COSMO BIO CO., LTD.
Inspiration for Life Science

Instruction manual

ELISA kit for measuring UV-induced DNA damage

High Sensitivity 6-4PP/ (6-4)Photoproduct ELISA kit (TMB) Ver.2

(with mAb clone 64M-2)

Catalog Number : NM-MA-K004V2(96 tests)

For research use only, Not for diagnostic use.

- Please read this manual thoroughly before use -

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INTRODUCTION

Prolonged exposure to solar UV radiation may result in harmful acute and chronic effects to the skin (including skin cancers), eye, and immune system. These harmful effects appear to be closely related to UV-induced DNA damage. The major types of DNA damage induced by solar UV radiation are cyclobutane pyrimidine dimers (CPDs), (6-4) photoproducts (6-4PPs), and Dewar photoproducts (DewarPPs), which are formed between adjacent pyrimidine nucleotides on the same DNA strand. These helix-distorting DNA lesions are repaired exclusively by a nucleotide excision repair system in humans. To better study molecular events surrounding UV-induced DNA damage and repair, Mori *et al.* previously developed and characterized monoclonal antibody (mAb) specific for CPDs and mAb specific for 6-4PPs (1) while Matsunaga *et al.* developed and characterized mAb specific for DewarPPs (2). Three of these antibodies (CPDs: clone TDM-2; 6-4PPs: clone 64M-2; DewarPPs: clone DEM-1) continue to be cited frequently in the literature, often for use in ELISA by a recommended procedure.

This High Sensitivity (6-4)photoproducts (6-4PPs) ELISA Kit is the only commercially available ELISA utilizing anti-6-4PPs clone 64M-2 and has been optimized for high sensitivity detection of 6-4PPs in DNA purified from cultured cells or from skin epidermis. This ELISA detects 6-4PPs from dipyrimidines in all DNA sequence contexts (i.e., TT, TC, CT and CC). Thus, the availability and convenience of this ELISA Kit will contribute to further understanding molecular mechanisms involved in cellular responses to UV radiation and DNA damage with applications across many research fields including cancer research, photobiology, dermatology, ophthalmology, immunology, and cosmetics science.

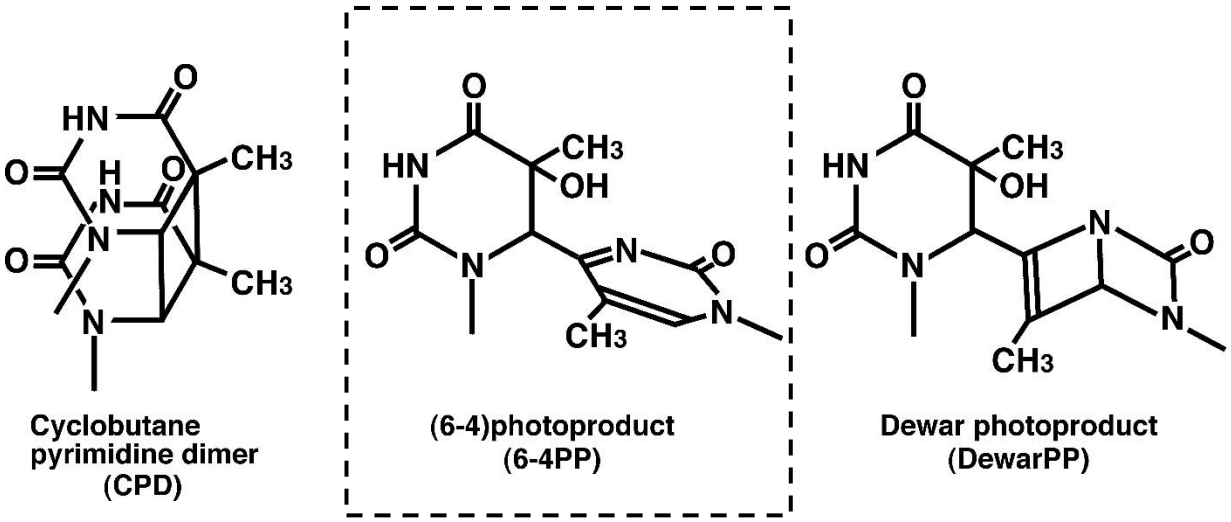

Figure 1: Structures of UV-induced DNA damage in thymine-thymine sequence

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ASSAY PRINCIPLE

The format of this assay is ELISA with colorimetric detection. In brief, genomic DNA purified from UV-damaged cells is heat denatured and applied to microtiter wells pre-coated with protamine sulfate. 6-4PP specific monoclonal antibody clone 64M-2 (Cosmo Bio Cat. No. CAC-NM-DND-002) is then added to each well for thirty minutes and unbound antibody is removed by rinsing. The amount of 64M-2 antibody remaining in each well is then measured by sequential treatment of wells with biotinylated 2nd antibody, streptavidin-peroxidase, and *3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine* (TMB). The reaction between peroxidase, TMB produces a blue color, the strength of which is generally proportional to the amount of 64M-2 antibody remaining bound to the plate. The color development reaction is turned to yellow and stopped when sulfuric acid stop solution is added. The absorbance of each well at 450 nm is measured with a spectrophotometer.

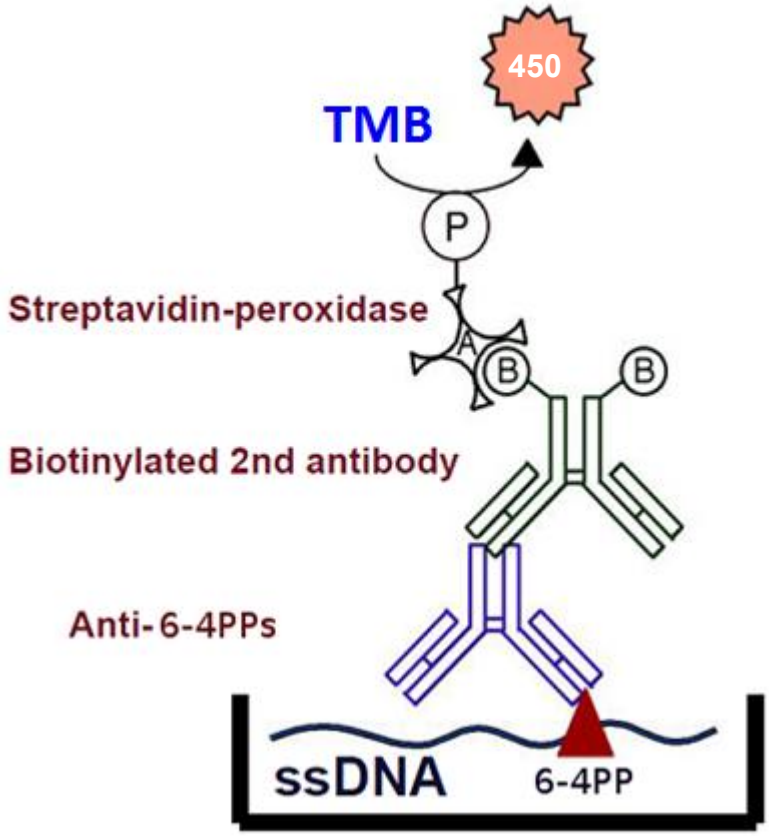

Figure 2: An ELISA for 6-4PPs

REACTIVITY

1) Anti-6-4PPs monoclonal antibody clone 64M-2 recognizes 6-4PPs on single-stranded DNA.
2) 64M-2 binds to 6-4PPs formed each dipyrimidine sequence context (TT, TC, CT and CC).
3) 64M-2 stably binds to 6-4PPs in DNA longer than eight bases.
4) 64M-2 binds to 6-4PPs in UV-irradiated DNA purified from a wide range of sources the prokaryote and eukaryote irradiated with UV.

KIT COMPONENTS

Item	Amount
ELISA plate precoated with protamine sulfate (12 x 8 well strips)	1 plate
Positive Control Calf thymus DNA, UVC irradiated (10 J/m^2)	1 vial (20 µg/mL, 500 µL)
Negative Control Calf thymus DNA, not irradiated	1 vial (20 µg/mL, 500 µL)
DNA Coating Buffer (1X)	1 vial (10 mL)
Assay Diluent Concentrate (5X)	1 vial (13 mL)
Wash Buffer Concentrate (20X)	2 x 15 mL vials
Anti-6-4PPs Monoclonal Antibody (clone 64M-2) (100X)	1 vial (120 µL)
Biotinylated 2nd Antibody (100X)	1 vial (120 µL)
Streptavidin-peroxidase (100X)	1 vial (120 µL)
TMB	1 vial (12 mL) Ready-to-use solution.
Stop Solution	1 vial (12 mL)
Plate Cover Film	3 covers Two films are spares; it is not necessary to use all three films.
Instruction Manual	1 copy

MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE USERS

- DNA samples
- DNA Purification Kit (for sample preparation)
  Recommended: QIAamp Blood Kit (QIAGEN, Cat. No. 51104 or 51106)
- 100 °C Heating Block
- Ice bath (Crush ice)
- Purified water
- 10 µL - 1000 µL adjustable single channel micropipetters and disposable tips
- 50 µL - 150 µL adjustable multichannel micropipetters and disposable tips
- Reservoir for Wash Solution
- 1.5 mL tubes (for diluting samples)
- 15 mL or 50 mL tubes (for dilutions)
- 37°C Incubator (non-humidified)
- Absorbance microplate reader capable of reading 450 nm
- Vortex mixer
- Desktop centrifuge

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STORAGE AND EXPIRATION

Unopened kit : 4 °C

Opened kit

Antibody solution	: 4°C for short-term storage. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at −20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Positive and Negative Controls	: -20 °C
Other reagents	: 4 °C *Do not freeze Streptavidin-peroxidase.
ELISA plate precoated with protamine sulfate	: Room temperature. Protect from light

Expiration date

6 months from the shipping date.

PREPARATION OF REAGENTS

➢ **Bring all reagents to room temperature (18-25 °C) before use.**

1. ELISA plate precoated with protamine sulfate

Bring to room temperature (18-25 °C) before use. Return unused wells to foil pouch.

2. Positive and Negative Controls

The concentration of the Positive/Negative Control solutions is 20 µg/mL. Prepare 6-4PPs DNA Control solutions to a concentration of 4 µg/mL with DNA Coating Buffer (1X).

3. DNA Coating Buffer

DNA Coating Buffer is ready to use. Do not dilute.

4. Assay Diluent – also serves as blocking solution

Assay Diluent is 5X concentrated. Prepare only the necessary amount. As an example, dilute 7 mL of Assay Diluent Concentrate (5X) with 28 mL of purified water to prepare 35 mL of Assay Diluent (1X).

＊Assay Diluent (1X) also serves as the blocking solution.

5. Wash Buffer

Dilute 15 mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate (20X) with 285 mL purified water to make 300 mL of Wash Buffer (1X).

6. Anti-6-4PPs

Anti-6-4PPs solution is 100X concentrated. Dilute 1:100 with Assay Diluent (1X) to prepare Anti-6-4PPs Working Solution.

7. Biotinylated 2nd Antibody

Biotinylated 2nd Antibody is 100X concentrated. Dilute 1:100 with Assay Diluent (1X) to prepare Biotinylated 2nd Antibody Working Solution.

8. Streptavidin-peroxidase

Streptavidin-peroxidase is 100X concentrated. Dilute 1:100 with Assay Diluent (1X) to prepare Streptavidin-peroxidase Working Solution.

9. TMB

TMB is a ready-to-use substrate solution.

ASSAY PROTOCOLS

A. Cell culture and UV irradiation

1. Plate cells in 10 cm dishes and culture for one or two days.
2. Wash cells once with Dulbecco's PBS (DPBS) and irradiate with UV (e.g., 0, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10 J/m^2 at 254 nm). To study DNA repair, irradiate cells with 10 J/m^2 and incubate for various amounts of time before harvesting (e.g., 3, 6, 12 hours) to allow repair.
3. Wash cells with 10 mL DPBS. Harvest by scraping cells from dish. Centrifuge at 10,000 *x g* for 15 seconds at 4 °C.
4. Store cell pellets at –80 °C until ready for DNA isolation.

B. DNA isolation

5. Purify genomic DNA using a QIAamp Blood Kit (QIAGEN, Cat. No. 51104 or 51106) or similar. DNA concentrations are calculated by absorbance at 260 nm.

C. DNA sample coating to the ELISA plate precoated with protamine sulfate

6. Prepare sample DNA or Positive/Negative Control solutions to a concentration of 4 µg/mL with DNA Coating Buffer (1X). Denature DNA solutions by heating to 100°C for 10 minutes, then chill rapidly in an ice bath for 15 minutes.
7. Apply 50 µL/well of denatured DNA solution to the ELISA plate wells precoated with protamine sulfate (duplicates recommended) and dry completely overnight by incubation at 37 °C.

D. DNA damage detection

8. Wash the DNA-coated plates 5 times with 150 µL/well of Wash Buffer (1X). Discard Wash Buffer, and tap the plate on the paper towel to remove the solution completely.
9. Add 150 µL/well Assay Diluent (1X) to each well to prevent non-specific binding of antibody.
10. Seal the wells with a Plate Cover Film and incubate 30 minutes at 37 °C.
11. Wash the plates 5 times with 150 µL/well of Wash Buffer (1X). Discard Wash Buffer, and tap the plate on the paper towel to remove the solution completely.
12. Add 100 µL/well of Anti-6-4PPs Working Solution, seal the wells with a Plate Cover Film and incubate 30 minutes at 37 °C.
13. Wash the plates 5 times with 150 µL/well of Wash Buffer (1X). Discard Wash Buffer, and tap the plate on the paper towel to remove the solution completely.
14. Add 100 µL/well Biotinylated 2nd Antibody Working Solution, seal the wells with a Plate Cover Film and incubate 30 minutes at 37 °C.
15. Wash the plates 5 times with 150 µL/well of Wash Buffer (1X). Discard Wash Buffer, and tap the plate on the paper towel to remove the solution completely.
16. Add 100 µL/well of Streptavidin-peroxidase Working Solution, seal the wells with a Plate Cover Film and incubate 30 minutes at 37 °C.
17. Wash the plates 5 times with 150 µL/well of Wash Buffer (1X). Discard Wash Buffer, and tap the plate on the paper towel to remove the solution completely.
18. Add 100 µL/well TMB to each well, seal the wells with a Plate Cover Film and incubate 15 minutes in dark place, at room temperature.
19. Add 100 µL/well Stop Solution to each well to stop enzyme reaction.
20. Mix gently and immediately determine the absorbance at 450 nm of each well using a spectrophotometer.

NOTES

- Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or sources.
- If a precipitate appear in DNA Coating Buffer, Assay Diluent Concentrate or Wash Buffer Concentrate, warm it gently to dissolve the precipitate before use.
- TMB is highly reactive substrate solution; Avoid contacting the solution with any potential source of contamination.
- Prepare TMB solution just before use to prevent premature expiration by sunlight.
- Pour out needed amount of TMB solution into a plastic reservoir. Do not return the excess since it may cause degradation of the remaining content.

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

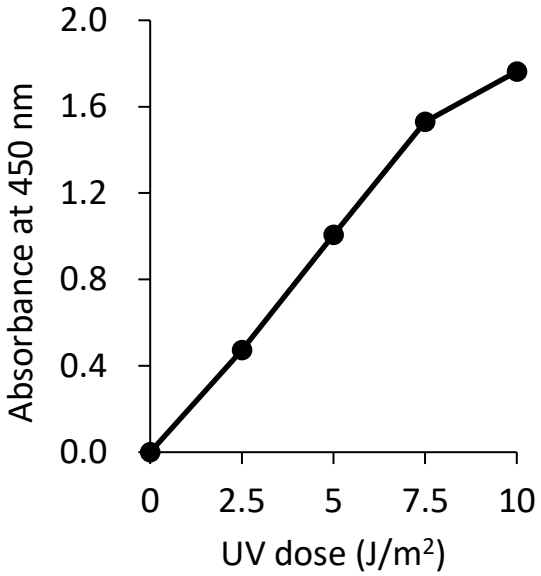

Figure 3: UV-induced 6-4PPs in DNA measured by ELISA
An example of measuring UVC irradiated DNA samples (Cat# NM-MA-R010*) using this kit.
*Sold separately. See related products below.

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SELECTED REFERENCES

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More than 200 papers using 64M-2 antibodies have been published so far.

RELATED PRODUCTS

Product Name	Maker	Cat#
Anti cyclobutane pyrimidine dimers (CPDs) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone：TDM-2)	CAC	NM-DND-001
Anti (6-4) photoproducts (6-4PPs) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone：64M-2)	CAC	NM-DND-002
Anti Dewar photoproducts (DewarPPs) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone：DEM-1)	CAC	NM-DND-003
Anti Acetylaminofluorene(AAF)-DNA adducts Monoclonal Antibody (Clone：AAF-1)	CAC	NM-MA-001
High Sensitivity 6-4PP/ (6-4) photoproduct ELISA kit Ver.2 ※with OPD	CSR	NM-MA-K002V2
High Sensitivity CPD/Cyclobutane Pyrimidine Dimer ELISA kit Ver.3	CSR	NM-MA-K003V3
UVC irradiated DNA samples (0, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10 J/m^2)	CSR	NM-MA-R010
PROTAMINE SULFATE COATED ELISA PLATE 96 x 5	CSR	NM-MA-P002
PROTAMINE SULFATE COATED ELISA PLATE 96 x 10	CSR	NM-MA-P003
Anti XPA Monoclonal Antibody (Clone：A-2)	CAC	KUP-TM-M01
Anti XPA Monoclonal Antibody (Clone：5F12)	BAM	70-032
Anti XPF Monoclonal Antibody (Clone：19-16)	CAC	KUP-TM-M02
Anti XPG Monoclonal Antibody (Clone：G-26)	CAC	KUP-TM-M03
Anti ERCC1Monoclonal Antibody (Clone：E1-44)	CAC	KUP-TM-M04
Anti DDB1 Monoclonal Antibody (Clone：43233-3-1)	CAC	KUP-TM-M05

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