

## FRK, Active

Recombinant protein expressed in Sf9 cells

Catalog # 7765-5

Lot# \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Aliquot Size:</b>	5 µg in 50 µl/vial
<b>Concentration:</b>	0.1 µg/µl
<b>Purity:</b>	>90%
<b>Storage:</b>	-80°C
<b>Shipping:</b>	in Dry ice
<b>Shelf Life:</b>	6-12 months from shipping date
<b>Specific Activity:</b>	997 nmol/min/mg

### Product Description

Recombinant human FRK (208-end) was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using a N-terminal GST tag. The gene accession number is [NM\\_002031](#).

### Gene Aliases

GTK; RAK; PTK5

### Formulation

Recombinant protein stored in 50mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150mM NaCl, 0.25mM DTT, 0.1mM EGTA, 0.1mM EDTA, 0.1mM PMSF, 25% glycerol.

### Storage and Stability

Store product at -70°C. For optimal storage, aliquot target into smaller quantities after centrifugation and store at recommended temperature. For most favorable performance, avoid repeated handling and multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

### Scientific Background

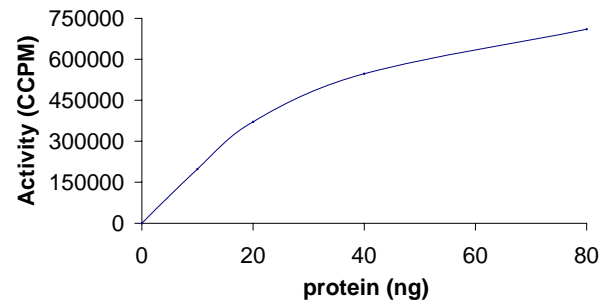
FRK (fyn-related kinase) or Rak is a nuclear tyrosine kinase and member of the Src sub-family. Restricted expression of FRK is detected in a broad range of cell lines with highest levels in epithelial cells. Increased expression of FRK has been shown in breast and renal cell carcinoma cell lines. In addition the retinoblastoma tumor

susceptibility gene product pRb associates with FRK *in vitro* and *in vivo* (1). Overexpression of FRK in beta-cells from the pancreas increases the susceptibility of these cells to beta-cell-toxic events (hallmark of Type 1 diabetes)(2).

### References

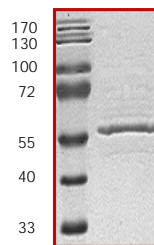
1. Craven, R J. et al: The nuclear tyrosine kinase Rak associates with the retinoblastoma protein pRb. *Cancer Res.* 1995 Sep 15;55(18):3969-72.
2. Welsh, M. et al: The tyrosine kinase FRK/RAK participates in cytokine-induced islet cell cytotoxicity. *Biochem J.* 2004 Aug 15;382(Pt 1):261-8.

### Specific Activity



The specific activity of FRK was determined to be **997 nmol /min/mg** as per activity assay protocol.

### Purity



The purity was determined to be **>90%** by densitometry. Approx. MW **60kDa**.

# Activity Assay Protocol

## Reaction Components

### Active Kinase 7765-5

Active FRK (0.1µg/µl) diluted with Kinase Dilution Buffer and assayed as outlined in sample activity plot. (Note: these are suggested working dilutions and it is recommended that the researcher perform a serial dilution of Active FRK for optimal results).

### Kinase Dilution Buffer, pH 7.2

Kinase Assay Buffer II diluted at a 1:4 ratio (5X dilution) with 50 ng/µl BSA solution.

### Kinase Assay Buffer II, pH 7.2

Buffer components: 25mM MOPS, 12.5mM β-glycerol-phosphate, 20mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 25mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 5mM EGTA, 2mM EDTA. Add 0.25mM DTT to Kinase Assay Buffer prior to use.

### [<sup>32</sup>P]-ATP Assay Cocktail

Prepare 250µM [<sup>32</sup>P]-ATP Assay Cocktail in a designated radioactive working area by adding the following components: 150µl of 10mM ATP Stock Solution, 100µl [<sup>32</sup>P]-ATP (1mCi/100µl), 5.75ml of Kinase Assay Buffer. Store 1ml aliquots at -20°C.

### 10mM ATP Stock Solution

Prepare ATP stock solution by dissolving 55mg of ATP in 10ml of Kinase Assay Buffer. Store 200µl aliquots at -20°C.

### Substrate

Poly (Glu:Tyr, 4:1) synthetic peptide substrate diluted in distilled H<sub>2</sub>O to a final concentration of 1 mg/ml.

## Assay Protocol

- Step 1.** Thaw [<sup>32</sup>P]-ATP Assay Cocktail in shielded container in a designated radioactive working area.
- Step 2.** Thaw the Active FRK, Kinase Assay Buffer, Substrate and Enzyme Dilution Buffer on ice.
- Step 3.** In a pre-cooled microfuge tube, add the following reaction components bringing the initial reaction volume up to 20µl:
  - Component 1.** 10µl of diluted Active FRK.
  - Component 2.** 10µl of 1 mg/ml stock solution of substrate
- Step 4.** Set up the blank control as outlined in step 3, excluding the addition of the substrate. Replace the substrate with an equal volume of distilled H<sub>2</sub>O.
- Step 5.** Initiate the reaction by the addition of 5µl [<sup>32</sup>P]-ATP Assay Cocktail bringing the final volume up to 25µl and incubate the mixture in a water bath at 30°C for 15 minutes.
- Step 6.** After the 15 minute incubation period, terminate the reaction by spotting 20µl of the reaction mixture onto individual pre-cut strips of phosphocellulose P81 paper.
- Step 7.** Air dry the pre-cut P81 strip and sequentially wash in a 1% phosphoric acid solution (dilute 10ml of phosphoric acid and make a 1L solution with distilled H<sub>2</sub>O) with constant gentle stirring. It is recommended that the strips be washed a total of 3 intervals for approximately 10 minutes each.
- Step 8.** Count the radioactivity on the P81 paper in the presence of scintillation fluid in a scintillation counter.
- Step 9.** Determine the corrected cpm by removing the blank control value (see Step 4) for each sample and calculate the kinase specific activity as outlined below.

### Calculation of [<sup>32</sup>P]-ATP Specific Activity (SA) (cpm/pmol)

Specific activity (SA) = cpm for 5µl [<sup>32</sup>P]-ATP / pmoles of ATP (in 5µl of a 250µM ATP stock solution, i.e., 1250 pmoles)

### Kinase Specific Activity (SA) (pmol/min/µg or nmol/min/mg)

Corrected cpm from reaction / [(SA of <sup>32</sup>P-ATP in cpm/pmol)\*(Reaction time in min)\*(Enzyme amount in µg or mg)]\*[(Reaction Volume) / (Spot Volume)]