

## ACK, Active

Recombinant human protein expressed in Sf9 cells

Catalog # **A05-11G-10**

Lot # H007-1

### Product Description

Recombinant human ACK (110-476) was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST tag. The gene accession number is [NM\\_005781](#).

### Gene Aliases

TNK2, ACK1, FLJ44758, FLJ45547, p21cdc42Hs

### Concentration

0.1  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$

### Formulation

Recombinant protein stored in 50mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150mM NaCl, 10mM glutathione, 0.1mM EDTA, 0.25mM DTT, 0.1mM PMSF, 25% glycerol.

### Storage, Shipping and Stability

Store product at  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 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. Stability is 6 months at  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$  from date of shipment. Product shipped on dry ice.

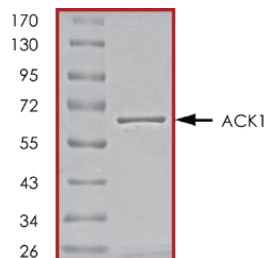
### Scientific Background

ACK is a tyrosine kinase that binds CDC42Hs in its GTP-bound form and inhibits both the intrinsic and GTPase-activating protein (GAP)-stimulated GTPase activity of CDC42Hs (1). Overexpression of ACK in cancer cell lines of epithelial origin increases cellular motility and invasiveness. In a mouse model, ACK overexpression enhances the ability of a human breast cancer cell line to metastasize to the lung and increased mortality (2). Ligand stimulation of alpha-3 beta-1 integrin leads to activation of ACK which then enhances p130CAS phosphorylation and activation of RAC.

### References

- Manser, E. et al: A non-receptor tyrosine kinase that inhibits the GTPase activity of p21cdc42. *Nature* 363: 364-367, 1993.
- van der Horst, E. H.; Metastatic properties and genomic amplification of the tyrosine kinase gene ACK1. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 102: 15901-15906, 2005.

### Purity

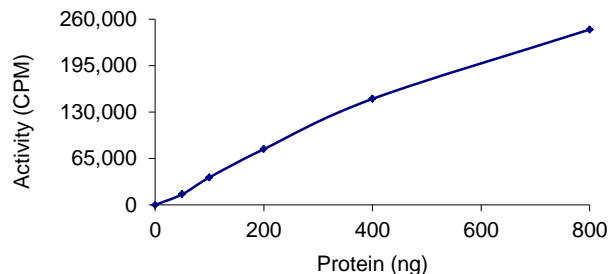


**Figure 1. SDS-PAGE gel image**

The purity of ACK was determined to be **>95%** by densitometry, approx. MW **66kDa**.

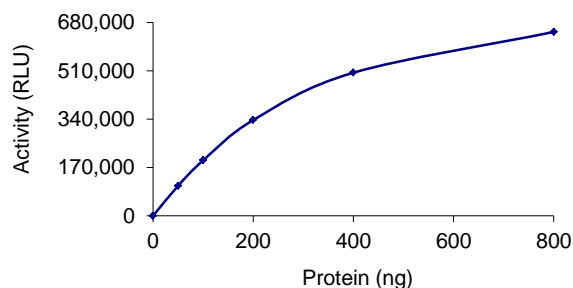
### Specific Activity

**Figure 2. Radiometric Assay Data**



The specific activity of ACK was determined to be **20 nmol/min/mg** as per activity assay protocol. (For Radiometric Assay Protocol on this product please see pg. 2)

**Figure 3. ADP-Glo™ Assay Data**



The specific activity of ACK was determined to be **30 nmol/min/mg** as per activity assay protocol. (For ADP-Glo™ Assay Protocol on this product please see pg. 3)

# Activity Assay Protocol

## Reaction Components

### Active Kinase (Catalog #: A05-11G)

Active ACK (0.1 µg/µl) diluted with Kinase Dilution Buffer IV (Catalog #: K24-09) 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 ACK for optimal results).

### Kinase Dilution Buffer IV (Catalog #: K24-09)

Kinase Assay Buffer II (Catalog #: K02-09) diluted at a 1:4 ratio (5X dilution) with 50 ng/µl BSA solution.

### Kinase Assay Buffer II (Catalog #: K02-09)

Buffer components: 25mM MOPS pH 7.2, 12.5mM β-glycerol-phosphate, 20mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 12.5mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 5mM EGTA, 2mM EDTA. Add 0.25mM DTT to Kinase Assay Buffer prior to use.

### [<sup>33</sup>P]-ATP Assay Cocktail

Prepare 250µM [<sup>33</sup>P]-ATP Assay Cocktail in a designated radioactive working area by adding the following components: 150µl of 10mM ATP Stock Solution (Catalog #: A50-09), 100µl [<sup>33</sup>P]-ATP (1mCi/100µl), 5.75ml of Kinase Assay Buffer II (Catalog #: K02-09). Store 1ml aliquots at -20°C.

### 10mM ATP Stock Solution (Catalog #: A50-09)

Prepare ATP stock solution by dissolving 55mg of ATP in 10ml of Kinase Assay Buffer II (Catalog #: K02-09). Store 200µl aliquots at -20°C.

### Substrate (Catalog #: P61-58)

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

## Assay Protocol

- Step 1.** Thaw [<sup>33</sup>P]-ATP Assay Cocktail in shielded container in a designated radioactive working area.
- Step 2.** Thaw the Active ACK, Kinase Assay Buffer, Substrate and Kinase 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 ACK (Catalog # A05-11G)
  - Component 2.** 5µl of 1mg/ml stock solution of substrate (Catalog #P61-58)
  - Component 3.** 5µl distilled H<sub>2</sub>O (4°C)
- 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>33</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 (cpm) 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>33</sup>P]-ATP Specific Activity (SA) (cpm/pmol)

Specific activity (SA) = cpm for 5µl [<sup>33</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>33</sup>P-ATP in cpm/pmol)\*(Reaction time in min)\*(Enzyme amount in µg or mg)]\*[(Reaction Volume) / (Spot Volume)]

# ADP-Glo™ Activity Assay Protocol

## Reaction Components

### ACK Kinase Enzyme System (Promega, Catalog #: V4050)

ACK, Active, 10µg (0.1µg/µl)  
Poly (Glu<sub>4</sub>, Tyr<sub>1</sub>), 1ml (1mg/ml)  
Reaction Buffer A (5X), 1.5ml  
DTT (0.1M), 25µl  
MnCl<sub>2</sub> Solution (2.5M), 25µl

### ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay Kit (Promega, Catalog #: V9101)

Ultra Pure ATP solution, 10 mM (0.5ml)  
ADP solution, 10 mM (0.5ml)  
ADP-Glo™ Reagent (5ml)  
Kinase Detection Buffer (10ml)  
Kinase Detection Substrate (Lyophilized)

### Reaction Buffer A (5X)

200mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 100mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> and 0.5 mg/ml BSA.

## Assay Protocol

The ACK assay is performed using the ACK Kinase Enzyme System (Promega; Catalog #: V4050) and ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay kit (Promega; Catalog #: V9101). The ACK reaction utilizes ATP and generates ADP. Then the ADP-Glo™ Reagent is added to simultaneously terminate the kinase reaction and deplete the remaining ATP. Finally, the Kinase Detection Reagent is added to convert ADP to ATP and the newly synthesized ATP is converted to light using the luciferase/luciferin reaction. For more detailed protocol regarding the ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay, see the technical Manual #TM313, available at [www.promega.com/tbs/tm313/tm313.html](http://www.promega.com/tbs/tm313/tm313.html).

- Step 1.** Thaw the ADP-Glo™ Reagents at ambient temperature. Then prepare Kinase Detection Reagent by mixing Kinase Detection Buffer with the Lyophilized Kinase Detection Substrate. Set aside.
- Step 2.** Thaw the components of ACK Enzyme System, ADP and ATP on ice.
- Step 3.** Prepare 1ml of 2X Buffer by combining 400µl Reaction Buffer A, 1µl DTT, 1.6µl MnCl<sub>2</sub> and 597.4µl of dH<sub>2</sub>O.
- Step 4.** Prepare 1ml of 250µM ATP Assay Solution by adding 25µl ATP solution (10mM) to 500µl of 2X Buffer and 475µl of dH<sub>2</sub>O.
- Step 5.** Prepare diluted ACK in 1X Buffer (diluted from 2X buffer) 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 ACK for optimal results).
- Step 6.** In a white 96-well plate (Corning Cat # 3912), add the following reaction components bringing the initial reaction volume up to 20µl:

<b>Component 1.</b>	10µl of diluted Active ACK
<b>Component 2.</b>	5µl of 1mg/ml stock solution of substrate
<b>Component 3.</b>	5µl of 2X Buffer
- Step 7.** Set up the blank control as outlined in step 6, excluding the addition of the substrate. Replace the substrate with an equal volume of distilled H<sub>2</sub>O.
- Step 8.** At the same time as the ACK kinase reaction, set up an ATP to ADP conversion curve at 50µM ATP/ADP range as described in the ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay technical Manual #TM313.
- Step 9.** Initiate the ACK reactions by the addition of 5µl of 250 µM ATP Assay Solution thereby bringing the final volume up to 25µl. Shake the plate and incubate the reaction mixture at 30°C for 15 minutes.
- Step 10.** Terminate the reaction and deplete the remaining ATP by adding 25µl of ADP-Glo™ Reagent. Shake the 96-well plate and then incubate the reaction mixture for another 40 minute at ambient temperature.
- Step 11.** Add 50µl of the Kinase Detection Reagent, shake the plate and then incubate the reaction mixture for another 30 minute at ambient temperature.
- Step 12.** Read the 96-well reaction plate using the Kinase-Glo™ Luminescence Protocol on a GloMax® plate reader (Promega; Cat# E7031).
- Step 13.** Using the conversion curve, determine the amount of ADP produced (nmol) in the presence (step 6) and absence of substrate (Step 7) and calculate the kinase specific activity as outlined below. For a detailed protocol of how to determine nmols from RLU, see Kinase Enzyme Systems Protocol at: <http://www.promega.com/KESProtocol>

### Kinase Specific Activity (SA) (nmol/min/mg)

(ADP (step 6) – ADP (Step 7)) in nmol) / (Reaction time in min)\*(Enzyme amount in mg)