

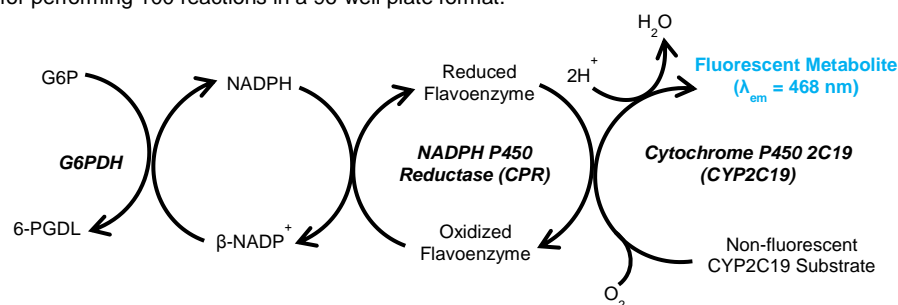
Cytochrome P450 2C19 (CYP2C19) Inhibitor Screening Kit (Fluorometric)

(Catalog # K849-100; 100 Reactions; Store at -20°C)

rev 06/19

I. Introduction:

Cytochrome P450 2C19 (CYP2C19, EC 1.14.14.1) is a member of the cytochrome P450 monooxidase (CYP) family of microsomal xenobiotic metabolism enzymes. CYPs are membrane-bound heme proteins responsible for Phase I biotransformation reactions, in which lipophilic drugs and other xenobiotic compounds are converted to more hydrophilic products to facilitate excretion from the body. CYP2C19 is primarily expressed in liver and intestinal tissue and catalyzes oxidation of neutral or weakly basic lipophilic molecules with 2-3 hydrogen bond donor/acceptor sites. Isoforms of the CYP2C subfamily are responsible for metabolism of nearly 20% of all small molecule drugs commonly used by humans. Polymorphisms in the human CYP2C19 gene have been implicated in clinical drug/drug interactions involving widely-prescribed drugs, including proton pump inhibitors, antiplatelet agents and anticonvulsants. In addition, for drugs whose pharmacological activity requires metabolism from a pro-drug form (such as the antithrombotic drug clopidogrel), CYP2C19 inhibition or allelic deficiency can lead to decreased drug efficacy. BioVision's CYP2C19 Inhibitor Screening Kit enables rapid screening of drugs and other new chemical entities (NCEs) for compound-CYP2C19 interaction in a reliable, high-throughput fluorescence-based assay. The kit provides a yeast microsomal preparation of human CYP2C19 and cytochrome P450 reductase (CPR) enzymes. The assay utilizes a non-fluorescent CYP2C19 substrate that is converted into a highly fluorescent metabolite detected in the visible range (Ex/Em = 406/468 nm), ensuring a high signal-to-background ratio with little interference by autofluorescence. The kit contains a complete set of reagents sufficient for performing 100 reactions in a 96-well plate format.



II. Applications:

- Rapid, high-throughput screening and characterization of drugs and novel ligands for interaction with CYP2C19.
- Development of structure-activity relationship (SAR) models to predict CYP2C19 inhibition liability of novel compounds and analogues.
- Prediction of adverse drug-drug interaction potential and bioavailability for compounds metabolized by CYP2C19.

III. Kit Contents:

Components	K849-100	Cap Code	Part Number
CYP2C19 Assay Buffer	100 ml	NM	K849-100-1
3-CHC Standard	1 vial	Yellow	K849-100-2
CYP2C19 Inhibitor (Ticlopidine)	1 vial	Blue	K849-100-3
NADPH Generating System (100X)	1 vial	Green	K849-100-4
β-NADP ⁺ Stock (100X)	1 vial	Amber	K849-100-5
CYP2C19 Substrate	1 vial	Red	K849-100-6
Recombinant Human CYP2C19	2 vials	Violet	K849-100-7

IV. User Supplied Reagents and Equipment:

- Multiwell fluorescence microplate reader
- Precision multi-channel pipette and reagent reservoir
- Anhydrous (reagent grade) acetonitrile and DMSO
- White 96-well plates with flat bottom

V. Storage Conditions and Reagent Preparation:

Store kit at -20°C and protected from light. Briefly centrifuge all small vials prior to opening. Allow the CYP2C19 Assay Buffer to warm to room temperature (RT) prior to use. Read entire protocol before performing the assay procedure.

- **3-CHC Standard:** Reconstitute in 110 µl of DMSO and vortex until fully dissolved to yield a 5 mM stock solution. The 3-CHC stock solution should be stored at -20°C and is stable for at least 3 freeze/thaw cycles.
- **CYP2C19 Inhibitor (Ticlopidine):** Reconstitute in 220 µl of deionized H₂O and vortex until fully dissolved to yield a 10 mM stock solution. The stock solution is stable for 2 months at -20°C. To obtain a 150 µM working solution of ticlopidine (5X final concentration), add 15 µl of the 10 mM stock to 985 µl of CYP2C19 Assay Buffer. Store resulting 150 µM solution at -20°C and use within one week.
- **NADPH Generating System (100X):** Reconstitute with 110 µl CYP2C19 Assay Buffer, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Keep on ice while in use.
- **β-NADP⁺ Stock (100X):** Dissolve in 110 µl CYP2C19 Assay Buffer and vortex thoroughly (100X stock). Store at -20°C, stable for at least 3 freeze/thaw cycles.



- **CYP2C19 Substrate:** Reconstitute with 110 μ l anhydrous HPLC-grade acetonitrile and vortex until fully dissolved to obtain a 5 mM stock solution. Store at -20°C . When using the CYP2C19 Substrate stock solution, allow the vial to warm to RT before opening and promptly retighten cap after use to avoid absorption of airborne moisture.
- **Recombinant Human CYP2C19:** The Recombinant Human CYP2C19 should be reconstituted immediately before use as directed in Section VI.2 below. Each vial is sufficient for preparation of 50 reactions in a 96-well plate format.

VI. Cytochrome P450 2C19 (CYP2C19) Inhibitor Screening Protocol:

1. Standard Curve Preparation:

- Dilute the 3-CHC Standard (5 mM stock) by adding 20 μ l of the 5 mM solution to 480 μ l CYP2C19 Assay Buffer to yield a 200 μ M solution of 3-CHC. Mix 5 μ l of the 200 μ M solution with 995 μ l CYP2C19 Assay Buffer to generate the final 1 pmole/ μ l (1 μ M) 3-CHC fluorescence standard. Add 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 20 μ l of the 1 pmole/ μ l 3-CHC standard into a series of wells in an opaque 96-well plate. Adjust the volume of each well to 100 μ l with CYP2C19 Assay Buffer, yielding a 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 20 pmole/well 3-CHC Standard.
- Measure fluorescence at Ex/Em = 406/468 nm. Subtract the blank reading (0 pmole/well) from all of the standard readings, plot the background-subtracted values and calculate the slope of the standard curve.

2. Test Compound and CYP2C19 Enzyme Preparation:

- Dissolve test compounds into proper solvent to produce stock solutions (see note regarding solvent effects below). For each test compound, prepare a 5X solution of each desired test concentration by diluting in CYP2C19 Assay Buffer. To determine IC_{50} values for test compounds, 5X test compound solutions should be prepared in a range of concentrations in order to generate a multi-point dose-response curve. It is also possible to perform a cursory initial screen of a large number of test compounds by observing the percent inhibition at a single fixed concentration of each test compound. In this case, we recommend a final test compound concentration of 3 μ M, for which 15 μ M solutions (5X final concentration) should be prepared.
- Prepare the Recombinant Human CYP2C19 stock (2X) by reconstituting with 1 ml of CYP2C19 Assay Buffer. Mix contents thoroughly by vortexing to obtain a homogeneous solution (the solution will have a slightly opaque, milky appearance) and transfer the solution to a 15 ml conical tube. Bring the volume up to 2450 μ l with CYP2C19 Assay Buffer and add 50 μ l of the NADPH Generating System (100X) for a final total volume of 2.5 ml. The CYP2C19 stock is stable for up to 4 hours at room temperature or one day if kept on ice. In order to minimize enzyme instability, we do not recommend long term storage of the reconstituted enzyme system mix.

Note: Many commonly-used organic solvents can severely impact CYP2C19 activity. Importantly, DMSO causes significant inhibition of CYP2C19 at final concentrations of $\geq 0.25\%$ (v/v). We recommend using acetonitrile (final concentration $\leq 1\%$; the CYP2C19 Substrate contributes 0.12% acetonitrile to the reaction volume) to dissolve any test ligands, which has been shown to have the least impact on CYP2C19 activity. We recommend preparing a parallel solvent control well with the same final concentration of solvent used to solubilize the test ligands, particularly if using a solvent other than acetonitrile.

3. Reaction Preparation:

- Prepare reaction wells containing test compounds, corresponding no inhibitor controls (which may also serve as a solvent control), background controls (no enzyme) and (if desired) a positive inhibition control using 150 μ M ticlopidine (5X solution):

	No Inhibitor	+ Test Compound	Background Control	Positive Inhibition Control
CYP2C19 Enzyme Stock (2X)	50 μ l	50 μ l	—	50 μ l
Test Compound Solution (5X)	—	20 μ l	—	—
Ticlopidine 150 μ M Solution (5X)	—	—	—	20 μ l
CYP2C19 Assay Buffer (+5X Solvent)	20 μ l	—	70 μ l	—

- Incubate the plate for 10-15 min at 37°C to allow the test compounds to permeate the microsomal membranes and interact with CYP2C19 in the absence of P450 catalytic turnover. During the incubation, prepare a CYP2C19 Substrate/NADP⁺ mixture (3X) by adding 6 μ l of the reconstituted 5 mM CYP2C19 Substrate stock solution and 50 μ l of the reconstituted 10 mM β -NADP⁺ stock (100X) to 1444 μ l of CYP2C19 Assay Buffer for a total volume of 1.5 ml. This preparation is sufficient for 50 reaction wells, but can be adjusted depending upon the number of reactions to be performed.
- Start the reaction by adding 30 μ l of the CYP2C19 Substrate/NADP⁺ (3X) mixture to each well using a multichannel pipette, yielding a final reaction volume of 100 μ l/well.

Notes:

- To ensure maximal signal intensity, both the pre-incubation period and the P450 reaction itself should be performed at 37°C .
- The microsomal membranes in the recombinant human CYP2C19 stock may settle at the bottom of the tube over time, so it may be necessary to re-mix to ensure a homogenous solution before dispensing.
- For no inhibitor/solvent control condition, prepare a small aliquot of CYP2C19 Assay Buffer containing the organic solvent used to dissolve the test compounds at 5X final concentration.
- During the pre-incubation period, the plate can be pre-read to determine if any test compounds are intrinsically fluorescent.
- The suggested starting point for the final concentration of CYP2C19 Substrate is 6 μ M, which is approximately equal to the K_m for the recombinant CYP2C19 enzyme. This can be optimized by the user depending on the inhibitory potency of their test compounds and the mechanism of inhibition.

4. **Measurement:** Immediately (within 1 min) measure the fluorescence at Ex/Em = 406/468 nm in kinetic mode for 60 min. While the assay can be performed in either endpoint or kinetic mode, we strongly recommend reading in kinetic mode in order to ensure that the measurements recorded are within the linear range of the reaction. Ideal measurement time for the linear range may vary depending upon the exact reaction temperature and experimental conditions.

