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# **Product Information**

CDK4/Cyclin D1, active, GST-tagged, human PRECISIO<sup>®</sup> Kinase recombinant, expressed in *Sf*9 cells

Catalog Number **C0620** Lot Number 031M0750 Storage Temperature –70 °C

Synonyms:

CDK4: CMM3, PSK-J3, MGC14458 CyclinD1: BCL1, PRAD1, U21B31, D11S287E

### **Product Description**

CDK4 is a member of the cyclin-dependent protein kinase family and is involved in the control of cell proliferation during the  $G_1$  phase of cell cycle. CDK4 forms a complex with the D-type cyclins and is inhibited by p16 (cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor-2). CDK4 can mediate phosphorylation of the C-terminal region of the RB protein, leading to active transcriptional repression of E2F complex. CDC37 and HSP90 can preferentially associate with the fraction of CDK4 not bound to D-type cyclins. SMAD3 is a major physiologic substrate of the  $G_1$  cyclin-dependent kinases CDK4 and CDK2.

This recombinant product was expressed by baculovirus in *Sf*9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST-tag. The gene accession numbers are NM 000075 and NM 053056. 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:

CDK4 ~57 kDa Cyclin D1 ~61 kDa

Purity: ≥70% (SDS-PAGE, see Figure 1)

Specific Activity: 12–16 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

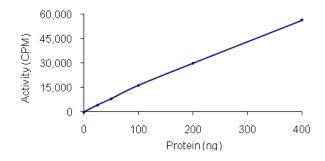
The product ships on dry ice and storage at -70 °C is recommended. After opening, aliquot into smaller quantities and store at -70 °C. Avoid repeated handling and multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

Figure 1.

SDS-PAGE Gel of Lot Number 031M0750: >75% (densitometry)



Figure 2.
Specific Activity of Lot Number 031M0750: 12 nmole/min/mg



# **Procedure**

#### **Preparation Instructions**

Kinase Assay Buffer – 25 mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 12.5 mM glycerol 2-phosphate, 25 mM MgCl<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 CDK4/Cyclin D1 (0.1  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l) with Kinase Dilution Buffer to the desired concentration.

<u>Note</u>: The lot-specific specific activity plot may be used as a guideline (see Figure 2). It is recommended the researcher perform a serial dilution of active CDK4/Cyclin D1 kinase for optimal results.

10 mM ATP Stock Solution – Dissolve 55 mg of ATP in 10 ml of Kinase Assay Buffer. Store in 200  $\mu$ l aliquots at –20 °C.

 $\gamma$ -<sup>32</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>32</sup>P-ATP (1 mCi/100 μl). Store in 1 ml aliquots at –20 °C.

Substrate Solution – Dilute Rb (773-928) protein substrate to a final concentration of 0.2 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>32</sup>P radioisotope. All institutional guidelines regarding the use of radioisotopes should be followed.

- 1. Thaw the active CDK4/Cyclin D1, Kinase Assay Buffer, Substrate Solution, and Kinase Dilution Buffer on ice. The  $\gamma$ -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 ul of Substrate Solution

- 3. Set up a blank control as outlined in step 2, substituting 10  $\mu$ l of cold water (4 °C) for the Substrate Solution.
- 4. Initiate each reaction with the addition of 5  $\mu$ l of the  $\gamma$ - $^{32}$ P-ATP Assay Cocktail, bringing the final reaction volume to 25  $\mu$ 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  $\gamma$ - $^{32}$ P-ATP counts introduced into the reaction. Spot 5  $\mu$ l of the  $\gamma$ - $^{32}$ 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 μl of 250 μM ATP Assav Cocktail)

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

nmole/min/mg = 
$$\Delta$$
cpm × (25/20)  
SR × E × 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

- Harbour, J.W. et al., Cdk phosphorylation triggers sequential intramolecular interactions that progressively block Rb functions as cells move through G1. Cell, 98, 859-869 (1999).
- Matsuura, I. et al., Cyclin-dependent kinases regulate the antiproliferative function of Smads. Nature, 430, 226-231 (2004).

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