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Product Information

PKC₁, Active, GST-tagged, human Precisio™ Kinase recombinant, expressed in *Sf*9 cells

Catalog Number **K4393**Lot Number 020M0851
Storage Temperature –70 °C

Synonyms: PRKCI, DXS1179E

Product Description

Protein kinase C iota (PKC₁) is a member of the protein kinase C family of serine-threonine kinases. The amino acid sequence of PKC₁ showed greatest homology to PKCζ, with 72% identity overall rising to 84% in the catalytic domain. PKC₁ has been implicated in Ras signaling and is a critical downstream effector of oncogenic Ras in the colonic epithelium. Transgenic mice expressing constitutively active PKC₁ in the colon are highly susceptible to carcinogen-induced colon carcinogenesis.¹

This recombinant product was expressed by baculovirus in *Sf*9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST-tag. The gene accession number is NM 002740. It is supplied in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, with 150 mM NaCl, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM EGTA, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.1 mM PMSF, and 25% glycerol.

Molecular mass: ~98 kDa

Purity: ≥70% (SDS-PAGE, see Figure 1)

Specific Activity: 564-764 nmole/min/mg (see Figure 2)

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

The product ships on dry ice and storage at -70 °C is recommended. After opening, aliquot into smaller quantities and store at -70 °C. Avoid repeated handling and multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

Figure 1. SDS-PAGE Gel of Lot Number 020M0851: >90% (densitometry)

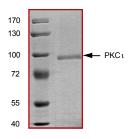
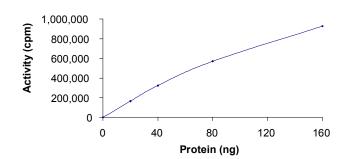


Figure 2.Specific Activity of Lot Number 020M0851: 664 nmole/min/mg



Procedure

Preparation Instructions

Kinase Assay Buffer – 25 mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 12.5 mM glycerol 2-phosphate, 25 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM EGTA, and 2 mM EDTA. Just prior to use, add DTT to a final concentration of 0.25 mM.

Kinase Dilution Buffer – Dilute the Kinase Assay Buffer 5-fold with water.

Kinase Solution – Dilute the Active PKC₁ (0.1 μg/μl) with Kinase Dilution Buffer to the desired concentration. Note: The lot-specific specific activity plot may be used as a guideline (see Figure 2). It is recommended that the researcher perform a serial dilution of Active PKC₁ kinase for optimal results.

10 mM ATP Stock Solution – Dissolve 55 mg of ATP in 10 ml of Kinase Assay Buffer. Store in 200 µl aliquots at –20 °C.

γ-³²P-ATP Assay Cocktail (250 μM) – Combine 5.75 ml of Kinase Assay Buffer, 150 ul of 10 mM ATP Stock Solution, 100 μ l of γ -32P-ATP (1 mCi/100 μ l). Store in 1 ml aliquots at -20 °C.

Substrate Solution – Dissolve the synthetic peptide substrate (KRREILSRRPSYR) in water at a final concentration of 1 mg/ml.

1% phosphoric acid solution - Dilute 10 ml of concentrated phosphoric acid to a final volume of 1 L with water.

Kinase Assay

This assay involves the use of the ³²P radioisotope. All institutional guidelines regarding the use of radioisotopes should be followed.

- 1. Thaw the Active PKC1, Kinase Assay Buffer, Substrate Solution, and Kinase Dilution Buffer on ice. The γ^{-32} P-ATP Assay Cocktail may be thawed at room temperature.
- 2. In a pre-cooled microcentrifuge tube, add the following solutions to a volume of 20 µl:

10 μl of Kinase Solution

7.5 µl of Substrate Solution

- 2.5 µl of PKC lipid activator (0.5 mg/ml phosphatidylserine and 0.05 mg/ml diacylglycerol in 20 mM MOPS, pH 7.2, containing 1 mM CaCl₂). Sonicate lipid for 1 minute prior to use.
- 3. Set up a blank control as outlined in step 2, substituting 7.5 µl of cold water (4 °C) for the Substrate Solution.
- Initiate each reaction with the addition of 5 μ l of the γ-³²P-ATP Assay Cocktail, bringing the final reaction volume to 25 ul. Incubate the mixture in a water bath at 30 °C for 15 minutes.

- 5. After the 15 minute incubation, stop the reaction by spotting 20 µl of the reaction mixture onto an individually precut strip of phosphocellulose P81 paper.
- 6. Air dry the precut P81 strip and sequentially wash in the 1% phosphoric acid solution with constant gentle stirring. It is recommended the strips be washed a total of 3 times of ~10 minutes each.
- 7. Set up a radioactive control to measure the total γ -³²P-ATP counts introduced into the reaction. Spot $^{\circ}$ 5 μ l of the γ - 32 P-ATP Assay Cocktail on a precut P81 strip. Dry the sample for 2 minutes and read the counts. Do not wash this sample.
- 8. Count the radioactivity on the P81 paper in the presence of scintillation fluid in a scintillation
- 9. Determine the corrected cpm by subtracting the blank control value (see step 3) from each sample and calculate the kinase specific activity

Calculations:

1. Specific Radioactivity (SR) of ATP (cpm/nmole)

SR =
$$\underline{\text{cpm of 5} \mu \text{l of } \gamma^{-32}\text{P-ATP Assay Cocktail}}$$

nmole of ATP

cpm – value from control (step 7) nmole - 1.25 nmole (5 μ l of 250 μ M ATP Assay Cocktail)

2. Specific Kinase Activity (SA) (nmole/min/mg)

nmole/min/mg =
$$\Delta$$
cpm × (25/20)
SR × F × T

SR = specific radioactivity of the ATP (cpm/nmole ATP) Δ cpm = cpm of the sample – cpm of the blank (step 3) 25 = total reaction volume 20 = spot volume

T = reaction time (minutes)

E = amount of enzyme (mg)

References

1. Murray, N.R. et al., Protein kinase C iota is required for Ras transformation and colon carcinogenesis in vivo. J. Cell Biol., 164, 797-802 (2004).

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