

## Product Information

**RSK1, active, GST tagged, human  
PRECISIO® Kinase,  
recombinant, expressed in Sf9 cells**

Catalog Number **R1031**  
Lot Number 091M0750  
Storage Temperature  $-70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Synonyms: RPS6KA1, HU-1, MAPKAPK1A,  
S6K-alpha 1

### Product Description

RSK1 is a member of the RSK (ribosomal S6 kinase) family that consists of growth factor-regulated serine/threonine kinases. RSK1 contains 2 non-identical kinase catalytic domains. RSK1 phosphorylates various substrates, including members of the mitogen-activated kinase (MAPK) signaling pathway. RSK1 encodes a predicted 735-amino acid protein containing 2 distinct consensus ATP-binding site sequences. RSK1 transcript is present in lymphocytes, skeletal muscle, liver, and adipose tissue.<sup>1</sup> RSKs are implicated in the activation of the mitogen-activated kinase (MAPK) cascade and the stimulation of cell proliferation and differentiation.<sup>2</sup>

Recombinant full-length human RSK1 was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST tag. The gene accession number is NM 002953. 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: ~108 kDa

Purity:  $\geq 70\%$  (SDS-PAGE, see Figure 1)

Specific Activity: 159–215 nmole/min/mg (see Figure 2)

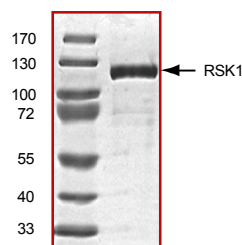
### Precautions and Disclaimer

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.

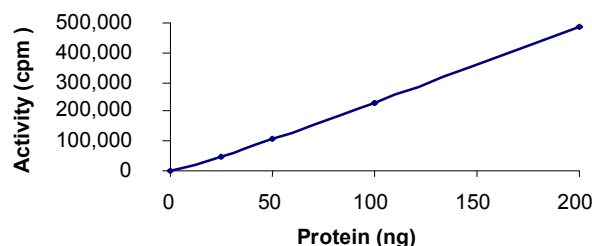
### Storage/Stability

The product ships on dry ice and storage at  $-70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  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 Lot Number 091M0750:  
>90% (densitometry)



**Figure 2.**  
Specific Activity of Lot Number 091M0750:  
187 nmole/min/mg



### Procedure

#### Preparation Instructions

Kinase Assay Buffer – 25 mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 12.5 mM glycerol 2-phosphate, 25 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 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 water.

Kinase Solution – Dilute the active RSK1 (0.1 µg/µl) 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 the researcher perform a serial dilution of active RSK1 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-<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 γ-<sup>32</sup>P-ATP (1 mCi/100 µl). Store in 1 ml aliquots at –20 °C.

Substrate Solution – Dissolve the synthetic peptide substrate (KRRRLASLR) 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 <sup>32</sup>P radioisotope. All institutional guidelines regarding the use of radioisotopes should be followed.

1. Thaw the active RSK1, Kinase Assay Buffer, Substrate Solution, and Kinase Dilution Buffer on ice. The γ-<sup>32</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
  - 10 µL of Substrate Solution
3. Set up a blank control as outlined in step 2, substituting 10 µL of cold water (4 °C) for the Substrate Solution.
4. Initiate each reaction with the addition of 5 µL of the γ-<sup>32</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 γ-<sup>32</sup>P-ATP counts introduced into the reaction. Spot 5 µl of the γ-<sup>32</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)

$$SR = \frac{\text{cpm of } 5 \mu\text{L of } \gamma\text{-}^{32}\text{P-ATP Assay Cocktail}}{\text{nmole of ATP}}$$

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. Moller, D.E. et al., Human rsk isoforms: cloning and characterization of tissue-specific expression. *Am. J. Physiol.*, **266**, C351-C359 (1994).
2. Gross, S.D. et al., Induction of metaphase arrest in cleaving *Xenopus* embryos by the protein kinase p90(Rsk). *Science*, **286**, 1365-1367 (1999).

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RC,SV,JR,MAM 10/11-1