

## 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

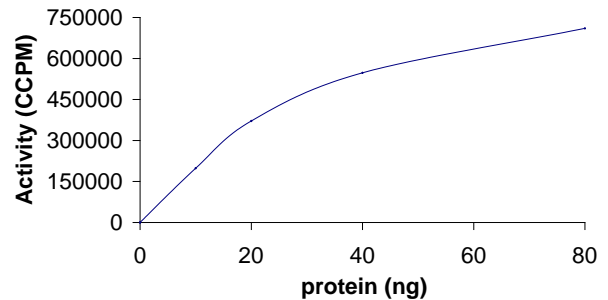
FRK is a member of the Src family of tyrosine kinases. It is a

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 I diabetes)(2).

### References

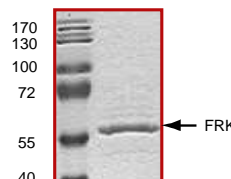
1. Craven, R.J. et al: The nuclear tyrosine kinase Rak associates with the retinoblastoma protein pRb. *Cancer Res.* 1995 Sep 15;55(18):3969-72.
2. Welsh, M. et al: The tyrosine kinase FRK/RAK participates in cytokine-induced islet cell cytotoxicity. *Biochem J.* 2004 Aug 15;382(Pt 1):261-8.

### 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**.

FRK has been shown in breast and renal cell carcinoma cell lines. In addition the retinoblastoma tumor

# 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)

Gentaur Europe BVBA Voorstraat 49, 1910 Kampenhout BELGIUM  
Tel 0032 16 58 90 45 [info@gentaur.com](mailto:info@gentaur.com)



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)]

**FOR IN VITRO RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY. NOT INTENDED FOR USE IN HUMAN OR ANIMALS.**