

## HER2, Active

Recombinant protein expressed in Sf9 cells

|                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Catalog # 7762-5</b>   | <b>5 µg</b>                    |
| <b>Catalog # 7762-100</b> | <b>100 µg</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> | 10 nmol/min/mg                 |

### Product Description

Recombinant human HER2 (676-end) was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using a N-terminal GST tag. The gene accession number is [NM\\_004448](#).

### Gene Aliases

ERBB2, NEU, NGL, TKR1, c-erb B2

### 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.

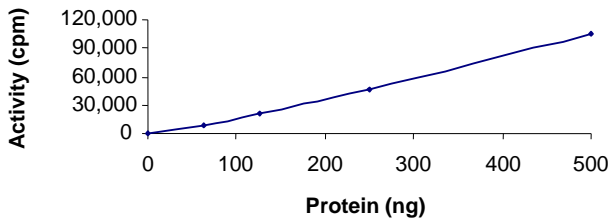
### Scientific Background

HER2 gene encodes a cell-surface glycoprotein tyrosine kinase receptor with extensive homology to the epidermal growth factor receptor. HER2 is an oncogene and overexpression of unaltered HER2 coding sequences in NIH 3T3 cells results in cellular transformation and tumorigenesis (1). HER2 is amplified in about 30% of primary human breast malignancies and overexpression of HER2 is associated with the most aggressive tumors that show uncontrolled proliferation, resistance to apoptosis and increased motility (2).

### References

1. Hudziak, R.M. et al: Increased expression of the putative growth factor receptor p185HER2 causes transformation and tumorigenesis of NIH 3T3 cells. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1987 Oct;84(20):7159-63.
2. Badache, A. et al: The ErbB2 Signaling Network as a Target for Breast Cancer Therapy. J Mammary Gland Biol Neoplasia. 2006 Jan;11(1):13-25.

## Specific Activity



The specific activity of HER2 was determined to be **10 nmol / min / mg** as per activity assay protocol.

## Purity



The purity was determined to be **>90%** by densitometry.  
Approx. MW **116kDa**.

## Activity Assay Protocol

### Reaction Components

#### Active Kinase

Active HER2 (0.1  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ ) 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 HCK for optimal results).

#### Kinase Dilution Buffer, pH 7.2

Kinase Assay Buffer II diluted at a 1:4 ratio (5X dilution) with 50  $\text{ng}/\mu\text{l}$  BSA solution.

#### Kinase Assay Buffer II, pH 7.2

Buffer components: 25mM MOPS, 12.5mM  $\beta$ -glycerol-phosphate, 20mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 25mM  $\text{MnCl}_2$ , 5mM EGTA, 2mM EDTA. Add 0.25mM DTT to Kinase Assay Buffer prior to use.

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

Prepare 250  $\mu\text{M}$  [<sup>32</sup>P]-ATP Assay Cocktail in a designated radioactive working area by adding the following components: 150  $\mu\text{l}$  of 10mM ATP Stock Solution, 100  $\mu\text{l}$  [<sup>32</sup>P]-ATP (1mCi/100  $\mu\text{l}$ ), 5.75ml of Kinase Assay Buffer. Store 1ml aliquots at  $-20^\circ\text{C}$ .

#### 10mM ATP Stock Solution

Prepare ATP stock solution by dissolving 55mg of ATP in 10ml of Kinase Assay Buffer. Store 200  $\mu\text{l}$  aliquots at  $-20^\circ\text{C}$ .

#### Substrate

Poly (Glu:Tyr, 4:1) synthetic peptide substrate diluted in distilled  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  to a final concentration of 1mg/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 HER2, 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 20  $\mu\text{l}$ :
  - Component 1.** 10  $\mu\text{l}$  of diluted Active HER2.
  - Component 2.** 10  $\mu\text{l}$  of 1mg/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  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .
- Step 5.** Initiate the reaction by the addition of 5  $\mu\text{l}$  [<sup>32</sup>P]-ATP Assay Cocktail bringing the final volume up to 25  $\mu\text{l}$  and incubate the mixture in a water bath at  $30^\circ\text{C}$  for 15 minutes.
- Step 6.** After the 15 minute incubation period, terminate the reaction by spotting 20  $\mu\text{l}$  of the reaction mixture onto individual pre-cut strips of phosphocellulose P81 paper.

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- 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)]