

## INTRODUCTION

Lysine histone methylation is one of the most robust epigenetic marks and is essential for the regulation of multiple cellular processes. The methylation of H3-K4 seems to be of particular significance, as it is associated with active regions of the genome. H3-K4 methylation was considered irreversible until the identification of a large number of histone demethylases indicated that demethylation events play an important role in histone modification dynamics. So far at least 2 classes of H3-K4 specific histone demethylase, LSD1(BHC110, KDM1) and JARIDs have been identified. The JARID family, except JARID2 (JARID1A, JARID1B, JARID1C and JARID1D), can remove tri-methylation from H3-K4. JARID demethylases are Jumonji-domain proteins and catalyze the removal of methylation by using a hydroxylation reaction with a requirement of iron and  $\alpha$ -ketoglutarate as cofactors.

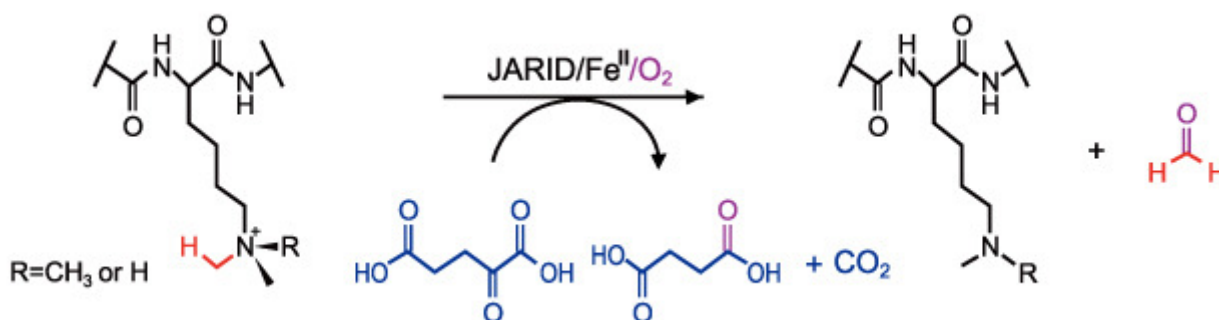


Fig 1. Histone H3-K4 demethylation reaction catalyzed by JARID demethylase.

JARIDs function as transcription repressors and might participate in different biological processes through recruitment to different chromosomal regions and differing enzymatic activities. JARID demethylases are also found to have potential oncogenic functions. For example, all 5 members of JARID are overexpressed in bladder cancer, and may promote cancer progression by regulating E2F expression. Increased JARID1A expression is observed in gastric cancer and its inhibition triggers senescence of malignant cells. Detection of activity and inhibition of JARID would be important in elucidating mechanisms of epigenetic regulation of gene activation and silencing and benefiting cancer diagnostics and therapeutics.

Prior to this kit, there was only one method used for detecting JARID activity/inhibition. This method is based on the measurement of formaldehyde release, a by-product of JARID enzymatic reaction and has significant weaknesses: (1) a large amount (at  $\mu$ g level) of substrate and enzyme are required; (2) nuclear extracts from cell/tissues cannot be used; (3) redox-sensitive JARID inhibitors are not suitable for testing with this method; (4) high interference by SDS, DMSO, thiol-containing chemicals, and ions, which are often contained in enzyme solution, tested compound solvents and assay buffers; and (5) Less accuracy than direct measurement of JARID-converted demethylated products. JARID Demethylase Activity/Inhibition Assay Kit (Colorimetric) addresses all of these issues. Compared to a formaldehyde release-based method, this kit has the following advantages:

- 3 hour colorimetric procedure in a 96 stripwell microplate format allows for either manual or high throughput analysis.
- Directly measures JARID activity via a straightforward detection of JARID-converted demethylated products, rather than by-products, thus eliminating assay interference caused by thiol-containing chemicals such as DTT, GSH and 2-mercaptoethanol, or caused by detergents/ions such as tween-20, SDS, triton X-100, Fe, and Na.
- Both cell/tissue extracts and purified JARID proteins (including JARID1A, JARID1B, JARID1C, and JARID1D) can be used, which allows for the detection of inhibitory effects of JARID inhibitors in vivo and in vitro.
- Sensitivity is up to 1,000 times higher than formaldehyde release-based JARID assays, allowing activity to be colorimetrically detected from as low as 10 ng of purified JARID enzyme.
- Demethylated H3-K4 standard is included, allowing specific activity of JARID to be quantified.
- Accurate, reliable, and consistent with extremely low background signals.

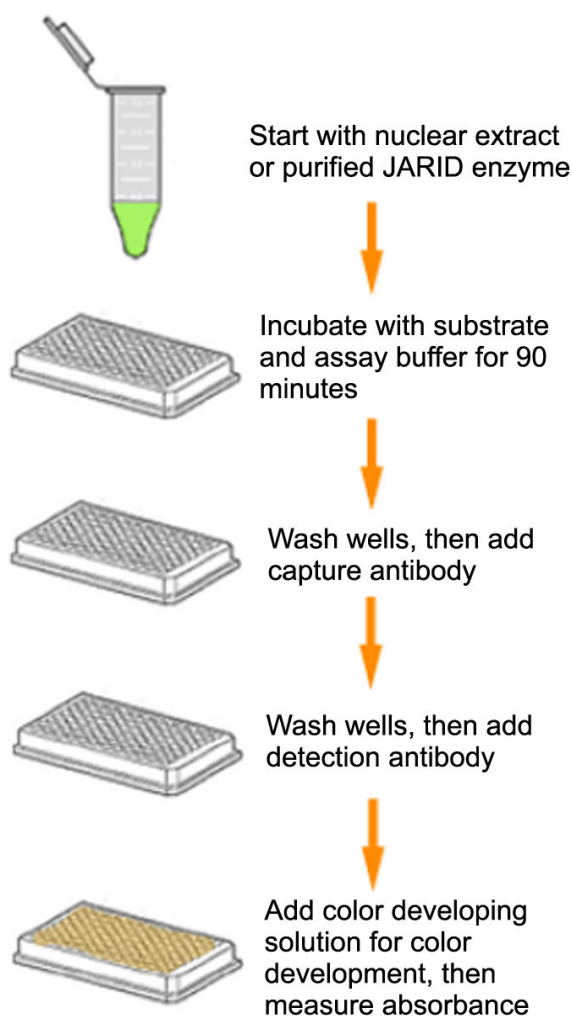
## PRODUCT USE INFORMATION

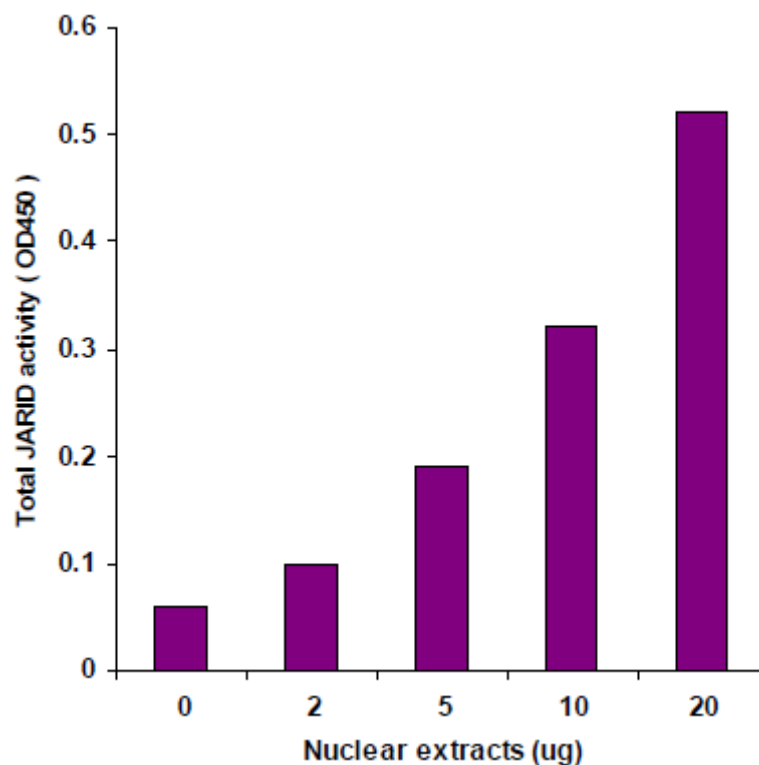
Uses	JARID Demethylase Activity/Inhibition Assay Kit (Colorimetric) is suitable for measuring activity or inhibition of total JARID using nuclear extracts or subtype JARID (JARID1A-JARID1D) purified enzymes from a broad range of species such as mammals, plant, fungal, and bacterial types, in a variety of forms including cultured cells and fresh tissues. Nuclear extracts can be prepared by using your own successful method. Nuclear extracts can be used immediately or stored at $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ for future use. Purified enzymes can be active JARIDs from recombinant proteins or isolated from cell/tissues.
Input Material	Input materials can be nuclear extracts or purified JARID enzymes. The amount of nuclear extracts for each assay can be 1 $\mu\text{g}$ to 20 $\mu\text{g}$ with an optimal range of 5 $\mu\text{g}$ to 10 $\mu\text{g}$ . The amount of purified enzymes can be 10 ng to 500 ng, depending on the purity and subtypes of the enzymes.
Internal Control	The JARID assay standard (demethylated histone H3-K4) is provided in this kit for the quantification of JARID enzyme activity. Because JARID activity can vary from tissue to tissue, and from normal and diseased states, it is advised to run replicate samples to ensure that the signal generated is validated.
Precautions	To avoid cross-contamination, carefully pipette the sample or solution into the strip wells. Use aerosolbarrier pipette tips and always change pipette tips between liquid transfers. Wear gloves

throughout the entire procedure. In case of contact between gloves and sample, change gloves immediately.

## PRINCIPLE AND PROCEDURE

In this assay, a tri-methylated histone H3-K4 substrate is stably coated onto microplate wells. Active JARIDs bind to the substrate and remove methyl groups from the substrate. The JARID-demethylated products can be recognized with a specific antibody. The ratio or amount of demethylated products, which is proportional to enzyme activity, can then be colorimetrically measured by reading the absorbance in a microplate spectrophotometer at a wavelength of 450 nm. The activity of the JARID enzyme is in turn proportional to the optical density intensity measured.





Demonstration of high sensitivity of the JARID activity assay achieved by using A549 nuclear extracts with JARID Demethylase Activity/Inhibition Assay Kit (Colorimetric).

#### GENERAL PRODUCT INFORMATION

Quality Control	Each lot of JARID Demethylase Activity/Inhibition Assay Kit (Colorimetric) is tested against predetermined specifications to ensure consistent product quality.
Product Warranty	If this product does not meet your expectations, simply contact our technical support unit or your regional distributor. We also encourage you to contact us if you have any suggestions about product performance or new applications and techniques.
Safety	Suitable lab coat, disposable gloves, and proper eye protection are required when working with this product.
Usage Limitation	JARID Demethylase Activity/Inhibition Assay Kit (Colorimetric) is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic or therapeutic application.
Intellectual Property	JARID Demethylase Activity/Inhibition Assay Kit (Colorimetric) and methods of use are covered by pending US patents.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

### A. List of component

Component	48 Assays	Storage
JC1 (10X Wash Buffer)	14 ml	4 °C
JC2 (JARID Assay Buffer)	4 ml	RT
JC3 (JARID Substrate, 50 µg/ml)*	60 µl	-20 °C
JC4 (JARID Assay Standard, 50 µg/ml)*	10 µl	-20 °C
JC5 (Capture Antibody, 1000 µg/ml)*	5 µl	4 °C
JC6 (Detection Antibody, 400 µg/ml)*	6 µl	-20 °C
JC7 (Developer Solution)	5 ml	4 °C
JC8 (Stop Solution)	5 ml	RT
Co-Factor 1*	30 µl	4 °C
Co-Factor 2*	30 µl	4 °C
Co-Factor 3*	30 µl	4 °C
8-Well Assay Strips (With Frame)	6	4 °C
Adhesive Covering Film	1	RT
User Guide	1	RT

\* Spin the solution down to the bottom prior to use.

## SHIPPING AND STORAGE

The kit is shipped in three parts: the first part at ambient room temperature, and the second and third parts on frozen ice packs at 4 °C.

Upon receipt: (1) Store JC3, JC4, and JC6 at -20 °C away from light; (2) Store JC1, JC5, JC7, Co-Factor 1, Co-Factor 2, Co-Factor 3, and 8-Well Assay Strips at 4 °C away from light; (3) Store remaining components (JC2, JC8, and Adhesive Covering Film) at room temperature away from light.

All components of the kit are stable for 6 months from the date of shipment, when stored properly.

Note: (1) Check if JC1 (10X Wash Buffer) contains salt precipitates before use. If so, warm (at room temperature or 37 °C) and shake the buffer until the salts are re-dissolved; and (2) check if a blue color is present in JC7 (Developer Solution), which indicates contamination of the solution and should not be used. To avoid contamination, transfer the amount of JC7 required into a secondary container (tube or vial) before adding JC7 into the assay wells.

## MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED

Adjustable pipette or multiple-channel pipette

Multiple-channel pipette reservoirs

- Aerosol resistant pipette tips
- Microplate reader capable of reading absorbance at 450 nm
- 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tubes
- Incubator for 37°C incubation
- Distilled water
- Nuclear extract or purified enzymes
- Parafilm M or aluminum foil

## PROTOCOL

For the best results, please read the protocol in its entirety prior to starting your experiment.

Starting Materials: Input Amount: The amount of nuclear extracts for each assay can be 1 µg to 20 µg with an optimal range of 5-10 µg. The amount of purified enzymes can be 10 ng to 500 ng, depending on the purity and catalytic activity of the enzymes. Nuclear Extraction: You can use your method of choice for preparing nuclear extracts. Nuclear Extract or Purified JARID Storage: Nuclear extract or purified JARID enzyme should be stored in aliquots at –80°C until use.

1. Buffer and Solution Preparation
  - a. Prepare Diluted JC1 1X Wash Buffer: 48-Assay Kit: Add 13 ml of JC1 (10X Wash Buffer) to 117 ml of distilled water and adjust pH to 7.2-7.5.  
This Diluted JC1 1X Wash Buffer can now be stored at 4°C for up to six months.
  - b. Prepare Final JC2 Assay Buffer: Add Co-Factor 1, Co-Factor 2, and Co-Factor 3 to JC2 JARID Assay Buffer at a ratio of 1:100 (ex: add 1 µl of each Co-Factor to every 100 µl of JC2).
  - c. Prepare Diluted JC5 Capture Antibody Solution: Dilute JC5 Capture Antibody with Diluted JC1 1X Wash Buffer at a ratio of 1:1000 (ex: add 1 µl of JC5 to 1000 µl of Diluted JC1 1X Wash Buffer). 50 µl of Diluted JC5 will be required for each assay well.
  - d. Prepare Diluted JC6 Detection Antibody Solution: Dilute JC6 Detection Antibody with Diluted JC1 1X Wash Buffer at a ratio of 1:2000 (ex: add 1 µl of JC6 to 2000 µl of 1 X wash buffer). 50 µl of Diluted JC6 will be required for each assay well.
  - e. Prepare Diluted JC4 Standard Solution: Suggested Standard Curve Preparation: First, dilute JC4 with JC2 to 5 ng/µl by adding 1 µl of JC4 to 9 µl of JC2. Then, further prepare five concentrations by combining the 5 ng/µl Diluted JC4 with JC2 into final concentrations of 0.1, 0.5, 1, 2, and 5 ng/µl according to the following dilution chart:

Tube	JC4 (5 ng/µl)	JC2	Resulting JC4 Concentration
1	1.0 µl	49 µl	0.1 ng/µl
2	1.0 µl	19 µl	0.5 ng/µl
3	1.0 µl	9 µl	1.0 ng/µl
4	1.0 µl	4 µl	2.0 ng/µl
5	2.5 µl	2.5 µl	5.0 ng/µl

Note: Keep each of diluted solutions except Diluted JC1 1X Wash Buffer on ice until use. Any remaining diluted solutions other than Diluted JC1 should be discarded if not used within the same day.

## 2. Enzymatic Reaction

- a. Predetermine the number of strip wells required for your experiment. It is advised to run replicate samples (include blank and positive controls) to ensure that the signal generated is validated. Carefully remove unneeded strip wells from the plate frame and place them back in the bag (seal the bag tightly and store at 4 °C).
- b. Blank Wells: Add 49 µl of Final JC2 and 1 µl of JC3 to each blank well.
- c. Standard Wells: For a standard curve, add 49 µl of Final JC2 and 1 µl of Diluted JC4 to each standard well with a minimum of five wells, each at different concentrations between 0.1 to 5 ng/µl (based on the dilution chart in Step 1e; see Table 2 as an example).
- d. Sample Wells Without Inhibitor: Add 45 to 48 µl of Final JC2, 1 µl of JC3, and 1 to 4 µl of your nuclear extract or 1 to 4 µl of purified JARID enzyme to each sample well without inhibitors. Total volume should be 50 µl per well.
- e. Sample Wells With Inhibitor: Add 40 to 43 µl of Final JC2, 1 µl of JC3, 1 to 4 µl of your nuclear extract or 1 to 4 µl of purified JARID enzyme, and 5 µl of inhibitor solution to each sample well with inhibitor. Total volume should be 50 µl per well.

Note: (1) Follow the suggested well setup diagrams on page 16; (2) It is recommended to use 2 ;g to 10 ;g of nuclear extract per well or 20 ng to 100 ng of purified enzyme per well; (3) The concentration of inhibitors to be added into the sample wells can be varied (e.g., 1 µM to 1000 µM). However, the final concentration of the inhibitors before adding to the wells should be prepared with JC2 at a 1:10 ratio (e.g., add 0.5 µl of inhibitor to 4.5 µl of JC2) so that the original solvent of the inhibitor can be reduced to 1% of the reaction solution or less. The Jumonji demethylase general inhibitor, N-Oxalylglycine, may be used as a control inhibitor.

- f. Tightly cover strip-well microplate with Adhesive Covering Film to avoid evaporation and incubate at 37 °C for 60-120 min.

Note: (1) The incubation time may depend on intrinsic JMJD2 activity. However, in general, 60-90 min incubation is suitable for active purified JARID enzyme and 90-120 min incubation is required for nuclear extract; (2) The Adhesive Covering Film can be cut to the required size to cover the strips based on the number of strips to be used.

- g. Remove the reaction solution from each well. Wash each well three times with 150 µl of the Diluted JC1 1X Wash Buffer each time.

## 3. Antibody Binding and Signal Enhancing

- a. Add 50 µl of the Diluted JC5 to each well, then cover with Parafilm M or aluminium foil and incubate at room temperature for 60 min.
- b. Remove the Diluted JC5 solution from each well.
- c. Wash each well three times with 150 µl of the Diluted JC1 each time.

- d. Add 50 µl of the Diluted JC6 to each well, then cover with Parafilm M or aluminium foil and incubate at room temperature for 30 min.
- e. Remove the Diluted JC6 solution from each well.
- f. Wash each well four times with 150 µl of the Diluted JC1 each time.

Note: Ensure any residual wash buffer in the wells is removed as much as possible at each wash step.

#### 4. Signal Detection

- a. Add 100 µl of JC7 to each well and incubate at room temperature for 1 to 10 min away from direct light. Begin monitoring color change in the sample wells and control wells. The JC7 solution will turn blue in the presence of sufficient demethylated products.

- b. Add 100 µl of JC8 to each well to stop enzymatic reaction when the color in the positive control wells turns medium blue. The color will change to yellow after adding JC8 and the absorbance should be read on a microplate reader within 2 to 10 min at 450 nm with an optional reference wavelength of 655 nm.

Note: (1) Most microplate readers have the capability to carry out dual wavelength analysis and will automatically subtract reference wavelength absorbance from the test wavelength absorbance. If your plate reader does not have this capability, the plate can be read twice, once at 450 nm and once at 655 nm. Then manually subtract the 655 nm ODs from 450 nm ODs; (2) If the strip-well microplate frame does not fit in the microplate reader, transfer the solution to a standard 96-well microplate.

#### 5. JARID Activity Calculation

- a. Calculate the average duplicate readings for sample wells and blank wells.
- b. Calculate JARID activity or inhibition using the following formulas:

For simple calculation:

$$\text{JARID Activity (OD/min/mg)} = \frac{(\text{Sample OD} - \text{Blank OD})}{(\text{Protein Amount (}\mu\text{g)} * \text{x min} **)} \times 1000$$

\* Protein amount (µg) added into the reaction at Step 2d.

\*\* Incubation time (minutes) at Step 2f.

Example calculation:

Average OD450 of sample is 0.65

Average OD450 of blank is 0.05

Protein amount is 5 µg

Incubation time is 2 hours (120 min)

$$\text{JARID activity} = \frac{(0.65 - 0.05)}{(5 \times 120)} \times 1000 = 1 \text{ OD/min/mg}$$

For accurate or specific activity calculation:

1. Generate a standard curve and plot OD value versus amount of JC4 at each concentration point.
2. Determine the slope as OD/ng (you can use Microsoft Excel statistical functions for slope calculation), then calculate the amount of JARID-converted demethylated product using the following formulas:

$$\text{Demethylated product (ng)} = \frac{(\text{Sample OD} - \text{Blank OD})}{\text{Slope}}$$

$$\text{JARID Activity (ng/min/mg)} = \frac{\text{Demethylated Product (ng)}}{(\text{Protein Amount (ug)} * \text{x min} **)} \times 1000$$

\* Protein amount ( $\mu\text{g}$ ) added into the reaction at Step 2d.

\*\* Incubation time (minutes) at Step 2f.

For inhibition calculation:

$$\text{Inhibition \%} = \left[ 1 - \frac{\text{Inhibitor Sample OD} - \text{Blank OD}}{(\text{No Inhibitor Sample OD} - \text{Blank OD})} \right] \times 100\%$$

### Suggested Buffer and Solution Setup

Reagents	1 well	8 wells	16 wells	48 wells	96 wells
		(1 strip)	(2 strips)	(6 strips)	(12 strips)
Diluted JC1	2.5 ml	20 ml	40 ml	120 ml	240 ml
Final JC2	50 µl	400 µl	800 µl	2400 µl	4800 µl
JC3	1 µl	8 µl	16 µl	50 µl	120 µl
JC4	N/A	N/A	1 µl (optional)	2 µl	2 µl
Diluted JC5	50 µl	400 µl	800 µl	2400 µl	4800 µl
Diluted JC6	50 µl	400 µl	800 µl	2400 µl	4800 µl
Developer Solution	0.1 ml	0.8 ml	1.6 ml	4.8 ml	9.6 ml
Stop Solution	0.1 ml	0.8 ml	1.6 ml	4.8 ml	9.6 ml

Table 1. Approximate amount of required buffers and solutions for defined assay wells, based on the protocol.

### Suggested Strip Well Setup

Well #	Strip 1	Strip 2	Strip 3	Strip 4	Strip 5	Strip 6
A	Blank	Blank	Sample	Sample	Sample	Sample
B	JC4 0.1 ng	JC4 0.1 ng	Sample	Sample	Sample	Sample
C	JC4 0.5 ng	JC4 0.5 ng	Sample	Sample	Sample	Sample
D	JC4 1.0 ng	JC4 1.0 ng	Sample	Sample	Sample	Sample
E	JC4 2.0 ng	JC4 2.0 ng	Sample	Sample	Sample	Sample
F	JC4 5.0 ng	JC4 5.0 ng	Sample	Sample	Sample	Sample
G	Sample	Sample	Sample	Sample	Sample	Sample
H	Sample	Sample	Sample	Sample	Sample	Sample

Table 2. Standard Curve Setup. The suggested strip-well plate setup for JARID activity assay in a 48-assay format (for a 96-assay format, Strips 7 to 12 can be configured as Sample). The controls and samples can be measured in duplicates.

**TROUBLESHOOTING**

Problem	Possible Cause	Suggestion
No signal in both the positive control and sample wells	Reagents are added incorrectly.	Check if reagents are added in the proper order and if any steps in the protocol may have been omitted by mistake.
	The well is incorrectly washed before enzyme binding.	Ensure the well is not washed prior to adding the positive control and sample.
	Incubation time and temperature are incorrect.	Ensure the incubation time and temperature described in the protocol are followed correctly.
	Incorrect absorbance reading.	Check if appropriate absorbance wavelength (450 Nm filter) is used.
	Kit was not stored or handled properly.	Ensure all components of the kit were stored at the appropriate temperature and the cap is tightly capped after each opening or use.
No signal or weak signal in only the positive control wells	The standard amount is insufficiently added to the well in Step 2c.	Ensure a sufficient amount of standard is added.
	The standard is degraded due to improper storage conditions.	Follow the Shipping & Storage guidance on Page 3 of this User Guide for storage of JC4 (JARID Assay Standard).
High background present in the negative control wells	Insufficient washing of wells.	Check if washing recommendations at each step is performed according to the protocol.
	Contaminated by sample or positive control DNA.	Ensure the well is not contaminated from adding sample or standard accidentally or from using contaminated tips.
	Incubation time is too long.	The incubation time at Step 3d should not exceed 45 minutes.
	Over development of color	Decrease the development time in Step 4a before adding JC8 Stop Solution in Step 4b.
No signal or weak signal only in sample wells	Protein sample is not properly extracted or purified.	Ensure your protocol is suitable for JARID protein extraction. Also, use fresh cells or tissues for protein extraction, as frozen cells or tissues could lose enzyme activity.
	Sample amount added into the wells is insufficient.	Ensure a sufficient amount of purified enzymes or nuclear extracts is used as indicated in Step 2. The sample can be titrated to determine the optimal amount to use in the assay.

	Sample was not stored properly or has been stored for too long.	Ensure sample is stored in aliquots at $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ , with no more than 6 weeks for nuclear extracts and 6 months for purified enzymes. Avoid repeated freezing/thawing.
	Little or no activity of JARID contained in the sample.	This problem may be a result of many factors. If the affecting factors cannot be determined, use new or re-prepared nuclear extracts or purified enzymes.
Uneven color development	Insufficient wash of the wells.	Ensure the wells are washed according to the guidance of washing and residue washing buffer is removed as much as possible.
	Delayed color development or delayed stopping of color development in the wells.	Ensure color development and stop solutions are added sequentially and consistent with the order you added the other reagents (e.g., from well A to well G or from well 1 to well 12).