S.aureus Gyrase Cleavage Assay

Introduction

DNA gyrase is a type II topoisomerase that can introduce negative supercoils into DNA at the expense of ATP hydrolysis. It is essential in all bacteria but absent from higher eukaryotes. The enzyme acts by creating a double-strand break in one segment of DNA (forming a 'cleavage-complex'), passing another DNA segment through it and resealing the break. Some compounds such as the quinolones inhibit the enzyme by stablilising the cleavage complex. In this assay, the substrate, supercoiled pBR322, is incubated under supercoiling conditions but in the absence of ATP. It is then treated with SDS and proteinase K to trap any cleavage complexes and the products can then be analysed by agarose gel electrophoresis.

Materials

***S.aureus* Gyrase Cleavage Assay Buffer:** 40 mM HEPES.KOH (pH 7.6), 10 magnesium acetate, 10 mM DTT, 500 mM potassium glutamate, 50 µg/mL albumin (supplied as 5X).

Dilution Buffer: 50 mM Tris.HCl (pH 7.5), 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT, 40% (v/v) glycerol (supplied as 1X).

Enzyme: *S.aureus* gyrase (see data sheet for concentration). Store at -80°C. (NOTE 1)

Plasmid: Supercoiled pBR322 (supplied at 1 µg/µL).

GSTEB: 40% (w/v) Glycerol, 100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8, 1 mM EDTA, 0.5 mg/mL Bromophenol Blue.(Supplied at 10X)

Other materials not included in the kit

SDS: 2% (w/v) sodium dodecyl sulphate in water

Proteinase K: 10 mg/mL in water

Method

Set up a MIX of assay buffer (6 µL of 5X buffer per assay) (NOTE 2), supercoiled pBR322 (0.5 µL per assay) and water. 24 µL of MIX are needed per assay.

Set up the appropriate number of 1.5 mL tubes and aliquot 24 µL of MIX into each tube.

If the compounds are dissolved in DMSO then add 3 µL of DMSO to tubes 1 and 2 (but see NOTE 3).

Add 3 µL of the test compounds to the other tubes as appropriate.

Mix briefly.

Add 3 µL of dilution buffer to tube 1 (NOTE 4).

Dilute the enzyme in dilution buffer then add 3 µL of this to the remaining tubes. (see NOTE 1)

Mix by gentle vortexing and incubate for 60 minutes at 37°C.

After incubation add 3 µL of 2% (w/v) SDS and 1.5 µL of 10mg/mL Proteinase K.

Mix briefly by gentle vortexing and incubate for 30 minutes at 37°C.

Stop reaction by adding 30 µL of 2X GSTEB and 30 µL of chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (v:v, 24:1). (NOTE 5)

Vortex vigorously ~5 secs and centrifuge for 2 minutes.

Load 20 µL of aqueous phase onto a 1% (w/v) agarose gel.

Leave in gels for ~20-30 minutes before electrophoresis (NOTE 6)

Run at 80 V for approximately 2 hours

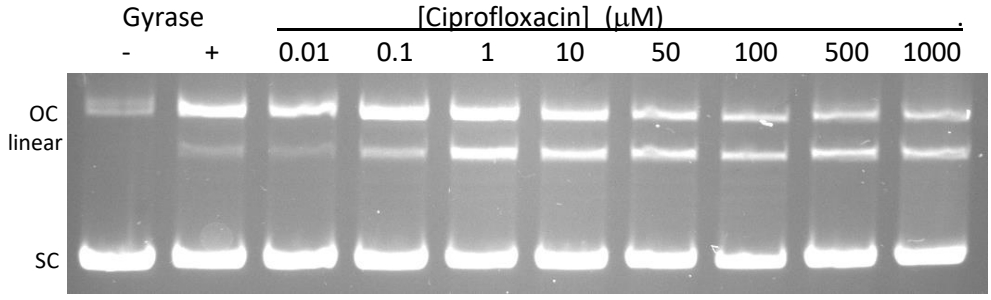
Stain with ethidium bromide (15 mins) , destain (5 – 10 mins) in water and visualise with a transilluminator or gel documentation system.

Example results

The gel below shows the results for an experiment with increasing amounts of the inhibitor ciprofloxacin with *S. aureus* gyrase. The linear band represents the cleavage complex. The assay was set up as follows: a MIX was made consisting of 60 µL of Assay Buffer (5X), 5 µL supercoiled pBR322, 175 µL of water. 24 µL of the MIX was added to each tube then 3 µL of 10% DMSO or ciprofloxacin (made up in 10% DMSO) and finally the dilution buffer or enzyme.

DM10 = 10% DMSO

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MIX (µL)	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Initial [Cpd] µM	DM10	DM10	0.1	1	10	100	500	1000	5000	10000
Final [Cpd] µM	0	0	0.01	0.1	1	10	50	100	500	1000
Dil. Buffer (µL)	3									
Enzyme (µL)		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3



OC=nicked SC= supercoiled

Notes

1) Enzyme is usually supplied at a particular number of cleavage units per microliter which is specified on the datasheet accompanying. This should give optimal cleavage with ciprofloxacin.

2) Final concentration of assay buffer should be 1X.

3) DMSO has some inhibitory effect on the enzyme, thus no more than 5% (v/v) DMSO (final concentration) should be used.

4) The dilution buffer contains a high concentration of glycerol therefore the total dilution buffer added should not exceed 10% of the final volume.

5) Compounds can be removed from the reactions by extracting with water-saturated butanol before this step (the addition of GSTEB and chloroform) if necessary. The upper (butanol) phase is then removed and discarded and the GSTEB/chloroform added as normal. Usually however, the chloroform extraction is sufficient to remove the compounds as well as the DNA gyrase.

6) The agarose gels shown in the results are run in Tris-acetate-EDTA buffer (40 mM Tris-acetate, 1 mM EDTA) but TPE (36 mM Tris, 30 mM sodium phosphate, 1 mM EDTA pH 7.8) or TBE (89 mM Tris, 89 mM borate, 2 mM EDTA pH 7.6) buffers can also be used. Gels should be run at about 4 V/cm. Gels are usually

run until the bromophenol blue dye has run at least 6-7 cm. This will resolve the relaxed and supercoiled bands. Longer runs will give greater separation. The gels shown were run in the absence of intercalators but the inclusion of an intercalator (e.g. 5 μg/mL chloroquine) may help to resolve any topoisomers away from the linear band.

7) The *S. aureus* assay buffer contains a high concentration of potassium glutamate. This can interfere with the resolution of the bands, particularly topoisomers, on the gel. By leaving the samples in the wells for ~20-30 minutes before starting electrophoresis the effect is reduced. Alternatively, the electrophoresis can be performed at ~60 V rather than 80 V.

8) Once the reactions have been stopped with the GSTEB and mixed, it is possible to store them overnight at 4^{o}C although it is preferable to load them on a gel as soon as possible.