



CREB Luciferase Reporter Stable Cell Line

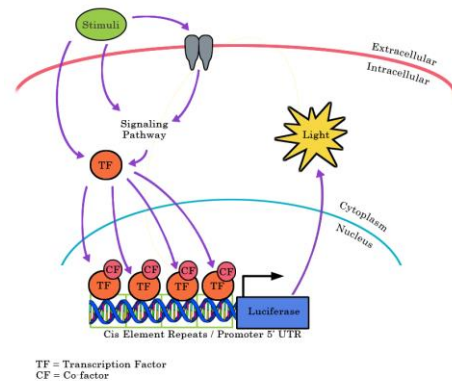
HEK293 – catalog number SL-0020

NIH/3T3 – catalog number SL-0031

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Introduction

Cyclic AMP response element (CRE)-binding protein (CREB) is a transcription factor that regulates and responds to diverse cellular responses, ranging from proliferation, survival, differentiation, stress responses, and neuronal activity. These cellular signals lead to upstream kinase activation, such as protein kinase A (PKA), pp90 ribosomal S6 kinase (pp90RSK), and Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinases (CaMKs), and these kinases, in turn, phosphorylate CREB to induce CREB activity. CREB increases the transcription of genes that contain cAMP-responsive elements. Signosis has established CREB luciferase reporter stable cell line, in which luciferase activity is specifically associated with the activity of CREB. The cell line can be used as a reporter system for monitoring the activation of CREB triggered by stimuli treatment, enforced gene expression, and/or gene knockdown.



as cells may undergo genotypic changes. Possible genetic instability in transfected cells may result in a decreased responsiveness over time in normal cell culture conditions.

Product description

Signosis has developed CREB luciferase reporter stable cell line by co-transfecting CREB luciferase reporter vector and hygromycin expression vector. The hygromycin-resistant clones were subsequently screened for forskolin-induced luciferase activity. The cell line can be used as a reporter system for monitoring the activation of CREB triggered by stimuli treatment, such as forskolin and gene overexpression, and gene knockdown.

Required Cell Culture Media

- **Complete Growth Media**
In 450mL of DMEM, add 50mL FBS (10% final), 5mL Penicillin/Streptomycin (1% final), 10ug/ml hygromycin.
- **1x Freezing Media**
Add 10% DMSO (final) to Complete Growth Media and sterile filter. Make fresh each time.

Materials provided

One vial of 2 x 10⁶ cells, at passage 4, in Freezing Media. **IMPORTANT:** store the frozen cells in liquid nitrogen until you are ready to thaw and propagate them.

Materials required but not provided (May be substituted with comparable third-party products):

Handling cells upon arrival



It is strongly recommended that you propagate the cells by following instructions as soon as possible upon arrival.**

| Materials | Product number |
|--|----------------------------|
| Dulbecco's Modified Eagles Medium (DMEM) | Cytiva SH30243.FS |
| Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS) | Cytiva SH30910.03 |
| Penicillin/Streptomycin | Cytiva SV30010 |
| Trypsin | Cytiva SH30042.02 |
| Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) | Cellgro P/N 21-040-CV |
| DMSO | Sigma P/N D8418 |
| 96-well white plate | Greiner Bio-One P/N 655098 |
| Luciferase substrate | Signosis P/N LUC015 |
| Cell lysis buffer | Signosis P/N LS-001 |
| Hygromycin B (optional) | Toku-E P/N H010 |

IMPORTANT: It is imperative that an adequate number of frozen stocks be made from early passages

Initial Culture Procedure

1. Quickly thaw cells in a 37°C water bath with careful agitation. Remove from the bath as soon as the vial is thawed.
2. Transfer cells to a 100mm² dish (or T-25cm² flask) containing 10ml of Complete Growth Media.
3. Gently rock the flask to ensure the cells are mixed well in the media. DO NOT PIPET.
4. Place the flask with cells in a humidified incubator at 37°C with 5% CO₂.
5. After cells adhere (wait at least 8 hours to overnight), replace media with fresh Complete Growth Media.

Subculture Procedure

1. After Cells have recovered and growing well subculture/passage cells when the density reaches 90-100% confluency, maintain and subculture the cells in Complete Growth Media.
Note: During the time that cells are not used for the experiment ideally, they can be maintained in Complete Growth Media with 50-100µg/ml of Hygromycin B.
2. Carefully remove the culture media from cells by aspiration.
3. Rinse cells with PBS, being careful to not dislodge attached cells. Then remove PBS by aspiration.
4. Add 1-2 mL trypsin/Tris-EDTA solution.
5. Incubate with trypsin for 2-5 minutes (or until detached). Confirm detachment by observation under the microscope.
6. Add 5-10ml of pre-warmed Complete Growth Media and gently pipet up and down to break the clumps.
7. Passage cells in 1:3 to 1:5 ratio when they reach 90% confluency.

NOTE: Stable cell lines may exhibit a slower proliferation rate compared to parental cells. Do not seed cells at suboptimal density as this may hinder cell growth and division.

Preparing frozen stocks

This procedure is designed for 100mm²dish or T-75cm² flask. Scale volumes accordingly to other vessels.

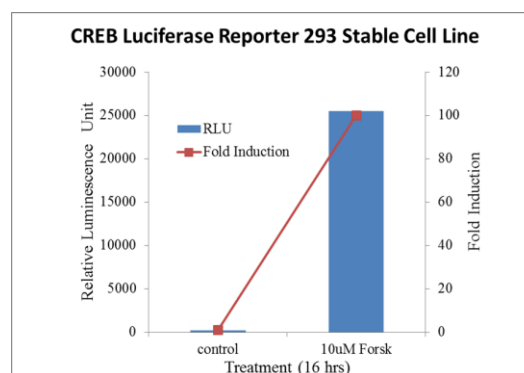
1. When cells reach 90-100% confluency, freeze them down.
2. Detach cells according to “Subculture Procedure.”
3. Transfer cells to a 15ml conical centrifuge tube and centrifuge at 250 x g (or 2,000 RPM) for 5 minutes to collect the cells into a pellet.
4. Carefully aspirate the media and resuspend cells in 0.5mL complete growth media.

5. Add 0.5mL of **2X Freezing Media** and gently resuspend by pipetting up and down.
6. Transfer 1mL of cells into a cryogenic vial.
7. Place the cryogenic vial in a freezing container (*Nalgene # 5100-0001*) and store it at -80°C freezer overnight.
8. Transfer cells to liquid nitrogen for long-term storage.

Assay procedure

The following procedure should be followed as a guideline. You will need to optimize the assay conditions based on your experimental setup.

1. The day before performing the assay, trypsinize the cells and seed each well of a **white clear-bottom** 96 well plate with 1-3 x 10⁴ cells in 100µl medium.
2. Incubate the plate in a humidified incubator at 37°C with 5% CO₂ overnight.
3. Add inducing reagent directly to each well and incubate for an appropriate time to produce maximal induction.
4. Remove the media by aspiration and add 100µl of PBS to each well.
Note: Because HEK293 cells adherent to plate weakly, the PBS wash step can be skipped.
5. Remove PBS by aspiration and add 20µl of 1x lysis buffer to each well (To prepare 1x lysis buffer, add one volume of 5x lysis buffer to four volumes of distilled water).
6. Incubate cells in lysis buffer for 15-30 minutes at room temperature with gentle agitation.
7. Add 100µl of luciferase substrate to each well and gently pipette up and down.
8. Immediately read the plate in a luminometer.
Note: We recommend a luminometer with a sensitivity of at least 3x10⁻²¹ moles luciferase.



The cells were seeded on a 96-well plate overnight with DMEM including 10% FBS. The cells then were treated with or without 10uM Forskolin in DMEM and 0.1% FBS for 16 hours.

Signosis Luciferase Reporter Stable Cell Lines

For a complete list of cell lines please visit our website at <http://www.signosisinc.com/category/cell-based-assays>

| Transcription Factor | Pathway | Cell Line | Cat # |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| NFkB | NFkB | Hela; human cervical cancer | SL-0001 |
| NFkB | NFkB | NIH/3T3; mouse fibroblast | SL-0006 |
| NFkB | NFkB | HEK293; human embryonic kidney | SL-0012 |
| NFkB | NFkB | MCF-7; human breast cancer | SL-0013 |
| NFkB | NFkB | A549; human lung cancer | SL-0014 |
| NFkB | NFkB | HepG2; human liver cancer | SL-0017 |
| NFkB | NFkB | MEF; murine embryonic fibroblast | SL-0033 |
| NFAT | Calcium Signaling | Jurkat; human T lymphocytes | SL-0032 |
| NFAT | Calcium Signaling | Hela; human cervical cancer | SL-0018 |
| p53 | p53 | Hela; human cervical cancer | SL-0011 |
| p53 | p53 | RKO; human colon cancer | SL-0007 |
| SMAD | TGFbeta | HepG2; human liver cancer | SL-0016 |
| SMAD | TGFbeta | NIH/3T3; mouse fibroblast | SL-0030 |
| NRF2 | Antioxidant Response | MCF7; human breast cancer | SL-0010 |
| STAT1 | JAK-STAT | Hela; human cervical cancer | SL-0004 |
| STAT3 | JAK-STAT | Hela; human cervical cancer | SL-0003 |
| HIF | Hypoxia Response | NIH/3T3; mouse fibroblast | SL-0005 |
| HIF | Hypoxia Response | Hela; human cervical cancer | SL-0023 |
| HIF | Hypoxia Response | Neuro2a; mouse neuroblastoma | SL-0027 |
| ER | Estrogen Receptor Signaling | T47D; human breast cancer | SL-0002 |
| AR | Androgen Receptor Signaling | MDA-MB-453; human breast cancer | SL-0008 |
| GR | Glucocorticoid Receptor Signaling | MDA-MB-453; human breast cancer | SL-0009 |
| GR | Glucocorticoid Receptor Signaling | Hela; human cervical cancer | SL-0021 |
| AP-1 | JNK, ERK, MAPK Signaling | Hela; human cervical cancer | SL-0019 |
| CREB | cAMP, PICA, CaMK Signaling | HEK293; human embryonic kidney | SL-0020 |
| CREB | cAMP, PICA, CaMK Signaling | NIH/3T3; mouse fibroblast | SL-0031 |
| CHOP | Unfolded Protein Response, ER stress | Mia-Paca2; human pancreatic cancer | SL-0025 |
| TCF/LEF | Wnt/b-catenin | HEK293; human embryonic kidney | SL-0015 |
| TCF/LEF | Wnt/b-catenin | Hela; human cervical cancer | SL-0022 |
| TCF/LEF | Wnt/b-catenin | CHO-K1; Chinese Hamster Ovary | SL-0028 |
| ELK | MAPK Signaling | HEK293; human embryonic kidney | SL-0040 |
| ELK | MAPK Signaling | Hela; human cervical cancer | SL-0041 |
| IRF | Immune Response Pathway | HEK293; human embryonic kidney | SL-0035 |

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