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# **Product Information**

EIF2AK2 (252-end) Active human, recombinant GST-tagged, expressed in *Sf*9 cells

Catalog Number **E6907** Lot Number 019K0644 Storage Temperature –70 °C

Synonyms: PKR; PRKR; EIF2AK1

# **Product Description**

EIF2AK2 (also known as double-stranded RNA-activated protein kinase) is a protein kinase that has been shown to be involved in HIV/gp120-associated neurodegeneration. EIF2AK2 acts as a critical mediator of gp120 neurotoxicity and is a substrate for a family of protein kinases that respond to various forms of environmental stress. Activation of EIF2AK2 leads to its autophosphorylation and then phosphorylation of its natural substrate, the  $\alpha$  subunit of eukaryotic protein synthesis initiation factor-2. EIF2AK2 plays a critical role in mRNA translation, cell proliferation, and apoptosis. A novel crosstalk between the EIF2AKs and p53 has implications in cell proliferation and tumorigenesis.  $^2$ 

This recombinant product was expressed by baculovirus in *Sf*9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST-tag. The gene accession number is NM 002759. 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: ~64 kDa

Purity: ≥70% (SDS-PAGE, see Figure 1)

Specific Activity: 51–68 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.

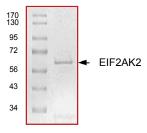
# Storage/Stability

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.

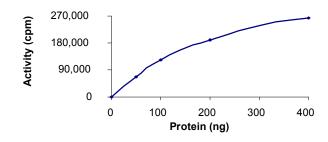
Figure 1.

SDS-PAGE Gel of Lot Number 019K0644:

>80% (densitometry)



**Figure 2.**Specific Activity of Lot Number 019K0644: 59 nmole/min/mg



#### **Procedure**

# **Preparation Instructions**

Kinase Assay Buffer – 25 mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 12.5 mM glycerol 2-phosphate, 25 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 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 a 50  $\text{ng}/\mu l$  BSA solution.

Kinase Solution – Dilute the Active EIF2AK2 ( $0.1 \mu g/\mu l$ ) 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 EIF2AK2 kinase for optimal results.

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

 $\gamma$ -<sup>32</sup>P-ATP Assay Cocktail (250 μM) – Combine 5.75 ml of Kinase Assay Buffer, 150 μl of 10 mM ATP Stock Solution, 100 μl of  $\gamma$ -<sup>32</sup>P-ATP (1 mCi/100 μl). Store in 1 ml aliquots at –20 °C.

Substrate Solution – Dissolve the substrate myelin basic protein, MBP, 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 <sup>32</sup>P radioisotope. All institutional guidelines regarding the use of radioisotopes should be followed.

- 1. Thaw the Active EIF2AK2, Kinase Assay Buffer, Substrate Solution, and Kinase Dilution Buffer on ice. The  $\gamma$ -<sup>32</sup>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  $\mu$ l:

10  $\mu$ l of Kinase Solution

5 μl of Substrate Solution

5 μl of cold water (4 °C)

- 3. Set up a blank control as outlined in step 2, substituting 5  $\mu$ l of cold water (4 °C) for the Substrate Solution.
- 4. Initiate each reaction with the addition of 5  $\mu$ l of the  $\gamma$ - $^{32}$ P-ATP Assay Cocktail, bringing the final reaction volume to 25  $\mu$ l. 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  $\mu$ l of the reaction mixture onto an individually precut strip of phosphocellulose P81 paper.

- 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  $\gamma$ - $^{32}$ P-ATP counts introduced into the reaction. Spot 5  $\mu$ l of the  $\gamma$ - $^{32}$ 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 counter.
- 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 =  $\frac{\text{cpm of } 5 \ \mu \text{l of } \gamma^{-32} \text{P-ATP Assay Cocktail}}{\text{nmole of ATP}}$ cpm – value from control (step 7)
nmole – 1.25 nmole (5 \ \mu \text{ of } 250 \ \mu M \text{ ATP} Assay Cocktail)

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

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

SR = specific radioactivity of the ATP (cpm/nmole ATP)  $\Delta$ 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. Baltzis, D. et al., The elF2alpha kinases PERK and PKR activate glycogen synthase kinase 3 to promote the proteasomal degradation of p53. J. Biol. Chem., **282**, 31675-31687 (2007).
- Alirezaei, M. et al., Human immunodeficiency virus-1/surface glycoprotein 120 induces apoptosis through RNA-activated protein kinase signaling in neurons. J. Neurosci., 27, 11047-11055 (2007).

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