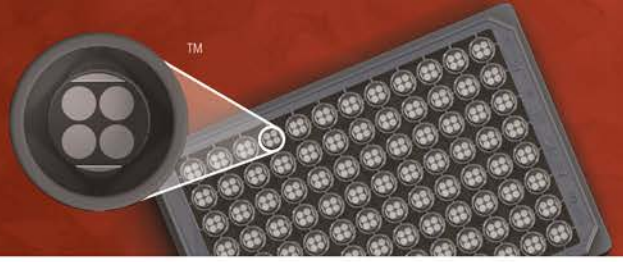
MSD® Ubiquitinated MDM2 Assay Whole Cell Lysate Kit

For quantitative determination in human, mouse, and rat whole cell lysate samples



Alzheimer's Disease
BioProcess
Cardiac
Cell Signaling
Clinical Immunology
Cytokines
Hypoxia
Immunogenicity
Inflammation
Metabolic
Oncology
Toxicology
Vascular

Catalog Numbers

Ubiquitinated MDM2 Whole Cell Lysate Kit	
Kit size	
1 plate	K152FJD-1
5 plates	K152FJD-2
20 plates	K152FJD-3

Ubiquitinated MDM2 Whole Cell Lysate Set	
200 µg	C12FJ-1

Ordering information

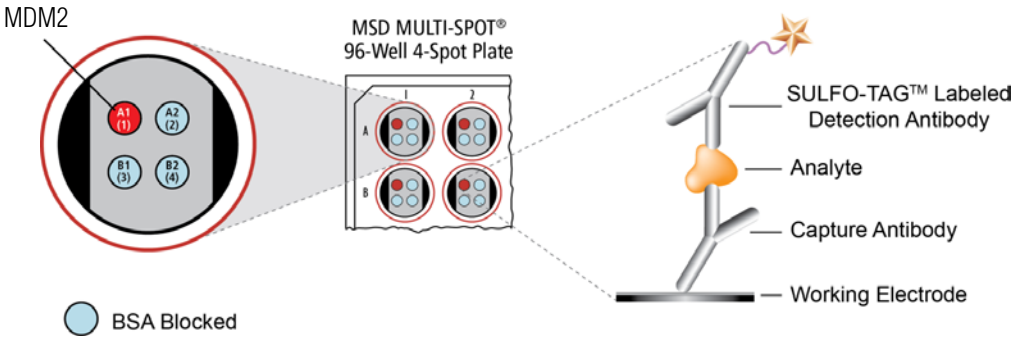
MSD Customer Service
Phone: 1-301-947-2085
Fax: 1-301-990-2776
Email: CustomerService@mesoscale.com

Company Address

MESO SCALE DISCOVERY®
A division of
Meso Scale Diagnostics, LLC.
9238 Gaither Road
Gaithersburg, MD 20877 USA

www.mesoscale.com®

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

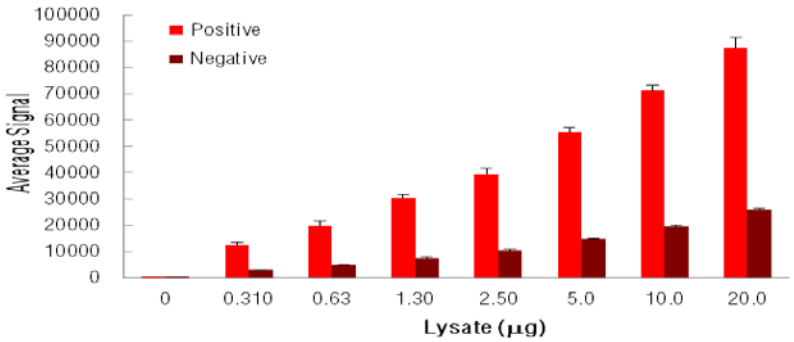


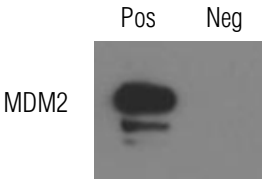
MDM2 (murine double minute 2), an E3 ubiquitin ligase and a negative regulator of p53, is a 56 kDa oncoprotein which is ubiquitinated and phosphorylated. MDM2 contains an amino terminal p53 interaction domain, an acidic domain in the region of amino acids 250–300 (phosphorylation in this region is believed to play a role in MDM2 regulation), and a carboxy-terminal RING domain containing a Cis2-His2-Cis4 consensus motif which binds zinc and is responsible for the E3 ubiquitin ligase activity of MDM2.[1] MDM2 degradation is controlled by self-ubiquitination, phosphorylation, and potentially through ubiquitination by other, not yet identified, E3 ligases.[2] DNA damage and cellular stress trigger MDM2 degradation, releasing p53 from MDM2-mediated negative regulation.[3] Deletion of MDM2 in mouse models is lethal in a p53 dependent manner,[4] and overexpression of MDM2 is seen in many cancers with non-mutated p53 leading to the conclusion that MDM2 is oncogenic by way of p53 inactivation.[5] Because of the important role p53 tumor suppression plays in many different forms of cancer, there has been extensive research on the interactions between MDM2 and p53 and considerable interest in identifying drugs capable of modulating the MDM2–p53 interaction.

The MSD Ubiquitinated MDM2 Assay is available on 96-well 4-spot plates. This datasheet outlines the performance of the assay.

Typical Data

Representative results for the Ubiquitinated MDM2 Assay are illustrated below. The signal and ratio values provided below are example data; individual results may vary depending upon the samples tested. Western blot analyses of each lysate type were performed with a total MDM2 antibody and are shown for comparison. Growing HCT116 cells (negative) were treated with doxorubicin (1 µM; 21 hours) and epoxomicin (1 µM; 6 hours) (positive). Whole cell lysates were added to MSD MULTI-SPOT 4-Spot plates coated with anti-total MDM2 antibody on one of the four spatially distinct electrodes per well. Ubiquitinated MDM2 was detected with antibody against ubiquitinated proteins conjugated with MSD SULFO-TAG™.





20 µg lysate per lane

Fig. 1: Sample data generated with MULTI-ARRAY® Ubiquitinated MDM2 Assay. Increased signal is observed with the titration of ubiquitinated MDM2 positive cell lysate. Signal for negative lysate remains low throughout the titration.

Lysate Titration

Data for positive and negative HCT116 cell lysates using the MULTI-ARRAY Ubiquitinated MDM2 Assay are presented below.

Lysate (µg)	Positive			Negative			P/N
	Average Signal	StdDev	%CV	Average Signal	StdDev	%CV	
0	87	10	11.9	90	5	5.1	
0.31	12453	1087	8.7	2975	85	2.8	4.2
0.63	19865	1694	8.5	4912	145	3.0	4.0
1.3	30385	1160	3.8	7529	331	4.4	4.0
2.5	39515	1970	5.0	10302	413	4.0	3.8
5.0	55482	1526	2.8	14778	84	0.6	3.8
10	71281	2045	2.9	19376	575	3.0	3.7
20	87429	3924	4.5	25794	537	2.1	3.4

MSD Advantage

- **Multiplexing:** Multiple analytes can be measured in one well using typical sample amounts of 25 µg/well or less without compromising speed or performance
- **Large dynamic range**: Linear range of up to five logs enables the measurement of native levels of biomarkers in normal and diseased samples without multiple dilutions
- **Minimal background:** The stimulation mechanism (electricity) is decoupled from the signal (light)
- **Simple protocols:** Only labels near the electrode surface are detected, enabling no-wash assays
- **Flexibility:** Labels are stable, non-radioactive, and conveniently conjugated to biological molecules
- **High sensitivity and precision:** Multiple excitation cycles of each label enhance light levels and improve sensitivity

For a complete list of products, please visit our website at www.mesoscale.com

References:

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2. Inuzuka H, Fukushima H, Shaik S, Wei W. Novel Insights into the Molecular Mechanisms Governing Mdm2 Ubiquitination and Destruction. Oncotarget. 2010 Nov;1(7):685–90.
3. Stommel JM, Wahl GM. Accelerated MDM2 autodegradation induced by DNA-damage kinases is required for p53 activation. Embo J. 2004 Apr 7;23(7):1547-56.
4. Wade M, Wang YV, Wahl GM. The p53 orchestra: Mdm2 and Mdmx set the tone. Trends Cell Biol. 2010 May;20(5):299–309.
5. Marine JC, Francoz S, Maetens M, Wahl G, Toledo F, Lozano G. Keeping p53 in check: essential and synergistic functions of Mdm2 and Mdm4. Cell Death Differ. 2006 Jun;13(6):927–34.