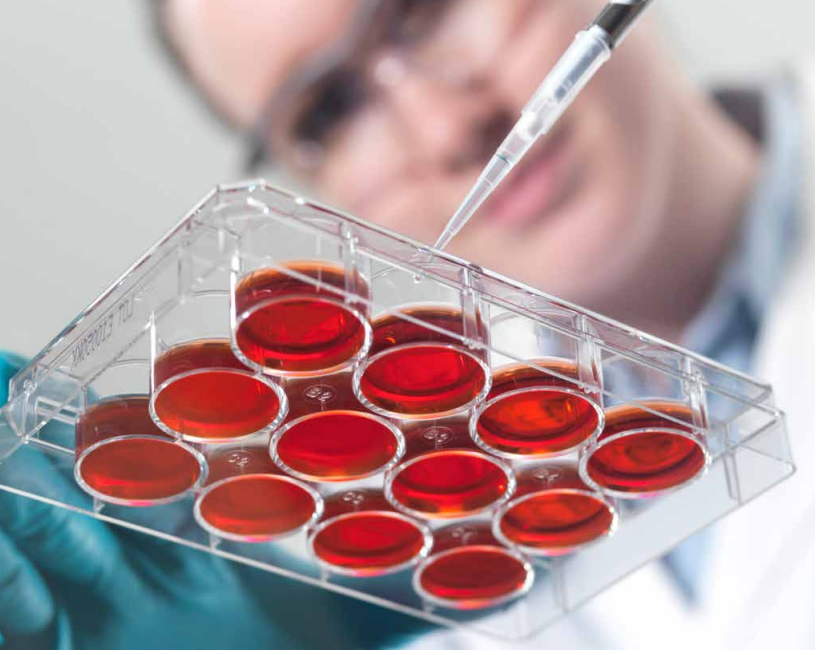
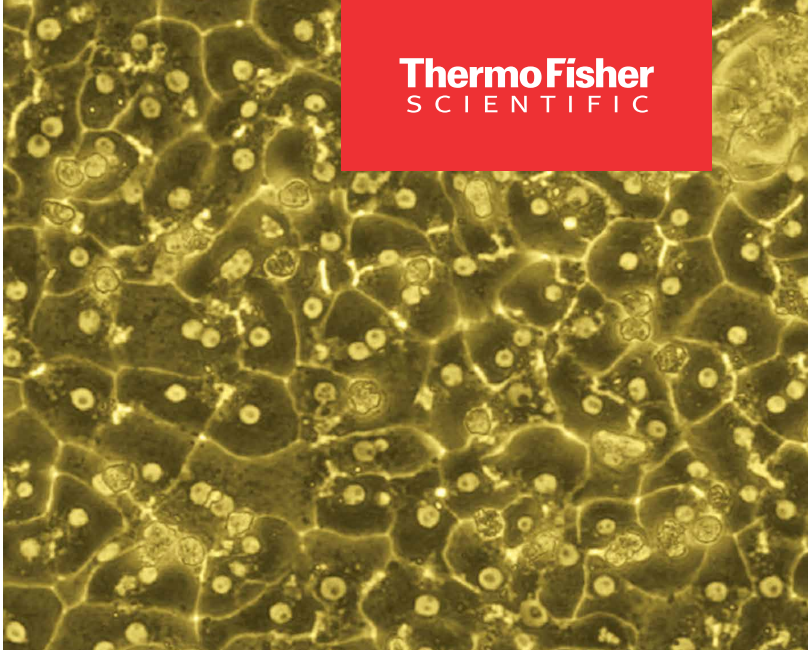
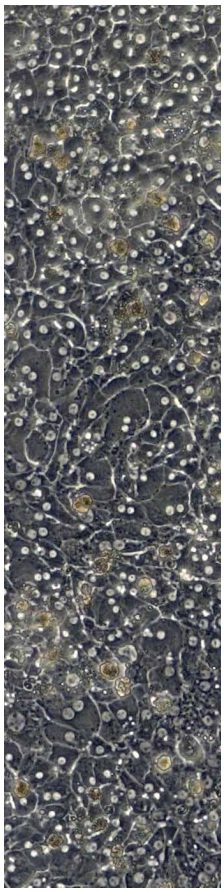
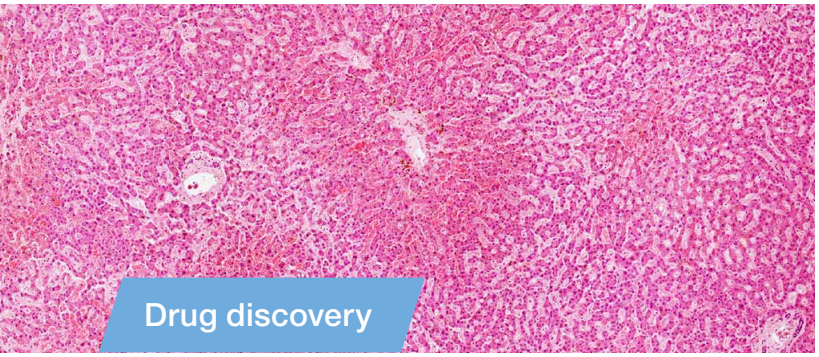




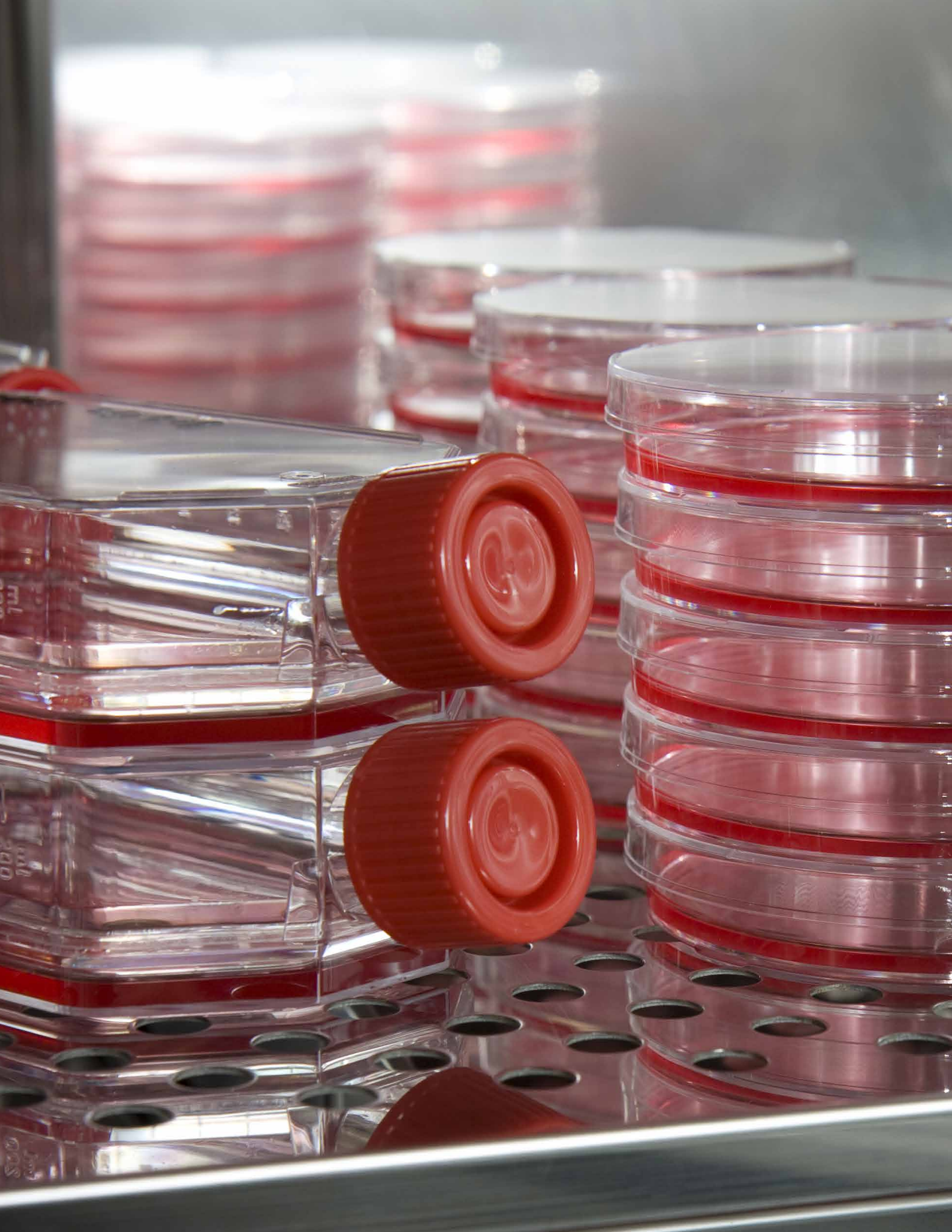




ADME/Tox sourcebook

Products and support for ADME/Tox studies

gibco



ADME/Tox products and support

At Thermo Fisher Scientific, we strive to offer industry-leading ADME/Tox products that provide physiologically relevant results, so you can make the right decisions related to your compounds. We are a team of hepatic scientists helping fellow scientists—supporting IND and NDA submissions with our products and services, and participating in the advancement of research in enzyme induction, CYP inhibition, hepatic transport, and other metabolism-related fields. Our goal is to provide the right tools and technical support for your needs.

ADME/Tox products for drug metabolism and safety

Physiologically relevant *in vitro* systems, such as primary hepatocytes and liver subcellular fractions, can be used to address a wide array of research questions related to *in vivo* applications, including those related to xenobiotic metabolism, drug–drug interactions, and cytotoxicity (Table 1). We offer products for:

- CYP450 inhibition and enzyme induction
- Metabolic profiling and stability
- Transporter applications

Complete selection of *in vitro* hepatic cell products

Our comprehensive offering includes hepatocytes and subcellular fractions isolated from human, rat, mouse, dog, and nonhuman primate sources. Our products are prequalified for particular research applications, and most are supplied as derived from pooled or single donors, often in large lot sizes to facilitate multiple and multisite experiments. These products include:

- Cryopreserved primary hepatocytes and Kupffer cells
- Cell culture media
- Gibco™ HepaRG™ media and supplements
- Microsomes
- Human stellates
- Gibco™ HepExtend™ Media Kit
- Collagen-coated plates
- Gibco™ Geltrex™ matrix

Gibco™ product quality—every step of the way

As hepatic scientists, we deeply understand the importance of a high-quality, reliable supply chain and stringent characterization methods. We offer:

- A robust, extensive tissue procurement network
- Carefully honed isolation techniques
- Rigorous quality control standards
- Ongoing research and development
- Hepatic product specialists to provide technical support

Table 1. ADME/Tox products from Thermo Fisher Scientific and their applications.

Application	Purpose	FDA guidance*	Plateable hepatocytes
Drug development research (ADME, DMPK, toxicology)			
Enzyme induction and inhibition	Determine if a compound has the potential to induce or inhibit hepatic enzymes	Yes	+++
Hepatotoxicity	Determine if a compound and its metabolites have the potential to cause drug-induced liver injury (DILI)	Yes	+++
Metabolic profiling	Determine which enzymes metabolize a compound	Yes	+++
Metabolic stability	Measure the disappearance of a compound in the presence of metabolizing enzymes	Yes	++
Transporter uptake	Determine if a compound has the potential to inhibit or induce liver uptake transporters	No	+++
Transporter efflux	Determine if a compound has the potential to inhibit or induce liver efflux transporters	No	+++
Other research applications (R&D, toxicology, environmental safety)			
Liver disease research	Improve understanding of how the liver is involved in disease	No	+++
siRNA, basic research	Identify the effects of gene suppression on disease	No	+++

* Drug Interaction Studies—Study Design, Data Analysis, and Implications for Dosing and Labeling, Draft Guidance for Industry, USFDA, September 2006 and Guidance for Industry on Drug Interaction Studies, 2012.

+++ Product highly recommended for this application.

++ Product recommended for this application.

+ Our lowest recommendation, but product may still be useful for some assays.

Suspension hepatocytes	Liver microsomes	Liver S9 fractions	Spheroids	Featured product	Cat. No.
			++	Gibco Human Cryopreserved Plateable Hepatocytes, Induction Qualified Also available: • Cryopreserved animal hepatocytes	HMCPIS
++	+++		+++	Gibco Human Spheroid-Qualified Hepatocytes Also available: • Human pooled microsomes	HMCPSQ
+++				Gibco Human Cryopreserved Plateable Hepatocytes, Metabolism Qualified Also available: • Cryopreserved human and animal hepatocytes	HMCPMS
+++	+++	+	++	Gibco Human Pooled Microsomes Also available: • Animal microsomes • Human and animal cryopreserved hepatocytes • Human and animal liver S9 fractions	HMMCPL
+++				Gibco Human Cryopreserved Plateable Hepatocytes, Uptake Qualified Also available: • Human plateable hepatocytes, transporter qualified • Animal hepatocytes	HMCPUS
				Gibco Human Cryopreserved Plateable Hepatocytes, Transporter Qualified Also available: • GenoMembrane ABC inside-out vesicles • Animal plateable hepatocytes	HMCPTS
+++	++		+++	Gibco Human Spheroid-Qualified Hepatocytes Also available: • Animal and human cryopreserved hepatocytes • Animal and human microsomes	HMCPSQ
			+++	Gibco Human Cryopreserved Plateable Hepatocytes, Transporter Qualified Also available: • Human spheroid-qualified hepatocytes • Animal cryopreserved plateable hepatocytes	HMCPTS

Gibco™ Cryopreserved Human and Animal Hepatocytes

Primary hepatocytes isolated from the liver are effective tools for the *in vitro* evaluation of metabolism, drug–drug interactions, hepatotoxicity, and transporter assessment. Our technicians are extensively trained in proper techniques to help ensure optimal cell health. As a result, Gibco hepatocytes have high viabilities, *in vivo*–like enzyme expression levels, and if released as plateable cells, excellent confluencies that contribute to polarization and functioning cell–cell contacts (Figure 1). Our primary hepatocytes offer:

- Viabilities routinely >80%
- Large and multiple lots—ideal for long-term studies across sites
- Characterization for phase I and phase II drug-metabolizing activities

Characterization and quality control

- **Metabolic activity testing**—ECOD, 7-HCG, 7-HCS; human hepatocytes include testing for CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, CYP2E1, CYP3A, and FMO
- **Application qualification tests**—attachment efficiency, monolayer confluency (Figure 2), fold induction with prototypical inducers, transporter uptake and efflux, *in situ* intrinsic clearance
- **Additional characterization data**—genotyping, optimal seeding densities (Figures 3 and 4), viability stabilities, donor demographic

Figure 1. Confluent, healthy, sandwich-cultured human hepatocytes shown after 5 days of culture. The high level of confluency (>90%) and observable canaliculi are signs that this lot is suitable for metabolism, induction, and transporter uptake experiments.

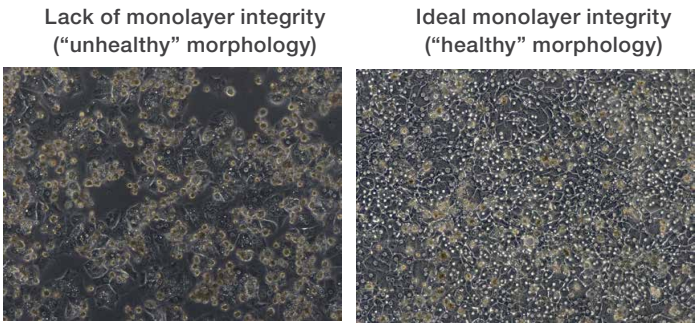


Figure 2. Monolayer integrity of human hepatocytes. Representative images showing lack of monolayer integrity vs. ideal monolayer integrity from cryopreserved human hepatocytes isolated from separate donor tissues and cultured for multiple days. Note: An unhealthy monolayer can demonstrate confluence but lack integrity due to cell stretching and flattening.

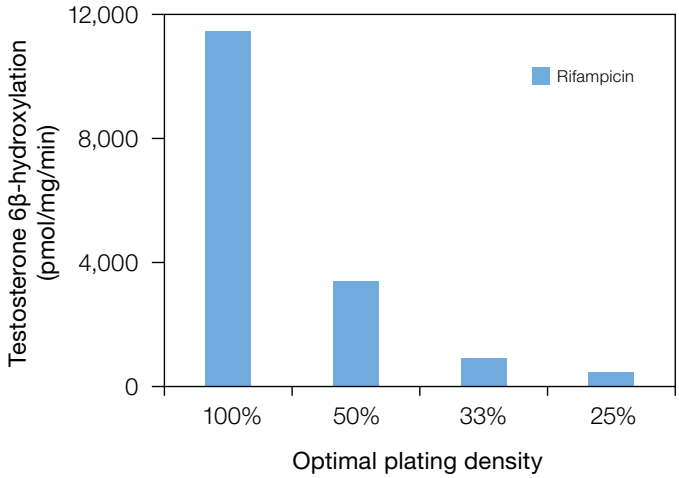


Figure 3. Seeding density effects. Induction response varies based on the level of plating density. A better response to rifampicin is seen here with an optimized plating density.

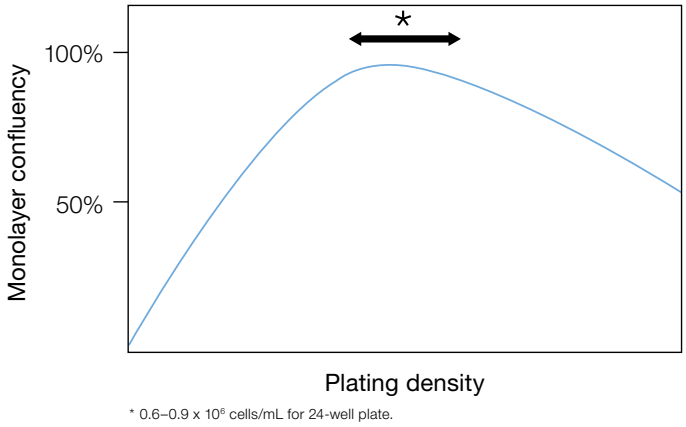


Figure 4. General relationship between plating density and monolayer confluence. For human hepatocytes, the optimal plating range to achieve maximal confluence is 0.6–0.9 x 10^6 cells/mL for a 24-well plate.

Gibco™ Human Cryopreserved Hepatocytes, Transporter Qualified

These plateable hepatocytes are assessed for transporter function using uptake transporter assays. These cells:

- Contain functional membrane receptors and transporters
- Facilitate effective transporter uptake and basolateral efflux (plated) experiments
- Have stringent release specifications: ≥80% viability and ≥80% confluency (plated cells)

Measurement of transporter uptake using hepatocytes

Transporter-qualified cryopreserved hepatocytes are suitable for hepatic uptake studies, which typically measure the rate of appearance of a substrate in cells after a relatively short incubation period. Each of our transporter-qualified lots has been functionally tested for the activities of NTCP, OATP1B3, and OATP transporter pathways using the substrates taurocholate and rosuvastatin, as well as for phase I metabolic activities. Visualization of bile canalicular networks is attained by fluorescence microscopy using the compound 5-(6)-carboxy-2′,7′-dichlorofluorescein diacetate (CDFDA). CDFDA is a substrate of the MRP2 transporter protein and accumulates in bile canaliculi as the cells polarize and form bile canaliculi over 3–4 days in culture (Figure 5). Data on transporter uptake before and after cryopreservation show similar results, suggesting that transporter gene expression in suspension hepatocytes is not affected by cryopreservation (Figure 6).

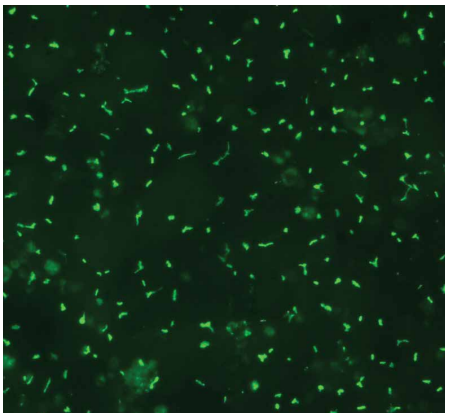


Figure 5. Visualization of functional bile canalicular networks showing the accumulation of 5-(6)-carboxy-2′,7′-dichlorofluorescein (CDF).

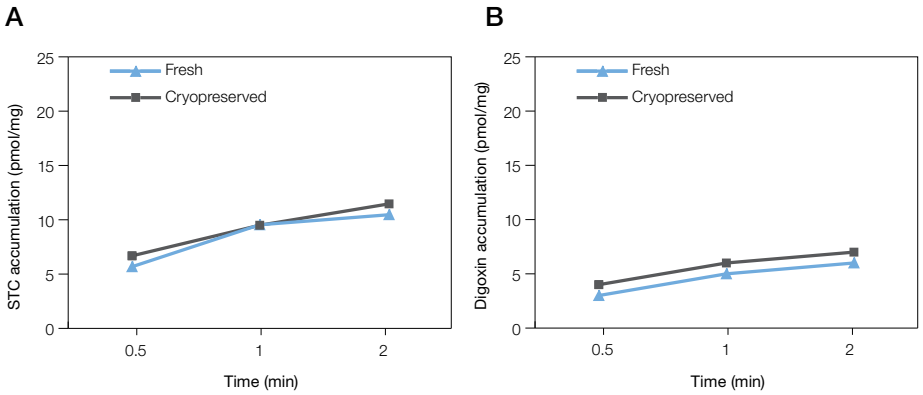


Figure 6. Comparison of human suspension hepatocyte activities before and after cryopreservation. A single lot of human hepatocytes was functionally tested for transporter uptake after 2 hours post-isolation and subsequent cryopreservation. Average accumulation of two substrates, **(A)** sodium taurocholate (STC) and **(B)** digoxin, was similar under both conditions.

Gibco™ Human Plateable Hepatocytes, Induction Qualified

These plateable hepatocytes are tested with clinically relevant inducers and are suitable for use in experiments monitoring *in vitro* enzyme induction:

- Prequalified for CYP1A2, CYP2B6, and CYP3A induction
- ≥80% viability and ≥80% confluency (plated cells)
- Minimum specific activities:
  - ≥8-fold induction of CYP1A2
  - ≥5-fold induction of CYP2B6
  - ≥3-fold induction of CYP3A

Qualification of lots for use in experiments monitoring *in vitro* enzyme induction

Our induction-qualified hepatocytes have passed our quality tests for specific activity and mRNA levels in response to prototypical inducers. We culture our cryopreserved hepatocytes in 24-well collagen-coated plates and dose in triplicate with vehicle (0.1% DMSO), omeprazole, phenobarbital, and rifampicin for 72 hours.

Once monolayers are washed, they are incubated with the substrates phenacetin, bupropion, and testosterone to determine CYP1A2, CYP2B6, and CYP3A activities, respectively (Figure 7). Fold induction of specific activity is expressed as the ratio of induced activity to vehicle activity. mRNA content is also determined by Applied Biosystems™ TaqMan™ RT-qPCR assays after 48 hours of treatment.

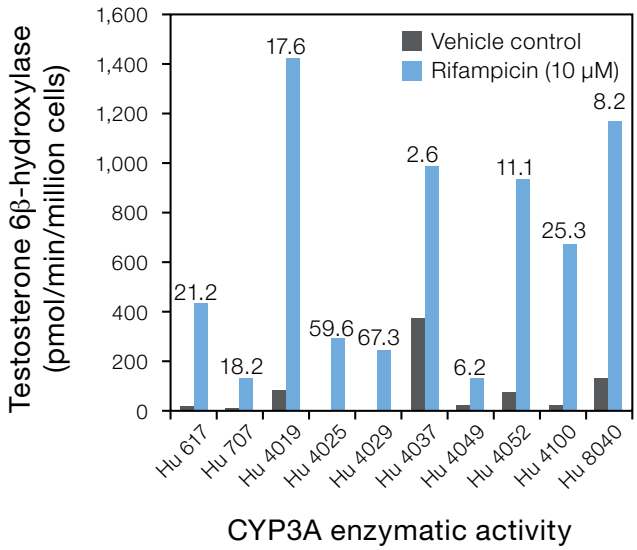


Figure 7. Testing for CYP3A induction. Gibco™ human cryopreserved hepatocytes are tested for response to prototypical inducers to determine suitable applications. In this example, the fold induction of CYP3A (number shown above the bar line) is calculated, illustrating inherent variability in individual lots of hepatocytes.

Gibco™ Human Cryopreserved Plateable Hepatocytes, Metabolism Qualified

These plateable hepatocytes are suitable for use in applications involving metabolism of compounds:

- Useful for the assessment of intrinsic clearance (CL_{int}) of low-turnover compounds
- Prequalified according to CL_{int} of midazolam, tolbutamide, and dextromethorphan
- ≥80% viability and ≥75% attachment efficiency

Metabolic assay conditions for plated metabolism-qualified human hepatocytes

Our plated metabolism-qualified hepatocytes have been tested for the enzymatic functions of CYP3A4, CYP2C9, and CYP2D6, using the prototypical CYP450 substrates midazolam, tolbutamide, and dextromethorphan, respectively (Figure 8). Using 48-well collagen-coated plates, hepatocytes are allowed to attach prior to incubation in serum-free Gibco™ Williams' E Medium, with reactions stopped with ice-cold acetonitrile. Well contents are stored at –70°C prior to analysis. The disappearance of the parent compound is monitored by LC-MS/MS and intrinsic clearance values determined by linear regression.

Gibco™ HEP10™ Pooled and Single-Donor Human Cryopreserved Hepatocytes, Metabolism Qualified

Our HEP10 pooled and single-donor human cryopreserved suspension hepatocytes are ideal for metabolism studies such as metabolic profiling and metabolic stability. We offer a wide variety of single-donor and pooled lots (Figure 9). Our pooled lots are produced from normal donors with average CYP450 values, simplifying your experiments that may require the use of multiple donors. HEP10 hepatocytes are:

- Characterized for CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, CYP3A, ECOD, 7-HCG, and 7-HCS activities
- Pooled as high-quality lots with batch sizes of >500 vials

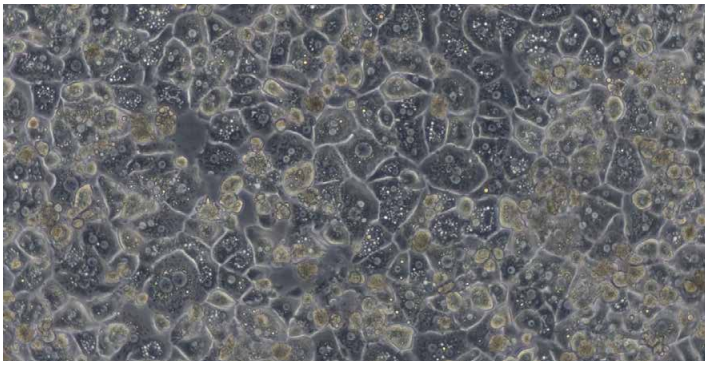


Figure 8. Cryopreserved human hepatocytes prequalified for plated metabolism (intrinsic clearance). CL_{int} (µL/10^6 cells/min) results were midazolam, 14.6; tolbutamide, 134; dextromethorphan, 7.20.

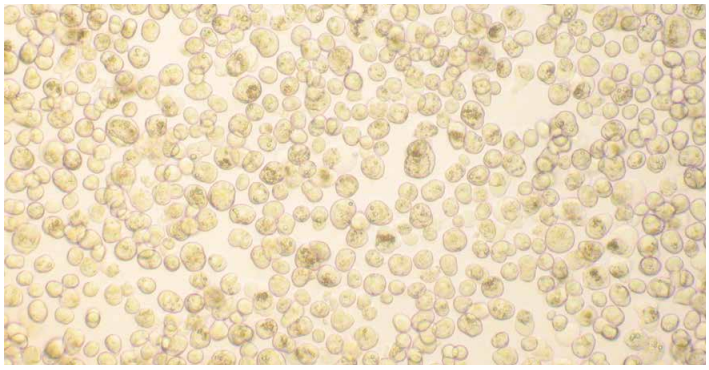


Figure 9. Human hepatocytes qualified for suspension metabolism applications.

Gibco™ Human Spheroid-Qualified Hepatocytes

These off-the-shelf, cryopreserved human hepatocytes are qualified for the generation of hepatic spheroids. Each vial contains a minimum of 4 million viable cells, sufficient for up to twenty-seven 96-well plates of hepatic spheroids. With these hepatocytes you can:

- **Maintain cells in culture longer**—up to 28 days, >4x longer than cells last in monolayer cultures
- **Design your own schedule**—cells are ready for plating when you are
- **Interrogate pathways of interest**—applicable for toxicity, metabolism, or disease modeling

Simplified protocol

Cryopreserved cells can be thawed and plated at your convenience, in as little as 60 minutes. Try it on your own, or contact your Thermo Fisher representative to request a demo with an experienced scientist.

Stringent quality control

Our high standards help ensure that only the best spheroid-forming lots become available, helping to maximize your chance of success.

In addition, cells from each lot are tested for:

- Phase I enzyme induction
- Bile duct formation (CFDA staining)
- Proper morphology
- Viability of >70%
- Attachment efficiency
- Monolayer formation and integrity

Flexible readouts

Analyze single spheroids or pool several for detection in assays such as gene expression, immunostaining, viability, or CYP activity.

Important: For best results, do not attempt hepatic spheroid formation in low-attachment plates from other sources. Hepatocyte lots are qualified with Thermo Scientific™ Nunclon™ Sphera™ plates only, and use of other plates can lead to variability in spheroid formation.

More physiologically relevant

Unlike HepG2 cells, primary hepatocytes in spheroid culture form bile canaliculi (Figure 10).

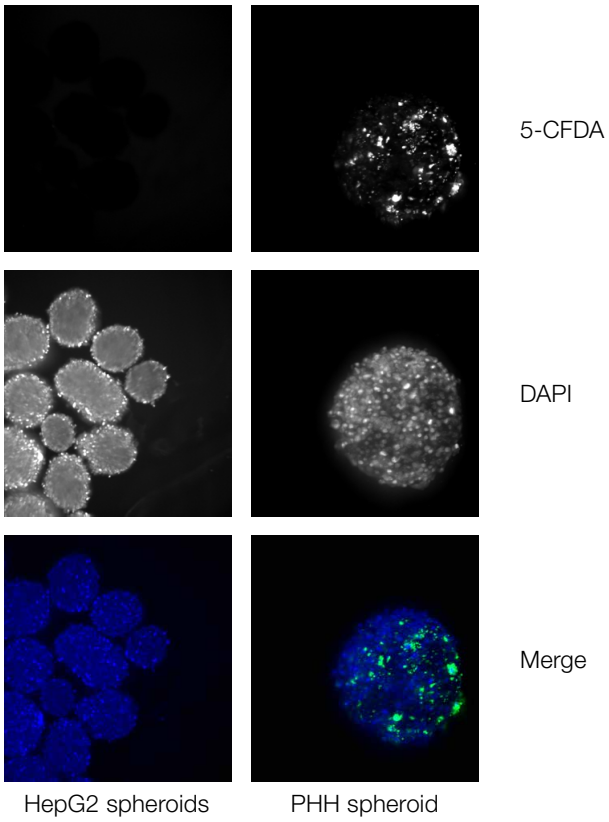


Figure 10. Evaluation of formation of bile canaliculi in hepatic spheroids. HepG2 spheroids during week 2 (left) and primary human hepatocyte (PHH) spheroids during week 1 (right) were stained with 5-CFDA and DAPI and imaged using the Thermo Scientific™ CellInsight™ CX7 platform at 10x magnification. The hepatic spheroids show clear formation of bile canaliculi in comparison to the HepG2 spheroids (used as the negative control).

Gibco™ Animal Cryopreserved Plateable and Suspension Hepatocytes

Our animal cryopreserved hepatocytes are prepared using the same careful isolation and cryopreservation techniques as our human lots. We routinely isolate hepatocytes from mouse, rat, dog, and nonhuman primate, with other major toxicology research species available upon request. Viabilities for these cells are routinely >80%. Characterization methods include ECOD, 7-HCG, and 7-HCS for phase I and phase II enzyme activities. We also closely monitor cell morphology, attachment efficiency, monolayer confluency (plateable cells), and viability stability over time.

Gibco™ Cryopreserved Kupffer Cells

Kupffer cells provide improved physiological modeling

Growing evidence shows that under both normal and pathological conditions, many hepatocyte functions are regulated by substances released from neighboring nonparenchymal cells (NPCs). These cells, particularly Kupffer cells, play an important role in the modulation of xenobiotic metabolism in the liver. Kupffer cells secrete potent mediators of the inflammatory response that controls liver inflammation. These cytokine mediators control hepatocyte metabolic rates through direct interactions with phase I and phase II enzymes.

Co-cultured Kupffer cell and hepatocytes can self-assemble within 72 hours of treatment with pro-inflammatory cytokines or lipopolysaccharides (LPS), and can function by effectively modulating P450 expression, thus giving a more physiologically relevant result (Figures 11 and 12). Studies indicate that co-cultures of hepatocytes with NPCs better represent both normal liver physiology and disease states. Cryopreserved purified human and rat Kupffer cells are a convenient way to produce hepatocyte and Kupffer cell co-cultures for the study of various hepatic functions. With Gibco Cryopreserved Kupffer Cells, you get:

- High viability and purity, routinely >90%
- Response to activation with LPS
- Minimum 1 million viable cells per vial
- Hepatocyte co-culture protocols

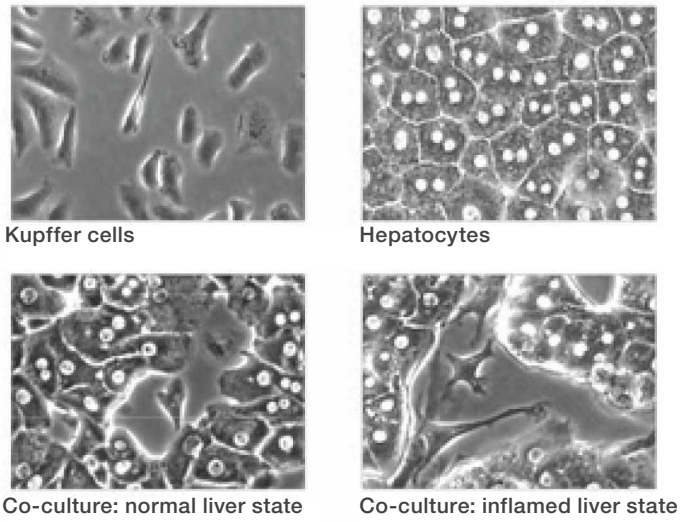


Figure 11. Co-cultures modeling normal and inflamed liver states. These models enable researchers to study the interactions between hepatocytes and Kupffer cells during liver inflammation.

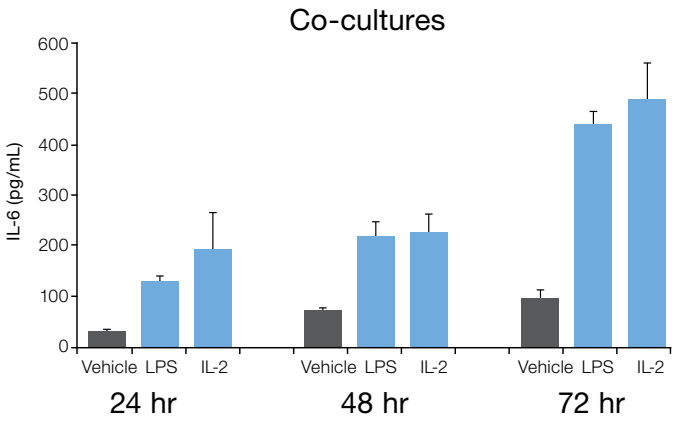


Figure 12. IL-6 production in co-cultures of Kupffer cells and hepatocytes after LPS and IL-2 stimulation for 24, 48, and 72 hours. Note that IL-6 is significantly up-regulated in co-cultures at all time points. This suggests cellular self-assembly between Kupffer cells and hepatocytes that synergistically allows those cells to function together during resolution of inflammation.

Gibco™ HepaRG™ Cells

The HepaRG cell line is an immortalized hepatic cell line that retains many characteristics of primary human hepatocytes. HepaRG cells are terminally differentiated and provided in a convenient cryopreserved format. For scientists who need reproducible metabolism data, HepaRG cells are an *in vitro* tool that provides results in a metabolically complete and scalable system. These cells enable you to:

- Obtain biologically relevant results from a metabolically complete system
- Assess the drug–drug interaction potential of your compound
- Experience reproducible results from a single population of cells

Biologically relevant

HepaRG cells exhibit many characteristics of primary human hepatocytes, including morphology, expression of key metabolic enzymes, expression of nuclear receptors, and drug transporters. Unlike HepG2 and Fa2N-4 cells, HepaRG cells have high P450 activity and complete expression of all nuclear receptors.

Predict metabolism-based drug–drug interactions

HepaRG cells respond to prototypical P450 inducers and inhibitors to the same extent as primary hepatocytes, allowing HepaRG cells to be used to evaluate potential drug–drug interactions.

Consistent performance

HepaRG cells are essentially a single donor. This enables users to obtain physiologically relevant results for metabolism-based drug–drug interactions without the concern of donor variability and limited lot sizes that come with relying on donor tissue. Note: The cells we provide are terminally differentiated.

Cell culture reagents

Gibco™ HepExtend™ Supplement (50X)

HepExtend Supplement (50X) has been optimized for use with cryopreserved primary hepatocytes to improve cell viability, function, and number of days in culture. This enables researchers to achieve conditions to perform metabolic and toxicity experiments not possible under standard culture conditions (Figures 13 and 14). Simply add HepExtend Supplement to standard Williams' E Medium and use with your current hepatocyte culturing methods and instrumentation. The supplement does not contain any small molecules or fetal bovine serum, components that are known to interfere with primary hepatocyte function.

- **Enabling**—designed to provide maximum cell viability and cell health when culturing primary plateable hepatocytes
- **Extended cell survival**—days in culture can be extended to >10 days while maintaining normal cell morphology and bile canaliculi
- **Consistent**—manufactured in a cGMP-compliant facility using the highest-quality materials

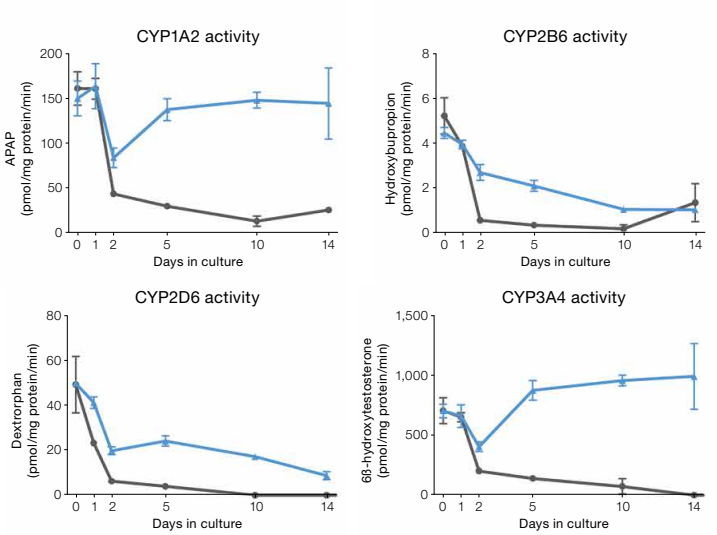


Figure 13. Cytochrome P450 specific activity over the course of a 14-day culture. Cultures using HepExtend Supplement have enhanced cytochrome P450 activity compared to standard Williams' E Medium. **Gray:** Williams' E Medium without supplementation; **blue:** with HepExtend supplementation.

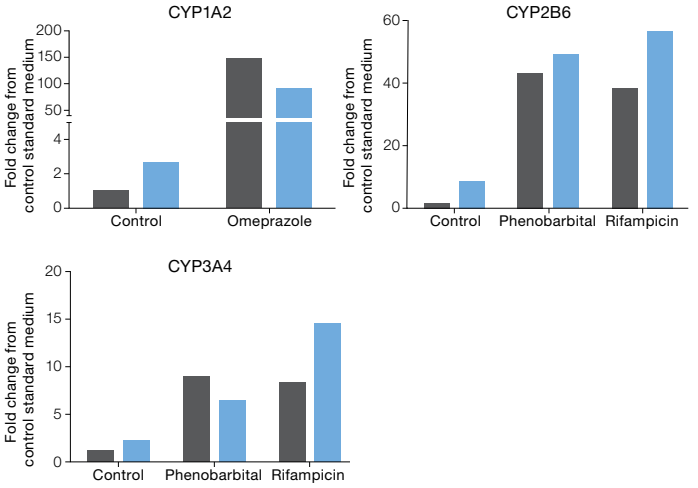


Figure 14. Human hepatocytes cultured in HepExtend Supplement respond to inducers for Ah receptor, PXR, and CAR. Gray: Williams' E Medium without supplementation; **blue:** with HepExtend supplementation.

Thawing media

Gibco™ Hepatocyte Thaw Medium (HTM) and Gibco™ Cryopreserved Hepatocyte Recovery Medium (CHRM) are proprietary formulations designed to enhance the recovery of viable hepatocytes while removing cryoprotectant after cell cryopreservation. When used appropriately, they have proven to result in healthier hepatocytes with consistently higher viability (Figure 15). Both are easy to use: simply add one vial of thawed hepatocytes to the conical tube, centrifuge briefly, remove the medium, and gently resuspend the cell pellet.

Gibco™ Williams' E Medium

We recommend a phenol red–free Williams' E Medium for hepatocyte research involving LC-MS/MS analysis.

Gibco™ Hepatocyte Plating Supplement Pack

The Hepatocyte Plating Supplement Pack contains prequalified fetal bovine serum, dexamethasone, and a cocktail solution of penicillin-streptomycin, bovine insulin, Gibco™ GlutaMAX™ Supplement, and HEPES to supplement up to 500 mL of Williams' E Medium without phenol red, or a suitable alternative basal medium, for the purpose of plating fresh or cryopreserved hepatocytes.

Gibco™ Hepatocyte Maintenance Supplement Pack

The Hepatocyte Maintenance Supplement Pack contains dexamethasone and a cocktail solution of penicillin-streptomycin, ITS+ (insulin, transferrin, selenium complex, BSA, and linoleic acid), GlutaMAX Supplement, and HEPES to supplement up to 500 mL of Williams' E Medium without phenol red, or a suitable alternative basal medium, for the purpose of incubating hepatocytes in suspension or plated cultures.

Gibco™ Collagen I, Rat Tail

Collagen is the most widely used extracellular matrix (ECM) protein for cell culture, facilitating cell attachment and differentiation. In addition to our 5 mg/mL collagen I solution, we also offer collagen I–precoated 6-, 24-, and 96-well plates for your hepatocyte experiments.

Gibco™ Geltrex™ LDEV-Free Reduced Growth Factor Basement Membrane Matrix

Geltrex matrix is a soluble form of reduced growth factor (RGF) basement membrane extract (BME) purified from continuous sheets of specialized extracellular matrix that form an interface between Engelbreth-Holm-Swarm (EHS) tumor cells. The major components of Geltrex matrix include laminin, collagen IV, entactin, and heparin sulfate proteoglycan, which provide the foundation for three-dimensional (3D) culture studies.

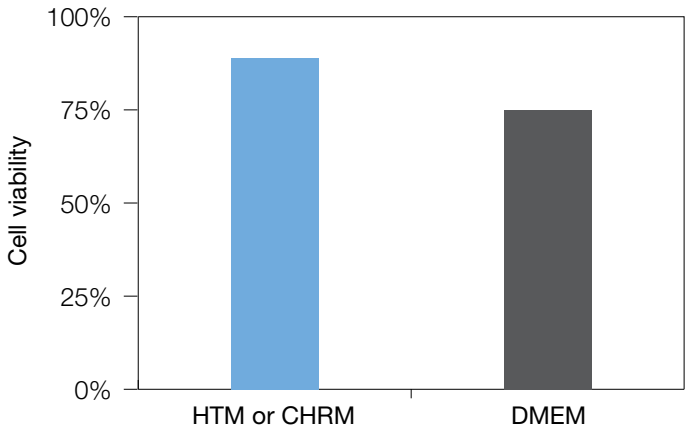


Figure 15. Typical results of ability of HTM or CHRM vs. DMEM to enhance hepatocyte viability post-cryopreservation.

Gibco™ Liver Microsomes and S9 Fractions

Subcellular fractions derived from the endoplasmic reticulum of liver contain a variety of metabolic enzymes for assessing the *in vitro* metabolism of drug candidates (Table 2) and are suitable for a variety of experiments:

- Metabolite characterization
- Cytochrome P450 inhibition studies and phenotyping
- Metabolic stability

We offer liver microsomes from a variety of human and other toxicology research species. Each product contains an average representative pool of donors.

Human microsome pools are fully characterized (K_m and V_{max}) according to GLP standards for major cytochrome P450 activities and selected phase II enzymes using FDA-recommended substrates (Table 3). We have:

- Large pooled lots for reproducible, long-term studies
- Other subcellular fractions available, including S9 and cytosol fractions

S9 fractions are available from the following species:

- Human (population pools)
- Rat (Sprague-Dawley)
- Mouse (CD-1)

Table 2. Metabolic enzymes found in liver subcellular fractions.

Metabolic enzyme(s)	Liver microsomes	Liver S9 fractions	Liver cytosol
Aldehyde oxidase		•	•
Cytochrome P450 (CYP)	•	•	
Flavin monooxygenases (FMO)	•	•	
Glutathione transferase (GST)		•	
Monoamine oxidase (MAO)		•	
Sulfurotransferases (SULT)		•	•
Uridine glucuronosyl transferase (UGT)	•	•	

Table 3. Kinetic parameters (K_m and V_{max}) are provided* for the following isoforms for Gibco™ Human Liver Microsomes, 50-donor pool.

Isoform	Metabolite
CYP1A2	Acetaminophen
CYP2A6	7-Hydroxycoumarin
CYP2B6	Hydroxybupropion
CYP2C8	6α-Hydroxypaclitaxel
CYP2C9	Hydroxytolbutamide
CYP2C19	4´-Hydroxymephenytoin
CYP2D6	Dextrorphan
CYP2E1	6-Hydroxychlorzoxazone
CYP3A4	6β-Hydroxytestosterone
CYP3A4	1´-Hydroxymidazolam

* Provided in the product Certificate of Analysis.

Invitrogen™ CYP450 BACULOSOMES™ Plus Reagents and Vivid™ CYP450 Screening Kits

CYP450 BACULOSOMES Plus Reagents are microsomes prepared from insect cells infected with a recombinant baculovirus containing a human CYP450 isozyme, as well as human CYP450 reductase. Vivid CYP450 Screening Kits are high-throughput, fluorescence-based assays for detection of enzyme–drug interactions and CYP450 inhibition. CYP450 BACULOSOMES Plus reagents and Vivid CYP450 Screening kits offer:

- A single human CYP450 isozyme for detailed drug metabolism studies
- An easy three-step procedure, mix-and-read format; reactions performed at room temperature or 37°C
- High signal-to-background ratio, broad dynamic range
- Compatibility with multiple assay formats from 96-well to 1,536-well

Single overexpressed human CYP450 isozyme

CYP450 BACULOSOMES Plus reagents offer a distinct advantage over human liver microsomes in that only one CYP450 isozyme is expressed, thereby preventing metabolism by other CYP450 isozymes or other classes of drug-metabolizing enzymes.

Unique Vivid reagents for bright fluorescent signals and low background

Vivid fluorogenic substrates are blocked dyes that yield minimal fluorescence signal until cleaved or hydroxylated. Oxidation at either of two potential sites releases the highly fluorescent product. They have superior fluorescence, solubility, and kinetic properties compared to conventional fluorogenic probes. This results in higher sensitivity, greater signal-to-noise ratios, and better assay reproducibility. The choice of substrate yields a product that emits blue, green, red, or cyan fluorescence.

Flexible assay formats for optimized results

The sensitivity of the Vivid CYP450 assays allows detection of weak inhibitors and miniaturization to as little as 2 µL per reaction. Assays may be set up in kinetic mode or in endpoint mode to facilitate multi-plate screening. Assays may be performed at room temperature or 37°C.

For full listings of CYP450 enzymes and Vivid kits, visit **thermofisher.com/admetox**

ABC Transporter Vesicles

ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter vesicles are easy-to-use, efficient reagents for early assessment of a drug candidate's substrate and drug interaction potential. Prepared from Sf9 cells, which have been engineered to overexpress specific ABC transporters, these "inside-out" vesicles provide high levels of transporter activity with low background, giving you a clear signal if your compound is a substrate or inhibitor of a specific efflux transporter.

ABC Transporter Vesicles are prepared from ABC transporter membranes for use in vesicular transport assays. While ABC transporters typically mediate the efflux of substrates from cells, transporters expressed on these inside-out vesicles import substrates into the vesicles. It is therefore possible to quantitatively evaluate transport activity for your compound by determining the amount incorporated into the vesicles.

These vesicles, manufactured by GenoMembrane, are prepared by advanced methodologies using plasma membrane purified from an insect cell system (Sf9 cells transfected with baculovirus) that overexpresses ABC transporters.

TRANSiPORT Human SLC Transporter Cells

Gibco™ TRANSiPORT Human SLC Transporter Cells are HEK293 cells that transiently overexpress specific solute carrier (SLC) transport proteins. SLC transporters are expressed in the small intestine, liver, kidney, and blood–brain barrier. They play a role in the uptake of various drugs, as well as endogenous nutrients, into cells, and thus may influence the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion (ADME) properties of, or adverse reactions to, a compound of interest.

These cells are useful for early assessment of transporter-mediated drug–drug interactions by establishing substrate or inhibitor potential of a drug candidate for a specific uptake transporter.

For full listings of ABC vesicles and TRANSiPORT Human SLC Transporter Cells, visit **thermofisher.com/admetox**

ADME/Tox support

Protocols for ADME/Tox products

Go to **thermofisher.com/admetox** for our most popular and recommended protocols, including:

- Cell counting of primary hepatocytes using trypan blue exclusion analysis
- Metabolic stability using suspension and plated hepatocytes
- Induction potential in plated hepatocytes
- Co-culture of hepatocytes and Kupffer cells

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