

Product Information

**CK2 α 1, active, GST-tagged, human
PRECISIO® Kinase
recombinant, expressed in Sf9 cells**

Catalog Number **C1120**
Storage Temperature -70°C

Synonyms: CSNK2A1, CKII

Product Description

CK2 α 1 is a serine/threonine protein kinase whose targets include many critical regulators of cellular growth. It is highly expressed in a lymphoproliferative disease of cattle and in many human cancers. Overexpression of the CK2 catalytic subunit in lymphocytes of transgenic mice leads to T cell lymphoma.¹ The highest CK2 α 1 activity is found in mouse testicles and brain, followed by spleen, liver, lung, kidney, and heart.²

This recombinant product was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST-tag. The gene accession number is NM 001895. 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: ~70 kDa

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 Typical Lot:
Purity: $\geq 70\%$ (SDS-PAGE, densitometry)

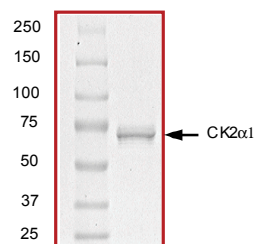
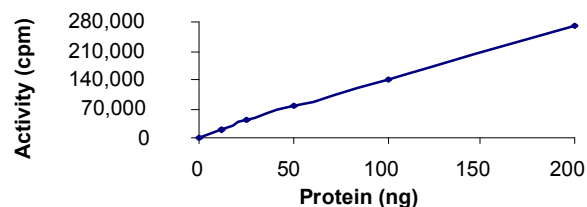


Figure 2.
Specific Activity of Typical Lot:
91–123 nmole/min/mg



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 CK2 α 1 (0.1 μ g/ μ l) with Kinase Dilution Buffer to the desired concentration.

Note: The specific activity plot may be used as a guideline (see Figure 2). It is recommended the researcher perform a serial dilution of active CK2 α 1 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 μ M) – Combine 5.75 ml of Kinase Assay Buffer, 150 μ l 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 casein substrate 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 CK2 α 1, 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 μ l of Kinase Solution
10 μ l 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 -³²P-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 pre-cut strip of phosphocellulose P81 paper.

6. Air dry the pre-cut 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 5 μ l of the γ -³²P-ATP Assay Cocktail on a pre-cut 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)

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

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)

$$\text{nmole/min/mg} = \frac{\Delta\text{cpm} \times (25/20)}{SR \times E \times T}$$

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. Rifkin, I.R. et al., Acceleration of lymphoproliferative and autoimmune disease by transgenic protein kinase CK2 alpha. *J. Immunol.*, **161**, 5164-5170 (1998).
2. Guerra, B. et al., Protein kinase CK2: evidence for a protein kinase CK2beta subunit fraction, devoid of the catalytic CK2alpha subunit, in mouse brain and testicles. *FEBS Lett.*, **462**, 353-357 (1999).

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