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Product Information

FER (542-end), active, GST-tagged, mouse PRECISIO® Kinase recombinant, expressed in *Sf*9 cells

Catalog Number **F7805**Lot Number 041M0995
Storage Temperature –70 °C

Synonyms: Fert, Fert2, AV082135, C330004K01Rik

Product Description

FER is a member of the FPS/FES family of non-transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinases. FER plays a role in regulating cytoskeletal rearrangements and inside out signaling that accompany receptor ligand, cell matrix, and cell-cell interactions. Genetic analysis using transgenic mouse models implicate FER in the regulation of inflammation and innate immunity. FER-deficient mice displayed enhanced recruitment of leukocytes in response to local LPS challenge. FER is required for cell cycle progression in malignant cells. Decreasing the level of FER using RNAi impeded the proliferation of prostate and breast carcinoma cells, and led to their arrest at the G_0/G_1 phase.

This recombinant product was expressed by baculovirus in *Sf*9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST-tag. The gene accession number is NM 001037997. 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: ~59 kDa

Purity: ≥70% (SDS-PAGE, see Figure 1)

Specific Activity: 557–753 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 041M0995:

>90% (densitometry)

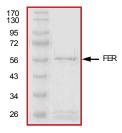
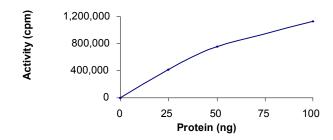


Figure 2.Specific Activity of Lot Number 041M0995: 655 nmole/min/mg



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 a 50 ng/μl BSA and 5% glycerol solution.

Kinase Solution – Dilute the active FER (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 the researcher perform a serial dilution of active FER 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 Poly (Glu:Tyr, 4:1) 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 FER, 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 μ l:

10 μl 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 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.
- 5. After the 15 minute incubation, stop the reaction by spotting 20 μ 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 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 μl of 250 μM ATP Assav 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

- Greer, P., Closing in on the biological functions of Fps/Fes and Fer. Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol., 3, 278-289 (2002).
- 2. Pasder, O. et al., Downregulation of Fer induces PP1 activation and cell-cycle arrest in malignant cells. Oncogene, **25**, 4194-4206 (2006).

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