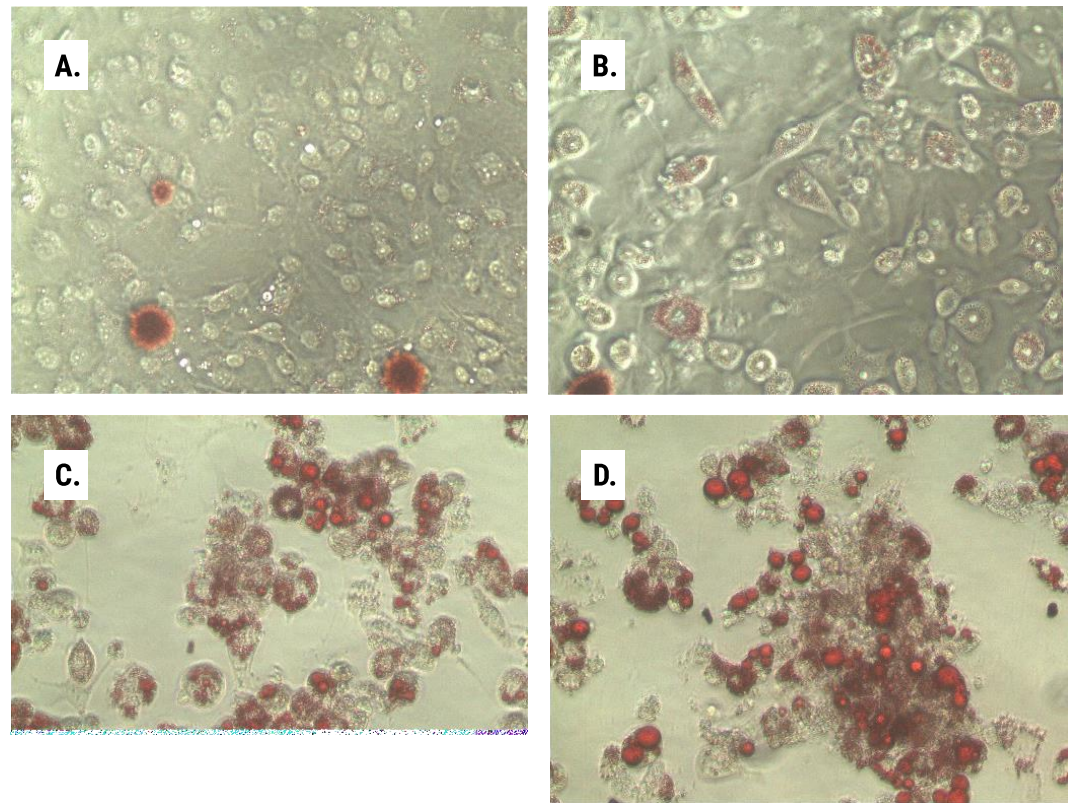


<b>Isoproterenol</b> 25 nM	-	+	+
<b>Insulin</b> 150 nM	-	-	+

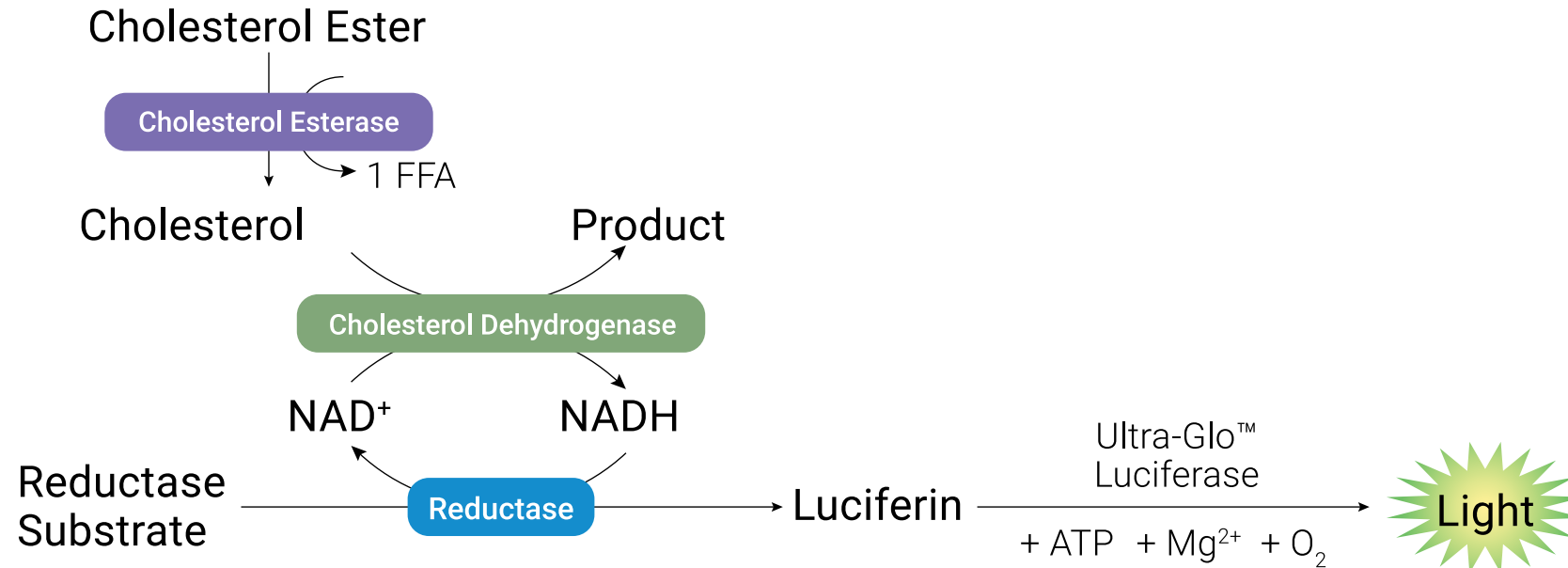
- 3T3L1-MBX fibroblasts plated at 20,000 cells/well and differentiated for 2 weeks to form adipocytes
- Treatment with Isoproterenol and Insulin for 90 min



- Quantification of lipogenesis in differentiated 3T3L1-MBX fibroblasts
- Lipid content observed at days 5, 12, 14 and 21 of differentiation (A-D respectively)
- The cells were either stained with Oil Red O dye or the lipid content was measured by the Glycerol/TAG-Glo assay from Promega
- Simple quantification and complementary information to microscopic techniques and flow cytometry



# Cholesterol/Cholesterol Ester Assay



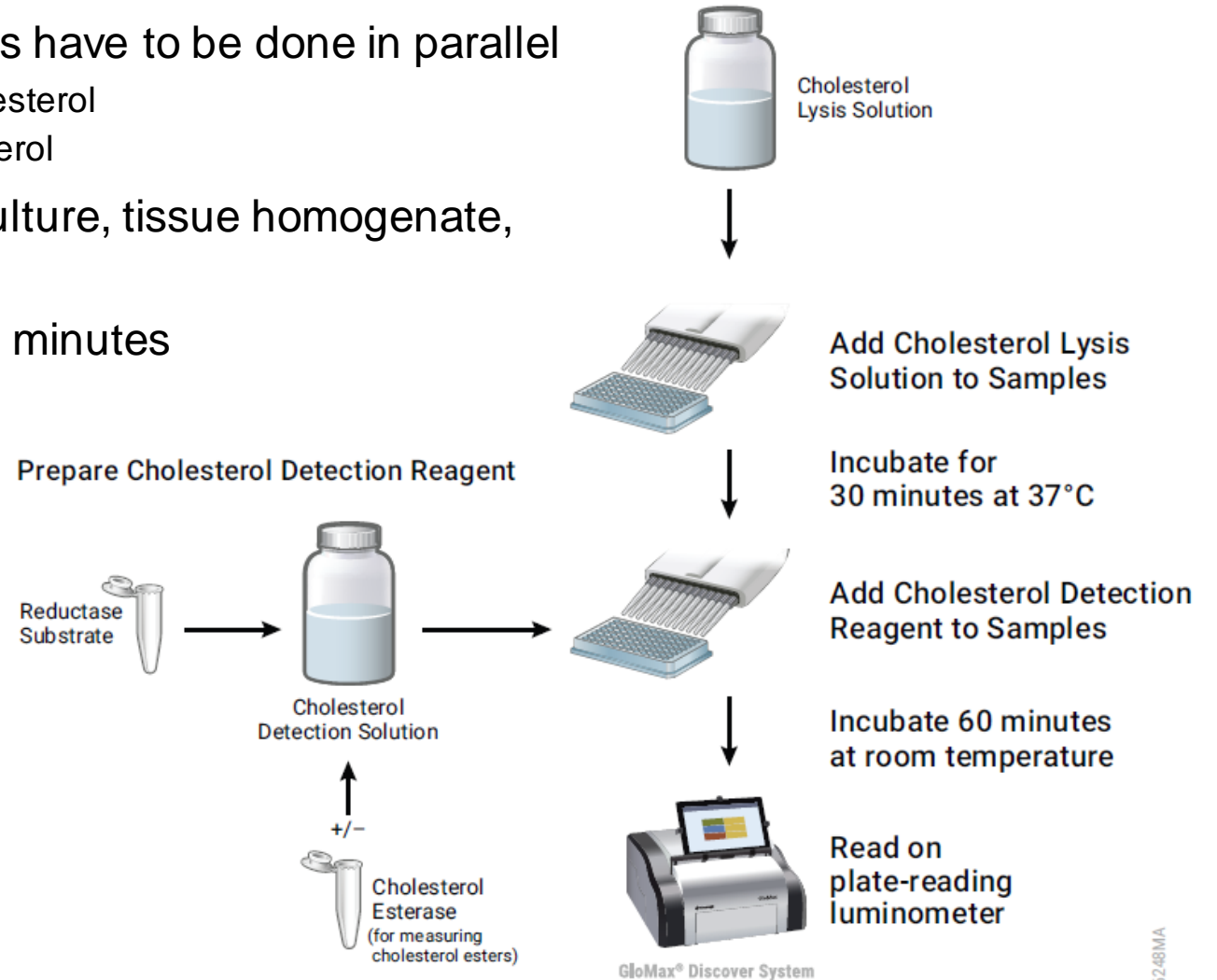
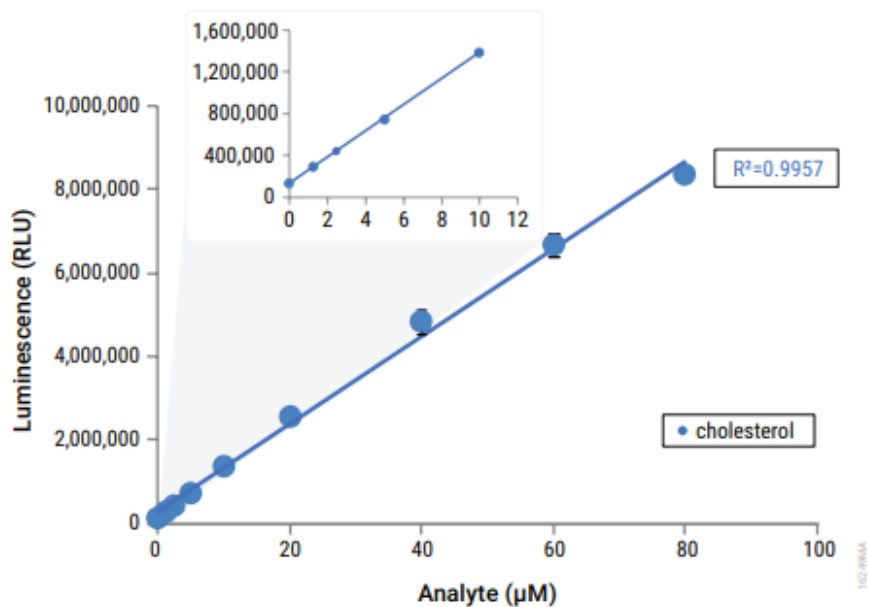
## Benefits

- ✂ Quantitative measurement
- ✂ No extraction steps, only cell lysis
- ✂ BL assay = high sensitivity
- ✂ Simple and quick workflow



# Cholesterol Assay - Protocol

- ✂ Measures cholesterol – two measurements have to be done in parallel
  - ✂ Sample without cholesterol esterase – free cholesterol
  - ✂ Sample with cholesterol esterase – total cholesterol
- ✂ Add lytic buffer to the sample (2D or 3D culture, tissue homogenate, serum), incubate at 37 °C
- ✂ Add detection reagent and incubate for 60 minutes
- ✂ Detect bioluminescence



# Instruments – Features and Configurations



GloMax® Discover

6-, 12-, 24-, 48-, 96- and 384-well

- ✓ Heating
- ✓ Shaking
- ✓ Luminescence
- ✓ Fluorescence
- ✓ UV/Vis Absorbance
- ✓ BRET / FRET



GloMax® Explorer

6-, 12-, 24-, 48-, 96- and 384-well

- ✓ Heating
- ✓ Shaking
- ✓ Luminescence
- ✓ Fluorescence

- Available Upgrades
- ✓ Vis Absorbance
  - ✓ UV/Vis Absorbance
  - ✓ BRET / FRET



GloMax® Navigator

96-well

- ✓ Luminescence

# Primary Cells, Stem Cells & Media

# LONZA

- Primary cells - over 150 human and animal cell types available
- Clonetics media and growth factors for wide spectrum of primary cells
- Stem cells together with media
- Blood and immune cells from vast collection of donors and sources
  - Specialized X-Vivo™ media

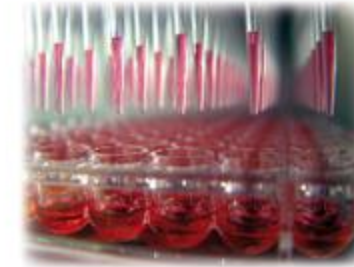


# Mycoplasma Testing

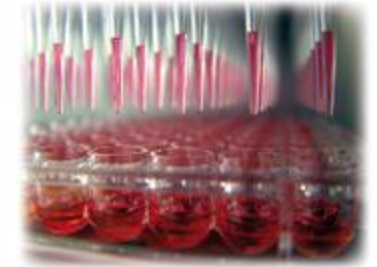
- ❗ Mycoplasma = small bacteria lacking cell wall, not susceptible to penicillin and other antibiotics
- ❗ Widespread contamination in a variety of cell culture systems
- ❗ Size below 1  $\mu\text{m}$ , hardly visible in optical microscope
- ❗ BL MycoAlert™ kit:
  - ❗ Mycoplasma from cell culture supernatant are lysed and their enzymes released into the medium
  - ❗ Enzymes convert added ADP to ATP
  - ❗ ATP is processed by firefly luciferase from the detection reagent and in case of contamination bioluminescence is produced

# Lonza

Cell culture + mycoplasma



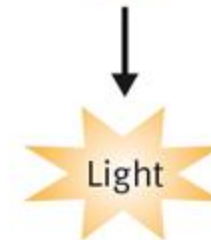
Cell culture - mycoplasma



Addition of ADP +  
MycoAlert™ substrate

ATP

No ATP



# High Quality Cell Culture Media and Sera



- German company established in 2013
- Specialises on the production of high quality sera and cell culture media and reagents
- Possibility of custom manufacturing from 20 liters



## Sera

- FBS
- Other bovine and animal sera
- Human sera



## Cell Culture Media

- Classic liquid media
- Classic powdered media
- Special culture media
- Cryopreservation



## Cell Culture reagents

- Supplements and additives
- Antibiotics
- BSA
- Trypsin
- Cell separation



## Balanced Salt Solutions

- Liquid buffers
- Powdered buffers



## Diagnostics

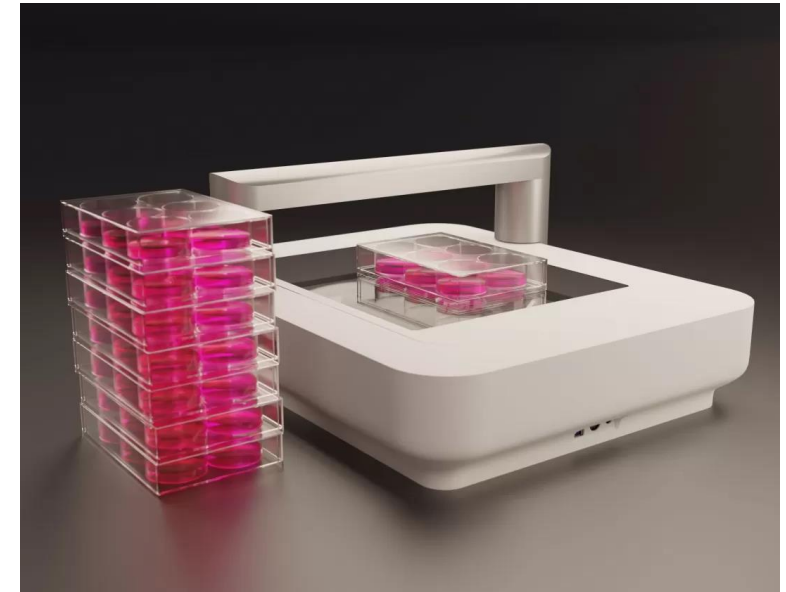
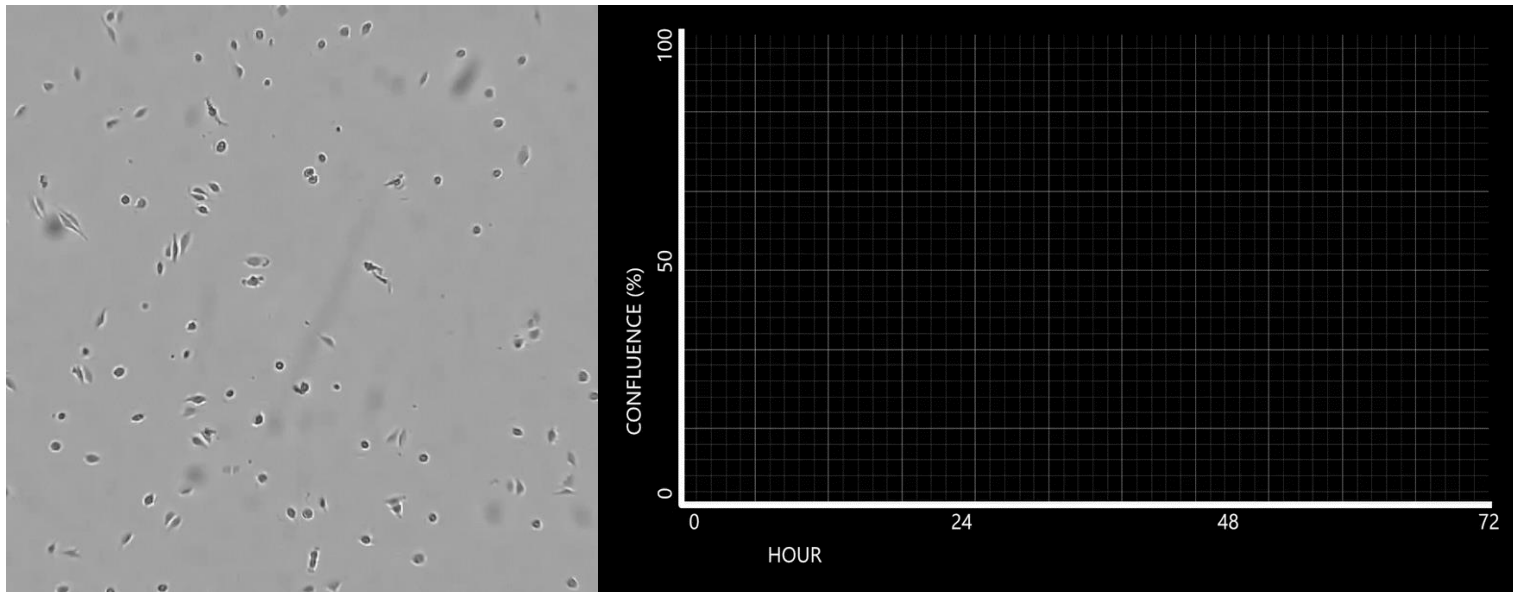
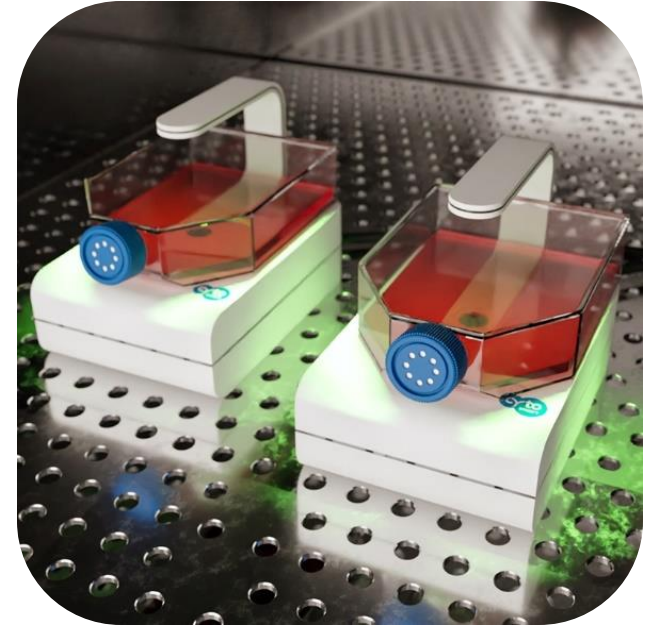
- Virology media
- Cytogenetics



# Label-Free Cell Monitoring



- ⌘ Live-cell monitoring of cells in individual culture vessels (Lux microscopes) or 6 to 384 well plates (Omni microscopes)
- ⌘ Compact microscopes placed directly in the incubator
- ⌘ Confluency measurements, scratch assays, colony counting
- ⌘ Fluorescence versions – fluorescent object counting



# Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

