



## HCT116 Wnt TCF Reporter Cell Line-Active

**Catalog Number:** WRHCT116A

**Source:** Human colorectal cancer cell line

**Synonyms:** Wnt reporter, TCF reporter, LEF reporter cell line

### Background

The WNT gene family consists of structurally related genes that encode secreted signaling proteins, membrane bound receptors, and signaling transduction proteins. These proteins have been implicated in oncogenesis, adipogenesis, etc. and in several other developmental processes, including regulation of cell fate and patterning during embryogenesis. Activity of the Wnt signaling pathway leads to nuclear translocation of  $\beta$ -catenin and the formation of TCF transcription factor complex. The TCF complex interacts with Wnt gene transcriptional response elements and leads to the expression of Wnt-responsive genes.

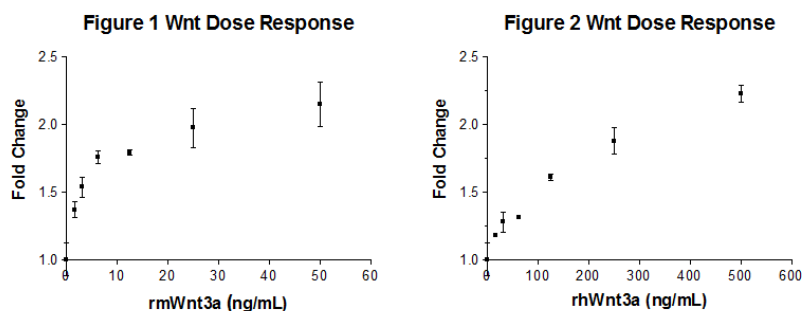
Most colorectal carcinomas harbor genetic alterations that result in stabilization of  $\beta$ -catenin. colorectal carcinoma cell line HCT116 harbors both wild-type and mutated (deletion of codon 45)  $\beta$ -catenin genes.

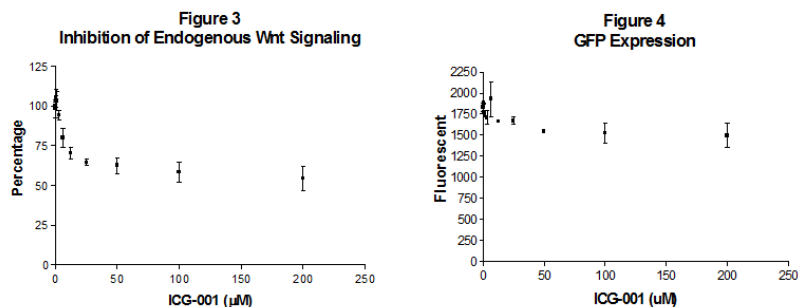
### Product Description

Wnt reporter cell line is designed to monitor the activity of  $\beta$ -catenin-based Wnt signal transduction pathway. This human colorectal carcinoma cell line hosts the TCF transcriptional response element, luciferase gene, and GFP gene. Since this carcinoma cell lines harbors both wild-type and mutated  $\beta$ -catenin genes, the cells have high endogenous Wnt signaling but can be stimulated further. GFP expressed constantly can serve as control of cell numbers.

### Activity:

The luciferase activity from the Wnt reporter cell line increases 2 fold after 6- to 8-hour treatment with 50 ng/mL of recombinant mouse Wnt3a (Fig. 1) or 2 fold when 500 ng/mL of recombinant human Wnt3a was used (Fig. 2).





Half of endogenous Wnt signaling can be inhibited by ICG-001 with an  $IC_{50}$  of 3  $\mu$ M (Figs. 3). Endogenous GFP expression from this Wnt reporter cell line is shown in Figure 4. The inhibition data were processed by setting the luciferase activity from HCT Wnt reporter cell line-Mutant (Catalog: WRHCT116M) as 0 and without inhibitor as 100%.

#### Handling and Storage

The cell line may be shipped in dry ice or RT in either 25cm<sup>2</sup> flask or 15 mL tube. If the cell line is shipped in dry ice, after receiving, store the cells at -80°C or in Liquid Nitrogen or culture under standard culture conditions.

#### Luc Assay

Using normal tissue culture-treated plate: Seed 0.5 mL of cells into each well of 24 wells plate at a density of  $20 \times 10^4$  cells/mL in complete McMoy's 5A medium (Corning Catalog No. 10-050-CV plus 2200 mg/L sodium bicarbonate) incubate cell at 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, 37°C incubator overnight, replace complete medium with 198  $\mu$ L McMoy's 5A without serum, add 2  $\mu$ L of control buffer or Wnt3a (concentration range: 0.06 to 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL), mix well and return plate into 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, 37°C incubator and continue to incubate for 6 to 8 hours, suction out medium, lyse cells with 0.2 mL of cell lysis buffer, incubate for 5 to 10 min on rocking shaker at room temperature, transfer 50  $\mu$ L cell lysate from each well into the wells of a 96 well black plate, read fluorescent first, and then add 50  $\mu$ L of Luciferase substrate into each well, read Luciferase activity within 30 min. Fluorescent reading can serve as control of cell numbers.

#### Reference

Molenaar M. XTcf-3 transcription factor mediates beta-catenin-induced axis formation in Xenopus embryos. *Cell*. 1996; 86:391-9

Xing-Yao LI. A reporter gene system for screening inhibitors of Wnt signaling pathway. *Nat. Prod. Bioprospect*. 2013; 3: 24–28

Sparks AB. Mutational analysis of the APC/beta-catenin/Tcf pathway in colorectal cancer. *Cancer Res*. 1998; 58(6): 1130-4