

Product Information

ABL1 (27-end), active, His-tagged, mouse PRECISIO® Kinase recombinant, expressed in Sf9 cells

Catalog Number **A0608**
Storage Temperature $-70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Synonyms: ABL, JTK7, p150, c-ABL, v-abl

Product Description

ABL1 protooncogene encodes a cytoplasmic and nuclear protein tyrosine kinase that has been implicated in processes of cell differentiation, cell division, cell adhesion, and stress response. Activity of the ABL protein is negatively regulated by its SH3 domain and deletion of the SH3 domain turns ABL1 into an oncogene.¹ Translocation and head-to-tail fusion of the *BCR* and *ABL1* genes is present in many cases of chronic myelogenous leukemia.² The DNA-binding activity of the ubiquitously expressed ABL1 tyrosine kinase is regulated by CDK1-mediated phosphorylation, suggesting a cell cycle function for ABL1.

This recombinant product was expressed by baculovirus in *Sf9* insect cells using an N-terminal His-tag. The gene accession number is NM 009594. It is supplied in 50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0, 300 mM NaCl, 150 mM imidazole, 0.1 mM PMSF, 0.2 mM DTT, and 25% glycerol.

Molecular mass: ~135 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 $-70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ is recommended. After opening, aliquot into smaller quantities and store at $-70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Avoid repeated handling and multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

Figure 1.
SDS-PAGE Gel of Typical Lot:
 $\geq 70\%$ (SDS-PAGE, densitometry)

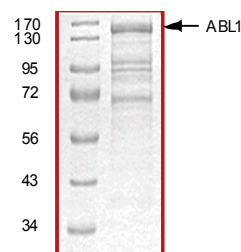
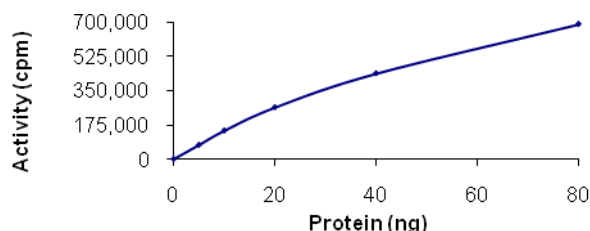


Figure 2.
Specific Activity of Typical Lot:
717–971 nmole/min/mg



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 and 5% glycerol solution.

Kinase Solution – Dilute the active ABL1 (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 ABL1 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-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 (EAIYAAPFAKKK) 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 ABL1, 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
 - 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-³²P-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-³²P-ATP counts introduced into the reaction. Spot 5 µl 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 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. Barila, D. et al., An intramolecular SH3-domain interaction regulates c-Abl activity. *Nature Genet.*, **18**, 280-282 (1998).
2. Goldman, J.M. et al., Targeting the BCR-ABL tyrosine kinase in chronic myeloid leukemia. *New Eng. J. Med.*, **344**, 1084-1086 (2001).

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

JB,JR,MAM 04/12-1