HTRF and AlphaLISA solutions for targeted protein degradation.

Uncover protein degradation mechanisms with our no-wash assay platforms

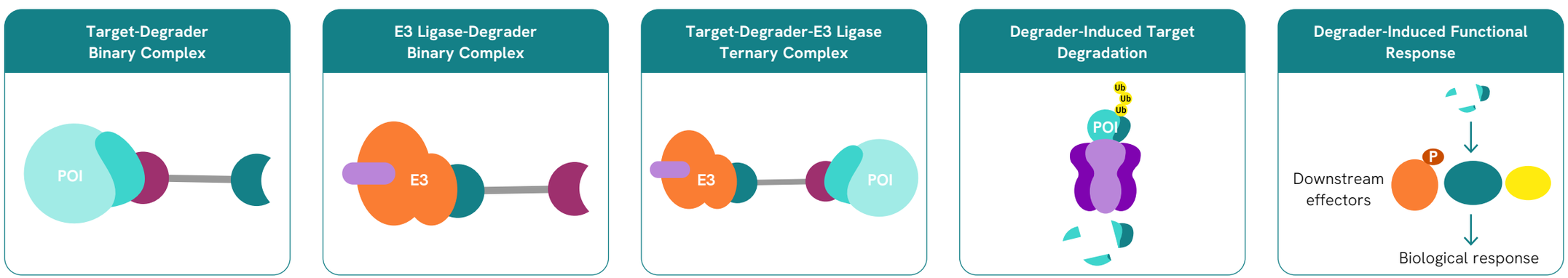
Leverage HTRF™ and AlphaLISA™ reagents to accelerate your TPD research from target identification and validation, compound screening and characterization to downstream functional studies.

These assays offer fast, robust, and reproducible results with endogenous protein* detection without tagging or overexpression required.

Explore all our TPD kits at www.revvity.com/category/targeted-protein-degradation

Features and benefits:

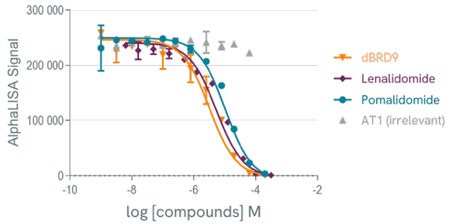
- Detect binary complex formation to full target degradation
- Ready-to-use reagents for biochemical and cell-based* assays
- Applications: MoA, hit screening and preclinical studies
- Scalable: Perfect for low and high-throughput assays
- Compatible with downstream phosphorylation, ATPLite viability assays, and more



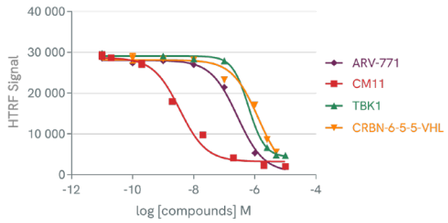
*Wild-type and engineered cell lines, and complex matrices (e.g., tissue, serum, plasma).

Binary complex: Optimizing degrader design with E3 ligase binding kits

AlphaLISA Cereblon binding kit



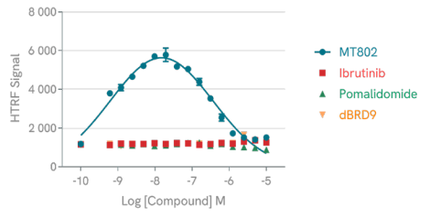
HTRF Cereblon binding kit



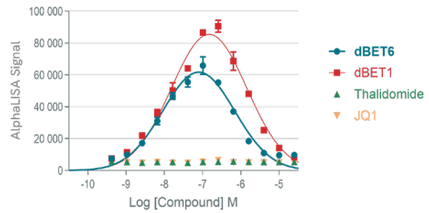
Understanding how degraders recruit and bind E3 ligases is essential to designing potent and selective TPD molecules. Our E3 ligase binding kits can assess binding between ligase and degrader with high sensitivity. Compare ligands and warheads for optimal PROTAC design with our validated, streamlined, ready-to-use solutions using a unified, mix-and-read protocol for all targets.

Ternary complex: Characterizing ternary complex formation for degrader success

Cereblon-PROTAC-BTK Complex determined with HTRF PPI reagents

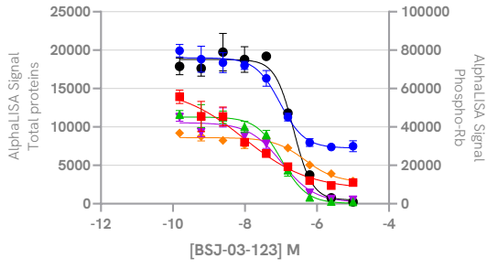


Cereblon-PROTAC-BRD4 Complex determined with AlphaLISA PPI reagents



Assessing ternary complex formation made of E3 ligase + degrader + target protein is critical to PROTAC development. With AlphaLISA and HTRF PPI reagents, you can detect and quantify ternary complex formation in real time and optimize degrader design using simple, effective, and scalable reagents.

Degradation: Monitor targeted protein degradation and investigate downstream pathway modulation with confidence

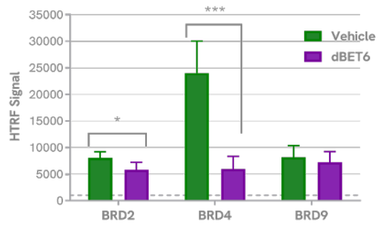


	IC50
CDK4 Total	9.387e-008
CDK6 Total	9.565e-009
Cyclin A2	1.047e-007
Cyclin B1	1.041e-007
Rb Total	4.643e-007
Rb pSer780	2.245e-007

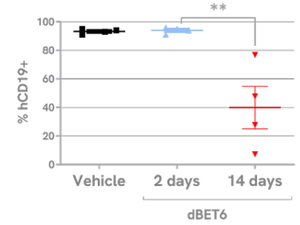
Investigating cell cycle disruption following PROTAC treatment in MCF7 cells. Dose-dependent degradation of CDK4/6, downregulation of Rb expression and phosphorylation, and reduction in Cyclin A2 / B1 levels, confirming G1/S arrest.

Predictive preclinical models: Early proof of efficacy

Expression level of BET proteins after 2 days of dBET6 treatment



Quantification of tumor cells after 2 and 14 days of dBET6 treatment



Monitoring BRD2/4 degradation in PDX mice 4h after dBET6 treatment—well before measurable tumor regression. Sustained degradation correlates with tumor regression. No impact on BRD9 confirms assay specificity. Works with limited PDX samples, making it ideal for precious in vivo studies.

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For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.