

Hydrogen Peroxide Imaging Agent

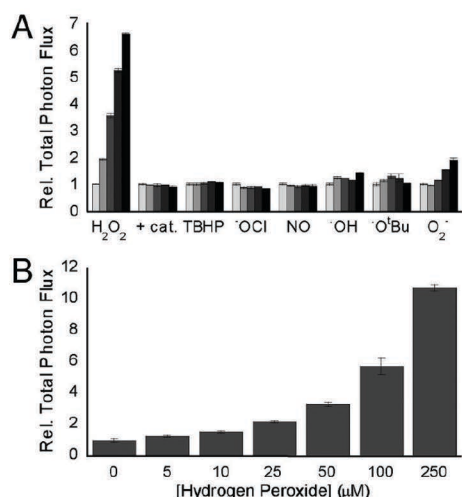
Caution: For Laboratory Use. A product for research purposes*only

Caged Luciferin Imaging Agent

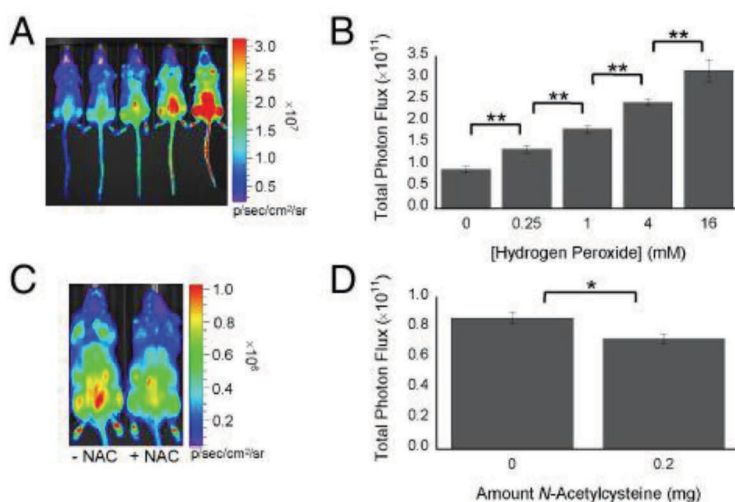
Technical information

Description:

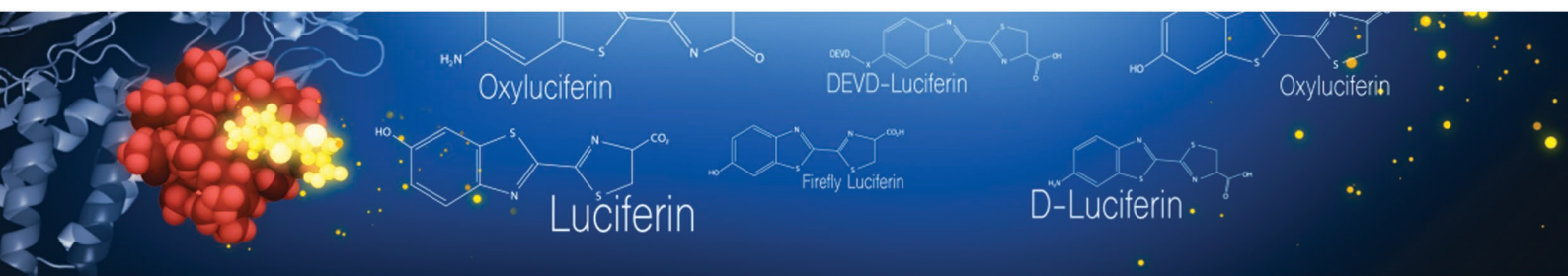
Hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) is a component of cell signaling pathways that are necessary for the growth, development, and fitness of living organisms. PeroxyTrace is a chemoselective bioluminescent probe for the real-time detection of H₂O₂ in cell culture and living animals. PeroxyTrace is a boronic acid-caged firefly luciferin molecule that selectively reacts with H₂O₂ to release firefly luciferin, which triggers a bioluminescent response in the presence of firefly luciferase. The high sensitivity and selectivity of PeroxyTrace (PTL) for H₂O₂, combined with the favorable properties of bioluminescence for in vivo imaging, afford a unique technology for real-time detection of basal levels of H₂O₂ generated in healthy, living mice.



Selective and concentration-dependent bioluminescent detection of H₂O₂ by PTL. (A) Total bioluminescent signal, integrated over 45 min, from PTL (5 μM) alone (light gray bars) or incubated with various ROS (100 μM) or H₂O₂ (100 μM) and catalase (0.4 mg/mL) for 5, 20, 40, or 60 min. Signals were normalized to signal from PTL in the absence of any ROS. (B) Total bioluminescent signal, integrated over 45 min, from 5 μM PTL incubated for 1 h with increasing concentrations of H₂O₂ (0–250 μM). Signals were normalized to signal from PTL in the absence of H₂O₂. To quantify free luciferin formation in A and B, 100 μg/mL luciferase in 50 mM Tris buffer with 10 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mM ZnCl₂, and 2 mM ATP (pH 7.4) was added to the PTL plus ROS solutions.



Bioluminescent signal from PTL in FVB-luc⁺ mice. (A) Representative image (30 min post-injection) for mice injected with PTL (i.p., 0.5 μmol in 50 μL of 1×1 DMSO/PBS) immediately prior to injection of H₂O₂ (i.p., 0, 0.37, 1.5, 6, or 24 mM, left to right, in 100 μL of PBS). (B) Total photon flux, integrated over 1 h, for mice injected with PTL ± H₂O₂. H₂O₂ concentrations represent the H₂O₂ concentration in the i.p. cavity based on a total injection volume of 150 μL. Statistical analyses were performed with a two-tailed Student's t test. **P < 0.005 (n = 5) and error bars are ± SD. (C) Representative image (12 min postinjection) for mice injected with PTL (i.p., 0.5 μmol in 50 μL of 1×1 DMSO/PBS) immediately following NAC (i.p., 0 or 0.2 mg in 100 μL PBS). (D) Total photon flux, integrated over 1 h, for mice injected with PTL ± NAC.



Imaging and Applications:

- Imaging of hydrogen peroxide fluxes in cell culture and in living animals in vivo
- High sensitivity and low background to noise ratio
- Recommended imaging time is 10-60 min post injection of the probe
- Recommended dose is 0.5 μ M per mouse injected i.p.

References:

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3. D'AutrEaux B, Toledano MB. ROS as signaling molecules: Mechanisms that generate specificity in ROS homeostasis. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*. 2007;8:813–824. [PubMed]
4. Miller EW, Chang CJ. Fluorescent probes for nitric oxide and hydrogen peroxide in cell signaling. *Curr Opin Chem Biol*. 2007;11:620–625. [PMC free article] [PubMed]
5. Winterbourn CC. Reconciling the chemistry and biology of reactive oxygen species. *Nat Chem Biol*. 2008;4:278–286. [PubMed]
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