

## Product Specification

### RSK3, Active

Full-length recombinant protein expressed in Sf9 cells

<b>Cat.#</b>	7774-5
<b>Lot#</b>	_____
<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>	131 nmol/min/mg

#### Product Description

Recombinant full-length human RSK3 was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using a N-terminal GST tag. The gene accession number is [NM\\_021135](#).

#### Gene Aliases

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

#### 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.

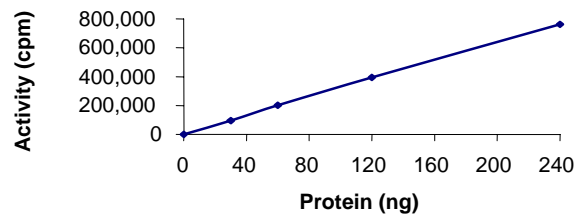
#### Scientific Background

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 (1). 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).

#### References

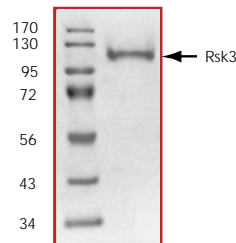
1. Zhao, Y. et al: RSK3 encodes a novel pp90rsk isoform with a unique N-terminal sequence: growth factor-stimulated kinase function and nuclear translocation. Mol Cell Biol. 1995 Aug;15(8):4353-63.
2. Roux, P P. et al: Phosphorylation of p90 ribosomal S6 kinase (RSK) regulates extracellular signal-regulated kinase docking and RSK activity. Mol Cell Biol. 2003 Jul;23(14):4796-804.

#### Specific Activity



The specific activity of RSK3 was determined to be **131 nmol /min/mg** as per activity assay protocol.

#### Purity



The purity was determined to be **>90%** by densitometry. Approx. MW **112kDa**.

# Activity Assay Protocol

## Reaction Components

### Active Kinase (Catalog #: 7774-5)

Active RSK3 (0.1µg/µl) diluted with Kinase Dilution Buffer (see below for details) 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 RSK1 for optimal results).

### Kinase Dilution Buffer

Kinase Assay Buffer I was diluted at a 1:4 ratio (5X dilution) with distilled H<sub>2</sub>O.

### Kinase Assay Buffer I

Buffer components: 25mM MOPS, pH 7. 2, 12.5mM β-glycerol-phosphate, 25mM MgCl<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 55 mg of ATP in 10 ml of Kinase Assay Buffer. Store 200µl aliquots at -20°C.

### Substrate

RSK synthetic peptide substrate (KRRRLSSLRA) 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 RSK3, 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. 10 µl of diluted Active RSK3
  - Component 2. 10 µl 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 20 µl 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 10 ml of phosphoric acid and make a 1 L 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)]