Ubiselect TM - MEF_BirA (P0)

Cat. No. 66-5010-001 Lot. No. 30346

5010-001 Quantity: **46** Storage:

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS Page 1 of 2

Background

The post-translational modification of proteins by ubiquitin is involved in a wide range of cellular processes (Kirkin and Dikic, 2007). In any given cell the proportion of protein modified by ubiquitin is very small therefore it has been difficult to isolate and identify this post translational modification from mammalian whole cell lysates. Ubiquitin proteomics remains challenging even though the sensitivity of Mass Spectrometry (MS) has improved dramatically through the use of innovative techniques (Sylvestersen et al., 2013). Various approaches employing tagged ubiquitin or ubiquitin like molecules have been used with varying degrees of success (Peng et al., 2003; Tirard et al., 2012; Tsirigotis et al., 2001). In recent years, the isolation of ubiquitylated proteins from neurons of Drosophila melanogaster using a tagged ubiquitin with a 15 amino acid long biotin-accepting peptide has been described (Franco et al., 2011). This was the first demonstration that proteomics could be used to identify neuronal targets of the ubiquitin-proteasome system. This novel technique allowed for the isolation and enrichment of ubiquitin conjugates from neurons using a relatively small sample up to levels that allowed direct detection by MS and Western blotting. In addition, diglycine signatures indicative of the ubiquitin attachment sites could also be detected on ubiquitin conjugates. Where antibodies were available for specific ubiquitin proteasome system substrates it was also possible to determine whether a substrate was

Culture Characteristics

Species: mouse

Source: mouse embryonic fibroblasts

Quantity: 2.5x10⁶ cells in 1 ml 90% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 10% DMSO

2.5x106 cells

Cryopreserved

Culture Medium: DMEM high glucose (HG), 200 mM L-glutamine, 100 mM sodium pyruvate, 10% FBS, biotin 0.2 µg/mL, 1x pen/strep

Growth Mode: adherent

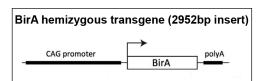
Passage Number: passage 0

Storage: cryopreserved

Culture Conditions: Thaw the cells by swirling the vial in a 37°C waterbath. Place 5 ml of culture media into a T25 flask and pipette cells into the flask containing the media. Place the T25 flask containing the cells into a 37°C 5% CO₂ incubator overnight and replace with fresh media the next morning.

Recommended sub-culture routine: When the Ubiselect-MEF_BirA cells reach confluency, aspirate culture media from the T25 flask and rinse cells with 5 ml PBS. Aspirate the PBS from the T25 flask and add 1 ml 0.05% Trypsin-EDTA (1x). Incubate the BirA MEF cells in a 37°C 5% CO₂ incubator for a few minutes until the cells begin to detach, knock the side of the flask to fully detach the cells. neutralise with 4 ml of media and collect in a 15 ml tube then count the cells. Seed the Ubiselect-MEF BirA cells in T75 flasks at 1.2 x 10⁴ cells/cm² (i.e. 9x10⁵ cells per T75 flask) and place in a 37°C 5% CO2 incubator and grow until confluency (P1). Re-feed the Ubiselect-MEF BirA cells the morning after plating then every 3-4 days and passage as required until harvest.

Description of Transgene: This is a hemizygous cell line derived from a transgenic mouse expressing the *E. coli* enzyme BirA Accession number: [P06709.1] (Lectez *et al.*, 2014).



Quality Assurance

Mycoplasma: Not detected

Morphology: Fibroblast

Viability (%): ≥95

Activity: For representative Ubi^{select} -MEF_BirA cell line activity data, please refer to the Ubi^{select} -TM Kit application

note (Application Note number 004).

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Lot-specific COA version tracker: v1.0.0

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS Page 2 of 2

Background

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mono- or polyubiquitylated (Franco et al., 2011). Using a similar approach, a hemizygous BirA control transgenic mouse has been created whose transgene expresses the E. coli enzyme BirA only (Lectez et al., 2014). The BirA enzyme recognises and biotinylates sequences carrying the Biotinylation Acceptor Peptide (BAP) sequence (see Cat# 66-5011-001 and Application Note 004 for details). Ubiselect_MEF BirA(Cat#66-5010-001) has been derived from 13.5 day old embryos of this transgenic mouse line by homogenisation and trypsinisation of embryos minus the head and liver. Ubiselect-MEF_BirA may be used as a negative control in experiments also employing Ubiselect_MEF Bio-Ub (P0) (Cat# 66-5011-001) in experiments to efficiently capture ubiquitylated proteins from treated and untreated MEF cells for analysis; see Application Note 004 for details. By using cell and tissue lysates derived from Bio-Ub transgenic mice it has been possible to isolate ubiquitylated proteins from ubiquitylated protein binding proteins (Lectez et al., 2014). The specific isolation of ubiquitylated proteins is achieved through the high affinity interaction between biotin and avidin and high stringency washing which allows for the removal of interacting partners of ubiquitylated proteins which would otherwise predominate under the milder washing conditions of alternative ubiquitin capture systems. Using lysates prepared from Bio-Ub expressing liver tissue, the isolation of ubiquitin conjugated proteins (both

thioester and isopeptide linked) has been demonstrated, therefore this is the first mammalian system for ubiquitin proteomics which allows for the direct detection of captured proteins by MS and Western blotting. Isolation of ubiquitylated proteins from Ubiselect_MEF_Bio-Ub has also been demonstrated (see Application Note 004) and it is anticipated that this technology will enable researchers to gain a better understanding of the functioning of ubiquitin system signalling.

References:

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Peng J, Schwartz D, Elias J E, Thoreen C C, Cheng D, Marsischky G, Roelofs J, Finley D, Gygi SP (2003) A proteomics approach to understanding protein ubiquitination. *Nat Biotechnol* 21, 921-926.

Sylvestersen K B, Young C, Nielsen M L. (2013) Advances in characterizing ubiquitylation sites by mass spectrometry. *Curr Opin Chem Biol* 17, 49–58.

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Tsirigotis M, Thurig S, Dube M, Vanderhyden BC, Zhang M, Gray DA (2001) Analysis of ubiquitination *in vivo* using a transgenic mouse model *Biotechniques* **31**, 120-126.

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