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Product Information

BRK, Active, GST-tagged, human Precisio[™] Kinase recombinant, expressed in *Sf*9 cells

Catalog Number **B4187** Lot Number 020M0847 Storage Temperature –70 °C

Synonym: PTK6

Product Description

BRK is a member of the non-receptor tyrosine kinases (PTKs) that contains an amino terminal SH3 and SH2 domain as well as the catalytic domain.¹ BRK expression is low or undetectable in normal mammary tissue and benign lesions. However, approximately two-thirds of breast tumors express appreciable levels and 27% of tumors overexpress BRK by fivefold or more.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 005975. 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: ~80 kDa

Purity: ≥70% (SDS-PAGE, see Figure 1)

Specific Activity: 113–153 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.

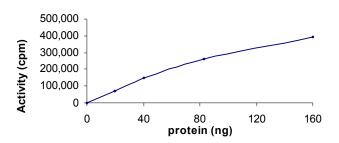
Figure 1.

SDS-PAGE Gel of Lot Number 020M0847: >90% (densitometry)



Figure 2.





Procedure

Preparation Instructions

Kinase Assay Buffer – 25 mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 12.5 mM glycerol 2-phosphate, 20 mM MgCl₂, 25 mM MnCl₂, 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 $ng/\mu l$ BSA solution.

Kinase Solution – Dilute the Active BRK $(0.1 \ \mu g/\mu l)$ 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 that the researcher perform a serial dilution of Active BRK 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 μ M) – Combine 5.75 ml of Kinase Assay Buffer, 150 μ l of 10 mM ATP Stock Solution, 100 μ l of γ -³²P-ATP (1 mCi/100 μ l). Store in 1 ml aliquots at –20 °C.

Substrate Solution – Dissolve the synthetic peptide substrate Poly (Glu:Tyr, 4:1) 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 BRK, 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 μ l:
 - 10 µl of Kinase Solution
 - 10 µl of Substrate Solution
- 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 μ l of the γ -³²P-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.
- 5. After the 15 minute incubation, stop the reaction by spotting 20 μ l of the reaction mixture onto an individually precut strip of phosphocellulose P81 paper.

- 6. 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 µl 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 = $cpm of 5 \mu l of \gamma^{-32}P-ATP Assay Cocktail$ 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 = $\frac{\Delta \text{cpm} \times (25/20)}{\text{SR} \times \text{E} \times \text{T}}$

SR = specific radioactivity of the ATP (cpm/nmole ATP) \triangle 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

- Mitchell, P.J. et al., Cloning and characterisation of cDNAs encoding a novel non-receptor tyrosine kinase, brk, expressed in human breast tumours. Oncogene, 8, 2383-2390 (1994).
- Mitchell, P.J. et al., Characterisation and chromosome mapping of the human non-receptor tyrosine kinase gene, brk. Oncogene, **15**, 1497-1502 (1997). Erratum in: Oncogene, **17**, 129 (1998).

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