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Product Information

RSK3 Active human, recombinant GST-tagged, expressed in *Sf*9 cells

Catalog Number **R0906**Lot Number 019K1596
Storage Temperature –70 °C

Synonyms: RPS6KA2; HU-2; MAPKAPK1C; S6K-alpha; S6K-alpha2; p90-RSK3; pp90RSK3

Product Description

RSK3 is a member of the RSK (ribosomal S6 kinase) family that encodes a 733 amino acid protein with a unique N-terminal region containing a putative nuclear localization signal. RSK3 mRNA is widely expressed and is activated by growth factors, serum, and phorbol ester. Upon stimulation, RSK3 translocates to the cell nucleus and phosphorylates nuclear proteins. RSK3 can bind to ERK1/2 and this association increases the duration of RSK3 activation. 2

This recombinant product was expressed by baculovirus in *Sf*9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST-tag. The gene accession number is NM 021135. 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: ~112 kDa

Purity: ≥70% (SDS-PAGE, see Figure 1)

Specific Activity: 111–151 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 Lot Number 019K1596:

>90% (densitometry)

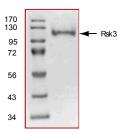
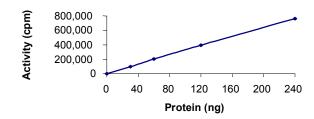


Figure 2.Specific Activity of Lot Number 019K1596: 131 nmole/min/mg



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 distilled H_2O .

Kinase Solution – Dilute the Active RSK3 (0.1 μ g/ μ 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 that the researcher perform a serial dilution of Active RSK3 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 (KRRRLSSLRA) 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 RSK3, 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

10 μl 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 - 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.
- After the 15 minute incubation, stop the reaction by spotting 20 μl 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 μ l of 250 μ M ATP Assay Cocktail)

2. Specific Kinase Activity (SA) (nmole/min/mg)

nmole/min/mg =
$$\Delta cpm \times (25/20)$$

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

- Zhao, Y. et al., RSK3 encodes a novel pp90rsk isoform with a unique N-terminal sequence: growth factor-stimulated kinase function and nuclear translocation. Mol. Cell Biol., 15, 4353-4363 (1995).
- Roux, P.P. et al., Phosphorylation of p90 ribosomal S6 kinase (RSK) regulates extracellular signalregulated kinase docking and RSK activity. Mol. Cell Biol., 23, 4796-4804 (2003).

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