

# Product Information

## FASTK, active, GST-tagged, human PRECISIO® Kinase recombinant, expressed in Sf9 cells

Catalog Number **SRP5324**

Storage Temperature –70 °C

Synonyms: FAST, FLJ13079

### Product Description

FASTK or Fas-Activated Serine/Threonine Kinase is a member of the serine/threonine protein kinase family that becomes rapidly activated during Fas-mediated apoptosis in Jurkat cells and in response to Fas receptor ligation. FASTK interacts with and phosphorylates TIA1, which is an apoptosis-promoting nuclear RNA-binding protein. FASTK influences alternative pre-mRNA splicing by affecting the activity of TIA-1/TIAR.<sup>1</sup> FASTK is a strong inducer of lymphocyte apoptosis. FASTK is the component of the molecular cascade involved in FAS-mediated apoptosis.<sup>2</sup> FASTK is highly expressed in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, and pancreas.

Recombinant full-length human FASTK was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST-tag. The FASTK gene accession number is NM\_006712. It is supplied in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM glutathione, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM PMSF, and 25% glycerol.

Molecular mass: ~84 kDa

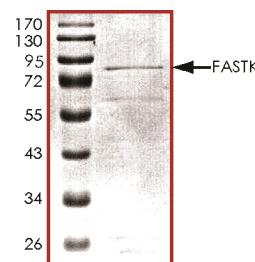
### Precautions and Disclaimer

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.

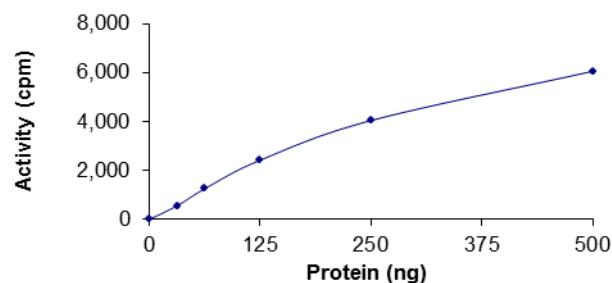
### Storage/Stability

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:  
≥70% (SDS-PAGE, densitometry)



**Figure 2.**  
Specific Activity of Typical Lot:  
0.8–1.2 nmole/min/mg



### Procedure

#### Preparation Instructions

Kinase Assay Buffer – 25 mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 12.5 mM glycerol 2-phosphate, 20 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 25 mM MnCl<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 ng/μL BSA solution.

Kinase Solution – Dilute the active FASTK (0.1 µg/µL) 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 FASTK 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.

$\gamma$ -<sup>33</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>33</sup>P-ATP (1 mCi/100 µL). Store in 1 mL aliquots at –20 °C.

Substrate Solution – PKA Substrate peptide (CGRTGRRNSI-amide) diluted in distilled water to 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>33</sup>P radioisotope. All institutional guidelines regarding the use of radioisotopes should be followed.

1. Thaw the active FASTK, Kinase Assay Buffer, Substrate Solution, and Kinase Dilution Buffer on ice. The  $\gamma$ -<sup>33</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 µL:  
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 µL of cold water (4 °C) for the Substrate Solution.
4. Initiate each reaction with the addition of 5 µL of the  $\gamma$ -<sup>33</sup>P-ATP Assay Cocktail, bringing the final reaction volume to 25 µL. 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 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  $\gamma$ -<sup>33</sup>P-ATP counts introduced into the reaction. Spot 5 µL of the  $\gamma$ -<sup>33</sup>P-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)

$$SR = \frac{\text{cpm of } 5 \mu\text{L of } \gamma^{33}\text{P-ATP Assay Cocktail}}{\text{nmole of ATP}}$$

cpm – value from control (step 7)

nmole – 1.25 nmole (5 µL of 250 µM ATP 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)

$\Delta$ 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. Izquierdo, J.M. et al., Fas-activated serine/threonine kinase (FAST K) synergizes with TIA-1/TIAR proteins to regulate Fas alternative splicing. *J. Biol. Chem.*, **282**(3), 1539-43 (2007).
2. Tian et al., Fas-activated serine/threonine kinase (FAST) phosphorylates TIA-1 during Fas-mediated apoptosis. *J. Exp. Med.*, **182**, 865-874, (1995).

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RC,MAM 12/12-1