

## PDGFR $\beta$ , Active

Recombinant protein expressed in Sf9 cells

Catalog # 7770-5

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

<b>Aliquot Size:</b>	5 $\mu$ g in 50 $\mu$ l/vial
<b>Concentration:</b>	0.1 $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l
<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>	20 nmol/min/mg

### Product Description

Recombinant human PDGFR $\beta$  (557-end) was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using a N-terminal GST tag. The gene accession number is [NM\\_002609](#).

### Gene Aliases

JTK12; PDGFR; CD140B; PDGFR1; PDGF-R-beta

### 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

PDGFR $\beta$  (platelet-derived growth factor receptor  $\beta$ ) is a member of the PDGFR family of membrane receptors with intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity. PDGFR $\beta$  deficient mice are hemorrhagic, severely anemic and exhibit a defect in kidney glomerular function (1). However, absence of PDGFR $\beta$  has no impact on major blood vessels and the heart. PDGFR $\beta$  expression

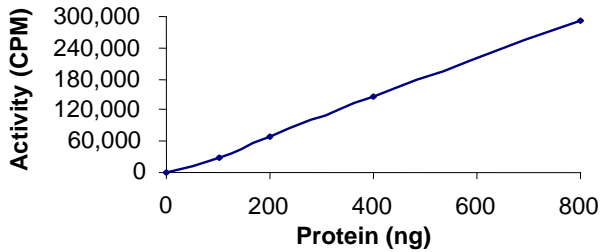
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### References

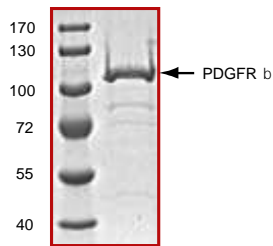
1. Soriano, P: Abnormal kidney development and hematological disorders in PDGF beta-receptor mutant mice. Genes Dev. 1994 Aug 15;8(16):1888-96.
2. Xu, L et al: Blocking platelet-derived growth factor-D/platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta signaling inhibits human renal cell carcinoma progression in an orthotopic mouse model. Cancer Res. 2005 Jul 1;65(13):5711-9.

## Specific Activity



The specific activity of PDGFR $\beta$  was determined to be **20 nmol / min / mg** as per activity assay protocol.

## Purity



The purity was determined to be **>90%** by densitometry.  
Approx. MW **96kDa**.

# Activity Assay Protocol

## Reaction Components

### Active Kinase #7770-5

Active PDGFR $\beta$  (0.1  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ 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 PDGFR $\beta$  for optimal results).

### Kinase Dilution Buffer, pH 7.2

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

### Kinase Assay Buffer II, pH 7.2

Buffer components: 25mM MOPS, 12.5mM  $\beta$ -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 250  $\mu$ M [<sup>32</sup>P]-ATP Assay Cocktail in a designated radioactive working area by adding the following components: 150  $\mu$ l of 10mM ATP Stock Solution, 100  $\mu$ l [<sup>32</sup>P]-ATP (1mCi/100  $\mu$ l), 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 200  $\mu$ l 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

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**Step 3.** In a pre-cooled microfuge tube, add the following reaction components bringing the initial reaction volume up to 20  $\mu$ l:

**Component 1.** 10  $\mu$ l of diluted Active PDGFR $\beta$ .

**Component 2.** 10  $\mu$ l 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.

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- Step 5.** Initiate the reaction by the addition of 5 $\mu$ l [ $^{32}$ P]-ATP Assay Cocktail bringing the final volume up to 25 $\mu$ l 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 $\mu$ l 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 [ $P^{32}$ ]-ATP Specific Activity (SA) (cpm/pmol)

Specific activity (SA) = cpm for 5 $\mu$ l [ $^{32}$ P]-ATP / pmoles of ATP (in 5 $\mu$ l of a 250 $\mu$ M ATP stock solution, i.e., 1250 pmoles)

#### Kinase Specific Activity (SA) (pmol/min/ $\mu$ g or nmol/min/mg)

Corrected cpm from reaction / [(SA of  $^{32}$ P-ATP in cpm/pmol)\*(Reaction time in min)\*(Enzyme amount in  $\mu$ g or mg)]\*[(Reaction Volume) / (Spot Volume)]

