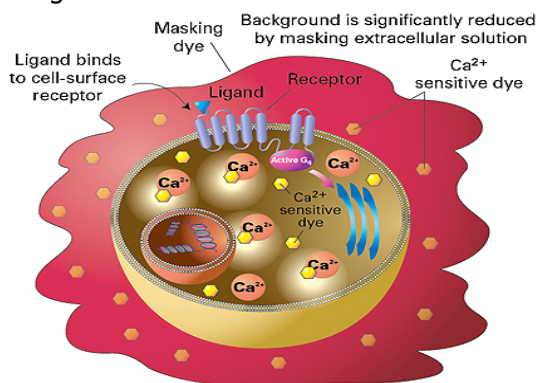


In vitro Pharmacology: Ca²⁺- Flux Inhibition Fluorescence Assay in Jurkat Cells Example for ion channels inhibitors screening

- An increase in intracellular free Ca²⁺ concentration is a ubiquitous signalling mechanism that regulates a broad spectrum of cellular processes and is generally store-dependent.
- Store-operated Ca²⁺ release-activated Ca²⁺ channels (CRAC) are very high Ca²⁺ selective channels composed of two protein subunits: STIM1 Ca²⁺ sensor protein placed in the ER and Orai1 Ca²⁺ channel protein in plasma membrane.
- In T cells, activation of CRAC leads to short term effects (reduced lymphocyte motility) and long term effects (altered gene expression & production of cytokines, ex. IL-2 and IFN-γ).
- Therefore, inhibition of CRAC (I_{CRAC}) is expected to modulate T cell activation and channels are potential target for new anti-inflammatory drugs as RA and psoriasis.
- Ca²⁺ -flux inhibition fluorescence assay in Jurkat cells is useful 384-plate format HTS screening assay for quick identification of STIM1/Orai1 inhibitory compounds what is representative for CRAC inhibition in T cells.
- The assay has excellent correlation with patch clamp electrophysiology assay.

ASSAY PRINCIPLE

Intracellular Ca²⁺ is measured with Ca²⁺ sensitive dye.
Binding with Ca²⁺ ions results in fluorescent signal



Increase in cytosolic Ca²⁺ can be detected by FLIPR or FlexStation microplate readers using calcium-sensitive dye indicators

Figure 1. Principle of the Ca²⁺-flux inhibition assay (figure source: Molecular devices).

QC parameters

Parameter	Ca-flux inhibition
Z'	>=0.5
Window (S/B)	Reproducible value
R²	>=0.8
Hill slope	0.5-2
IC₅₀	Deviation=<3x
Range (Top-bottom)	Reproducible value (~30%-70%)

Assay results and data analysis

- Results are presented in a form of graphs and tables, with calculated IC₅₀ values in nM.
- Method is programmed for PE Janus robotic system in WinPrep for Janus pipetting software.
- Control compound, **YM-58483/BPT2 (Astellas)**, a potent inhibitor of CRAC channels, blocking thapsigargin-induced sustained calcium influx, is tested on every plate.
- Calculation of IC₅₀ data, curves and QC analysis is made by using Excel tools and GraphPadPrism software.
- QC criteria parameters (Z', S:B, R², HillSlope) were checked for every IC₅₀ curve.

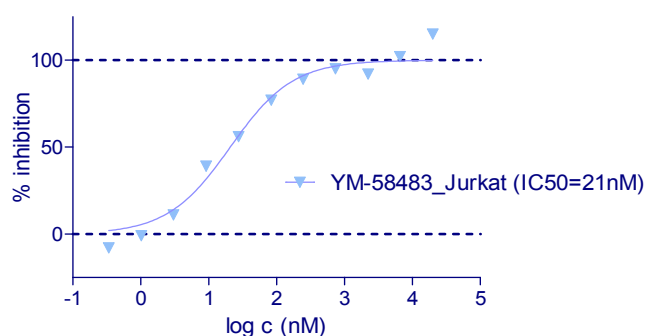


Figure 2. Ca²⁺-flux inhibition profile of YM-58483, a potent inhibitor of CRAC channels.