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Product Information

CDK4/Cyclin D1, active, GST-tagged, human
PRECISIO® Kinase
recombinant, expressed in *Sf*9 cells

Catalog Number **C0620**
Storage Temperature –70 °C

Synonyms:
CDK4: CMM3, PSK-J3, MGC14458
CyclinD1: BCL1, PRAD1, U21B31, D11S287E

Product Description

CDK4 is a member of the cyclin-dependent protein kinase family and is involved in the control of cell proliferation during the G_1 phase of cell cycle. CDK4 forms a complex with the D-type cyclins and is inhibited by p16 (cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor-2). CDK4 can mediate phosphorylation of the C-terminal region of the RB protein, leading to active transcriptional repression of E2F complex.[1] CDC37 and HSP90 can preferentially associate with the fraction of CDK4 not bound to D-type cyclins. SMAD3 is a major physiologic substrate of the G_1 cyclin-dependent kinases CDK4 and CDK2.[2]

This recombinant product was expressed by baculovirus in *Sf*9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST-tag. The gene accession numbers are NM 000075 and NM 053056. It is supplied in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, with 150 mM NaCl, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM EGTA, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.1 mM PMSF, and 25% glycerol.

Molecular mass:
CDK4 ~57 kDa
Cyclin D1 ~61 kDa

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

The product ships on dry ice and storage at –70 °C is recommended. After opening, aliquot into smaller quantities and store at –70 °C. Avoid repeated handling and multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

Figure 1.
SDS-PAGE Gel of Typical Lot:
≥70% (SDS-PAGE, densitometry)

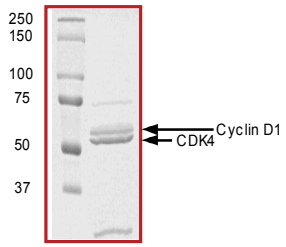
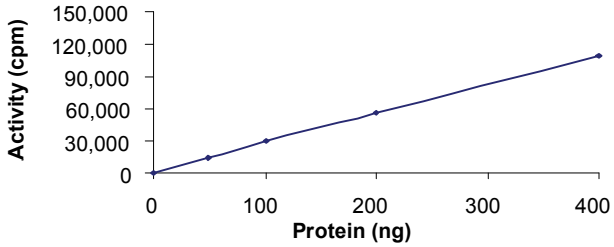


Figure 2.
Specific Activity of Typical Lot:
12–16 nmole/min/mg



Procedure

Preparation Instructions

Kinase Assay Buffer – 25 mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 12.5 mM glycerol 2-phosphate, 25 mM $MgCl_2$, 5 mM EGTA, and 2 mM EDTA. Just prior to use, add DTT to a final concentration of 0.25 mM.

Kinase Dilution Buffer – Dilute the Kinase Assay Buffer 5-fold with a 50 ng/µl BSA solution.

Kinase Solution – Dilute the active CDK4/Cyclin D1 (0.1 μg/μl) with Kinase Dilution Buffer to the desired concentration.
Note: The specific activity plot may be used as a guideline (see Figure 2). It is recommended the researcher perform a serial dilution of active CDK4/Cyclin D1 kinase for optimal results.

10 mM ATP Stock Solution – Dissolve 55 mg of ATP in 10 ml of Kinase Assay Buffer. Store in 200 μl aliquots at –20 °C.

γ-^{32}P-ATP Assay Cocktail (250 μM) – Combine 5.75 ml of Kinase Assay Buffer, 150 μl of 10 mM ATP Stock Solution, 100 μl of γ-^{32}P-ATP (1 mCi/100 μl). Store in 1 ml aliquots at –20 °C.

Substrate Solution – Dilute Rb (773-928) protein substrate to a final concentration of 0.2 mg/ml.

1% phosphoric acid solution – Dilute 10 ml of concentrated phosphoric acid to a final volume of 1 L with water.

Kinase Assay
This assay involves the use of the ^{32}P radioisotope. All institutional guidelines regarding the use of radioisotopes should be followed.

1. Thaw the active CDK4/Cyclin D1, Kinase Assay Buffer, Substrate Solution, and Kinase Dilution Buffer on ice. The γ-^{32}P-ATP Assay Cocktail may be thawed at room temperature.
2. In a pre-cooled microcentrifuge tube, add the following solutions to a volume of 20 μl:
   10 μl of Kinase Solution
   10 μl of Substrate Solution
3. Set up a blank control as outlined in step 2, substituting 10 μl of cold water (4 °C) for the Substrate Solution.
4. Initiate each reaction with the addition of 5 μl of the γ-^{32}P-ATP Assay Cocktail, bringing the final reaction volume to 25 μl. Incubate the mixture in a water bath at 30 °C for 15 minutes.
5. After the 15 minute incubation, stop the reaction by spotting 20 μl of the reaction mixture onto an individually precut strip of phosphocellulose P81 paper.
6. Air dry the precut P81 strip and sequentially wash in the 1% phosphoric acid solution with constant gentle stirring. It is recommended the strips be washed a total of 3 times of ~10 minutes each.
7. Set up a radioactive control to measure the total γ-^{32}P-ATP counts introduced into the reaction. Spot 5 μl of the γ-^{32}P-ATP Assay Cocktail on a precut P81 strip. Dry the sample for 2 minutes and read the counts. Do not wash this sample.
8. Count the radioactivity on the P81 paper in the presence of scintillation fluid in a scintillation counter.
9. Determine the corrected cpm by subtracting the blank control value (see step 3) from each sample and calculate the kinase specific activity

Calculations:
1. Specific Radioactivity (SR) of ATP (cpm/nmole)

$$SR = \frac{\text{cpm of 5 μl of γ-}^{32}\text{P-ATP Assay Cocktail}}{\text{nmole of ATP}}$$

   cpm – value from control (step 7)
   nmole – 1.25 nmole (5 μl of 250 μM ATP Assay Cocktail)

2. Specific Kinase Activity (SA) (nmole/min/mg)

$$\text{nmole/min/mg} = \frac{\Delta\text{cpm} \times (25/20)}{SR \times E \times T}$$

SR = specific radioactivity of the ATP (cpm/nmole ATP)
Δcpm = cpm of the sample – cpm of the blank (step 3)
25 = total reaction volume
20 = spot volume
T = reaction time (minutes)
E = amount of enzyme (mg)

References

1. Harbour, J.W. et al., Cdk phosphorylation triggers sequential intramolecular interactions that progressively block Rb functions as cells move through G1. Cell, **98**, 859-869 (1999).
2. Matsuura, I. et al., Cyclin-dependent kinases regulate the antiproliferative function of Smads. Nature, **430**, 226-231 (2004).

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