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Product Information

RSK2, Active human, recombinant GST-tagged, expressed in *Sf*9 cells

Catalog Number **R4280**Lot Number 019K1595
Storage Temperature –70 °C

Synonyms: RPS6KA3; HU-3; MAPKAPK1B; CLS; MRX19; ISPK-1; p90-RSK2; pp90RSK2; S6K-alpha3

Product Description

RSK2 is a member of the RSK (ribosomal S6 kinase) family that consists of growth factor-regulated serine/threonine kinases. RSK2 has been shown to mediate growth factor signaling via RAS and MAPK leading to the induction of CREB serine¹³³ phosphorylation and activation of gene expression.¹ Mutations in RSK2 have been shown to be responsible for Coffin-Lowry syndrome (CLS) which is a X-linked disorder characterized by severe psychomotor retardation, facial and digital dysmorphisms, and progressive skeletal deformations.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 004586. 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: ~112 kDa

Purity: ≥70% (SDS-PAGE, see Figure 1)

Specific Activity: 133-181 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 $-70~^{\circ}$ C is recommended. After opening, aliquot into smaller quantities and store at $-70~^{\circ}$ C. Avoid repeated handling and multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

Figure 1.

SDS-PAGE Gel of Lot Number 019K1595:

>90% (densitometry)

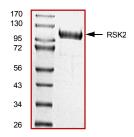
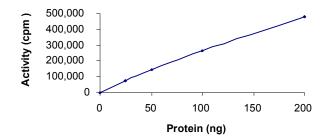


Figure 2.Specific Activity of Lot Number 019K1595: 157 nmole/min/mg



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 RSK2 (0.1 μ g/ μ 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 RSK2 kinase for optimal results.

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

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

Substrate Solution – Dissolve the synthetic peptide substrate (KRRRLSSLRA) 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 RSK2, Kinase Assay Buffer, Substrate Solution, and Kinase Dilution Buffer on ice. The γ -32P-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

10 μl of Substrate Solution

- 3. Set up a blank control as outlined in step 2, substituting 10 μ l of cold water (4 °C) for the Substrate Solution.
- 4. Initiate each reaction with the addition of 5 μ l of the γ - 32 P-ATP Assay Cocktail, bringing the final reaction volume to 25 μ l. Incubate the mixture in a water bath at 30 °C for 15 minutes.
- 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.

- 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 - 32 P-ATP counts introduced into the reaction. Spot 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 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 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 × E × 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

- Xing, J. et al., Coupling of the RAS-MAPK pathway to gene activation by RSK2, a growth factorregulated CREB kinase. Science, 273, 959-963 (1996).
- 2. Jacquot, S. et al., Mutation analysis of the RSK2 gene in Coffin-Lowry patients: extensive allelic heterogeneity and a high rate of de novo mutations. Am J Hum Genet. **63**, 631-640 (1998).

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