

Product Information

**PHKG2, active, GST tagged, human
PRECISIO® Kinase
recombinant, expressed in Sf9 cells**

Catalog Number **SRP5062**
Storage Temperature -70°C

Synonyms: GSD9C

Product Description

PHKG2 is the hepatic and testis isoform of the gamma subunit of phosphorylase kinase. PHKG2 gene contains 10 exons and spans 9.5 kb and maps to chromosome 16p12.1-p11.2.¹ Deficiency of PHK, a regulatory enzyme of glycogen metabolism, is responsible for 25% of all cases of glycogen storage disease and is genetically and clinically heterogeneous. Mutations in the PHKG2 gene lead to autosomal liver-specific PHK deficiency (glycogen storage disease IXc) and an increased risk of cirrhosis, and at least 11 PHKG2 mutations have been identified to date.²

Recombinant, full-length, human PHKG2 was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST tag. The gene accession number is NM_000294. Recombinant protein stored in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.1 mM PMSF, and 25% glycerol.

Molecular mass: ~70 kDa

Purity: 70–95% (SDS-PAGE, see Figure 1)

Specific Activity: 59–81 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 Typical Lot
70–95% (densitometry)

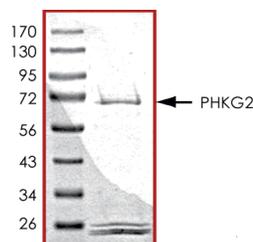
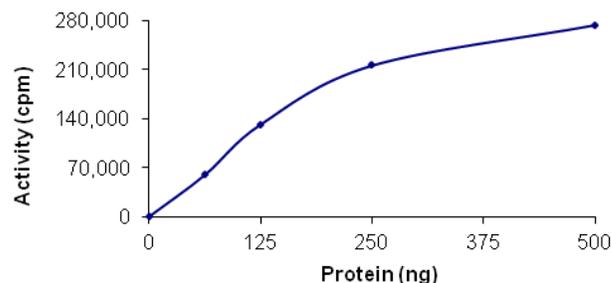


Figure 2.
Specific Activity of Typical Lot
59–81 nmole/min/mg



Procedure

Preparation Instructions

Kinase Assay Buffer – 25 mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 12.5 mM glycerol 2-phosphate, 25 mM MgCl_2 , 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.

Kinase Solution – Dilute the active PHKG2 (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 PHKG2 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.

γ-³³P-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-³³P-ATP (1 mCi/100 µl). Store in 1 ml aliquots at –20 °C.

Substrate Solution – Dissolve the synthetic peptide substrate in distilled 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 ³³P radioisotope. All institutional guidelines regarding the use of radioisotopes should be followed.

1. Thaw the active PHKG2, Kinase Assay Buffer, Substrate Solution, and Kinase Dilution Buffer on ice. The γ-³³P-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 γ-³³P-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 γ-³³P-ATP counts introduced into the reaction. Spot 5 µl of the γ-³³P-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)

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

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)

Δcpm = 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. Burwinkel, B. et al., Liver glycogenesis due to phosphorylase kinase deficiency: PHKG2 gene structure and mutations associated with cirrhosis. *Hum. Molec. Genet.*, **7**, 149-154 (1998).
2. Maichele, A.J. et al., Mutations in the testis/liver isoform of the phosphorylase kinase gamma subunit (PHKG2) cause autosomal liver glycogenesis in the gsd rat and in humans. *Nature Genet.*, **14**, 337-340 (1996).

PRECISIO is a registered trademark of Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC.

TD,MAM 11/11-1