

Monolith Protocol MO-P-020

Sirtuin 5 – Compound

Sirtuin 5 (also known as Sirt5) is a NAD-dependent demalonylase, desuccinylase and deglutarylase that specifically removes malonyl, succinyl and glutaryl groups from lysine residues of target proteins. It activates carbamoyl phosphate synthetase (CPS1) and contributes to the regulation of blood ammonia levels during prolonged fasting, thereby increasing CPS1 activity in response to elevated NAD levels.

protein – small molecule interaction | deacylase | inhibitor | His₆-tag

A1. Target/Fluorescent Molecule

Sirtuin 5 (Sirt5)

uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NXA8

A2. Molecule Class/Organism

NAD-dependent protein deacylase

Homo sapiens (Human)

A3. Sequence/Formula

MRPLQIVPSR LISQLYCYGLK PPASTRNQIC LKMARPSSSM ADFRKFFAKA KHIVIISGAG VSAESGVPTF
RGAGGYWRKW QAQDLATPLA FAHNPSRVWE FYHYRREVMG SKEPNAGHRA IAECETRLGK QGRRVVITQ
NIDELHRKAG TKNLLEIHGS LFKTRCTSCG VVAENYKSPI CPALSGKGAP EPGTQDASIP VEKLPRCEEA
GCGLLRPHV VWFGENLDPA ILEEVDRELA HCDLCLVVG TSSVYPAAMF APQVAARGVP VAEFNTETTP
ATNRFRHFHQ GPCGTTLPEA LACHENETVS

A4. Purification Strategy/Source

N/A

A5. Stock Concentration/Stock Buffer

7.2 mg/mL | 213 µM

A6. Molecular Weight/Extinction Coefficient

33.8 kDa

30,940 M⁻¹cm⁻¹ (ε₂₈₀)

A7. Dilution Buffer

Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.4), 0.05% TWEEN® 20

A8. Labeling Strategy

Monolith His-Tag Labeling Kit RED-tris-NTA 2nd Generation¹ (MO-L018, NanoTemper Technologies GmbH)
1* 125 pmol RED-tris-NTA 2nd Generation Dye

A9. Labeling Procedure

1. Add 105 μL of dilution buffer to 2 μL of 213 μM Sirt5 to obtain 107 μL of a 4 μM solution.
2. Suspend 125 pmol RED-tris-NTA Dye 2nd Generation in 25 μL of dilution buffer to obtain a 5 μM dye solution.
3. Mix 193 μL of dilution buffer with 2 μL dye (5 μM) and 5 μL Sirt5 (4 μM) to obtain 200 μL of a 100 nM Sirt5, 50 nM dye solution.
4. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature in the dark.

A10. Labeling Efficiency

N/A

B1. Ligand/Non-Fluorescent Binding Partner

Compound

B2. Molecule Class/Organism

Small molecule compound

B3. Sequence/Formula

N/A

B4. Purification Strategy/Source

N/A

B5. Stock Concentration/Stock Buffer

1 mM
DMSO

B6. Molecular Weight/Extinction Coefficient

N/A

¹ Both, NHS- and Maleimide labeling, are not recommended for sirtuins since lysines are important for the interaction with the substrate/ligand while cysteines are structurally important.

B7. Serial Dilution Preparation

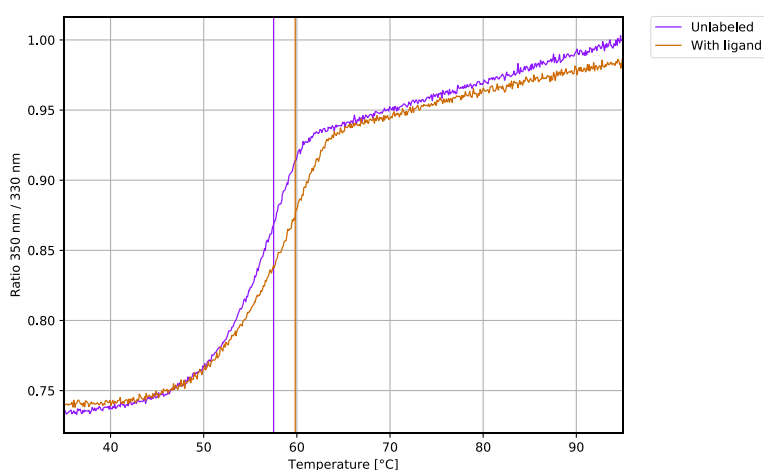
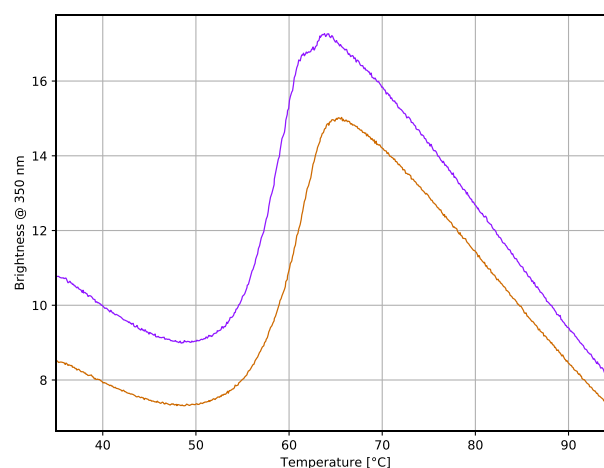
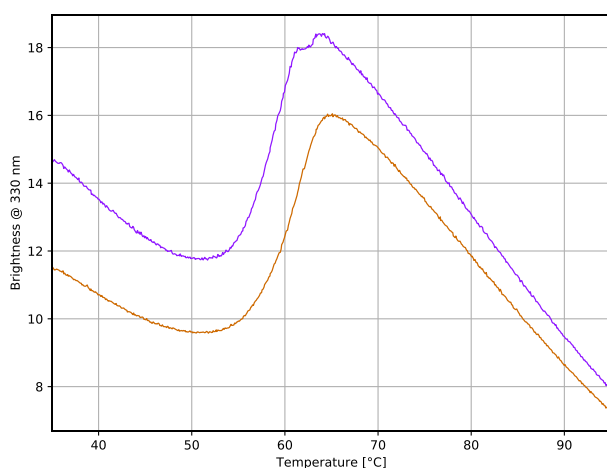
1. Add 98 μL of dilution buffer to 2 μL of 1 mM compound to obtain 100 μL of a 20 μM .
2. Mix 4 μL of DMSO with 196 μL of dilution buffer to obtain 200 μL of a 2% DMSO solution.
3. Prepare a PCR-rack with 16 PCR tubes. Transfer 20 μL of the 20 μM compound solution into tube **1**. Then, transfer 10 μL of the 2% DMSO solution into tubes **2** to **16**.
4. Prepare a 1:1 serial dilution by transferring 10 μL from tube to tube. Mix carefully by pipetting up and down. Remember to discard 10 μL from tube **16** to get an equal volume of 10 μL for all samples.
5. Add 10 μL of labeled Sirt5 (100 nM) to each tube from **16** to **1** and mix by pipetting.

C. Applied Quality Checks

Validation of structural integrity and functionality of labeled Sirt5 using Tycho NT.6:

nanotempertech.com/tycho

Unlabeled	5 μL of 4 μM Sirt5 + 5 μL of dilution buffer containing 2% DMSO	$T_i = 57.5^\circ\text{C}$
With ligand	5 μL of 4 μM Sirt5 + 5 μL of 20 μM compound	$T_i = 59.8^\circ\text{C}$



D1. MST System/Capillaries

Monolith NT.115 Red (NanoTemper Technologies GmbH)

Capillaries Monolith NT.115 (MO-K022, NanoTemper Technologies GmbH)

D2. MST Software

MO.Control v1.6 (NanoTemper Technologies GmbH)

nanotempertech.com/monolith-mo-control-software

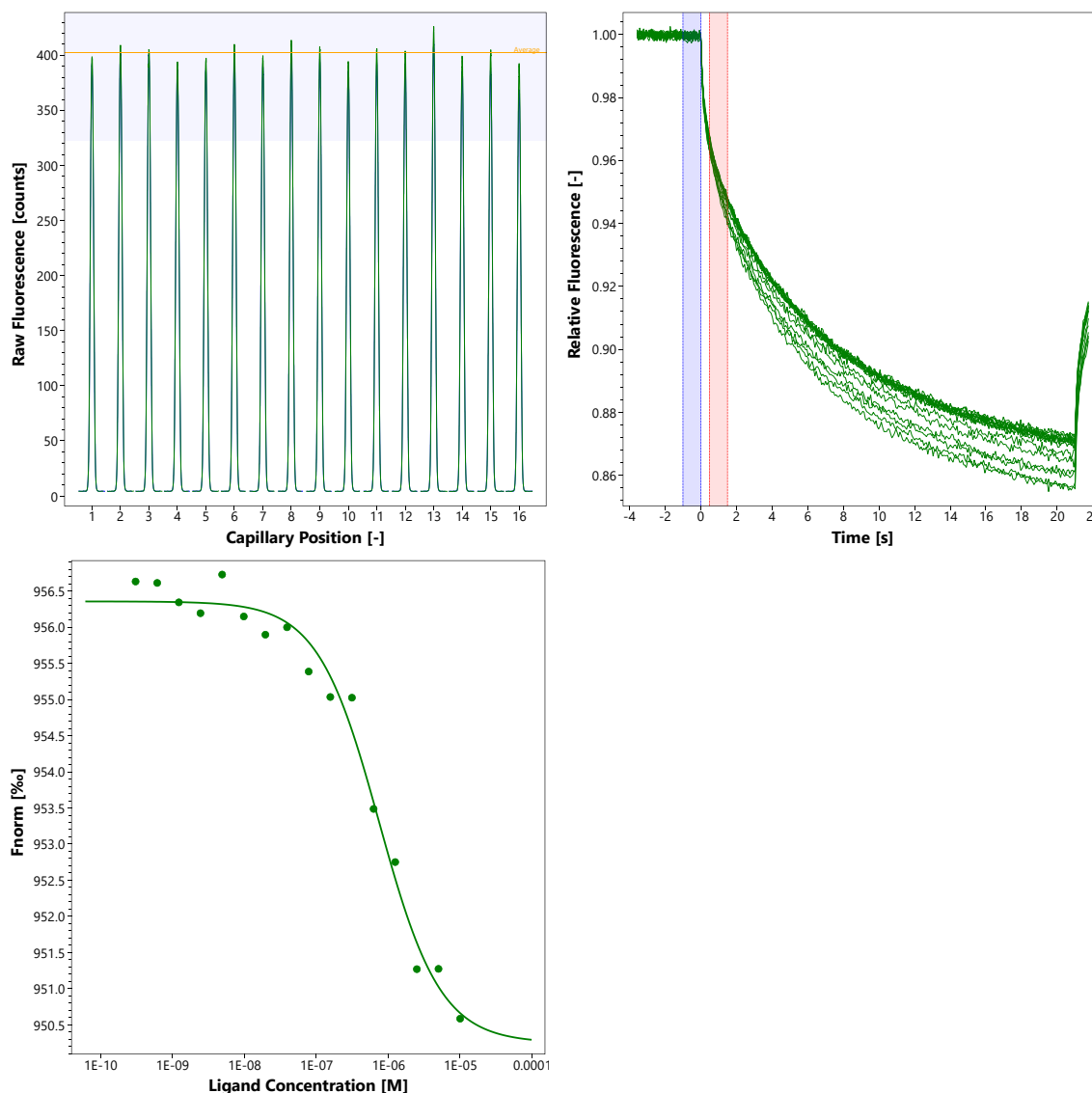
D3. MST Experiment (Assay Buffer/Concentrations/Temperature/MST Power/Excitation Power)

Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.4), 0.05% TWEEN® 20, 1% DMSO

50 nM Sirt5 | 10 µM – 305 pM compound | 25°C | medium MST power | 40% excitation power

D4. MST Results (Capillary Scan/Time Traces/Dose Response)

$K_d = 722$ nM



D5. Reference Results/Supporting Results

N/A

E. Contributors

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