

Product Information

GRK5, active, GST-tagged, human PRECISIO® Kinase recombinant, expressed in Sf9 cells

Catalog Number **G8296**

Storage Temperature –70 °C

Synonym: GPRK5

Product Description

GRK5 is a member of the guanine nucleotide-binding protein (G protein)-coupled receptor kinase subfamily of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family.¹ It phosphorylates the activated forms of G protein-coupled receptors, thus initiating their deactivation. GRK5 plays a role in regulating the motility of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNs). Desensitization of G protein-coupled receptors regulates the number of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNs), as well as their motility and ability to stop upon contact with pathogens or target cells and this desensitization is mediated by GRK5.²

This recombinant product was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST-tag. The gene accession number is NM 005308. 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: ~95 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)

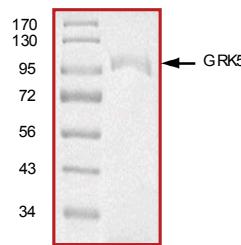
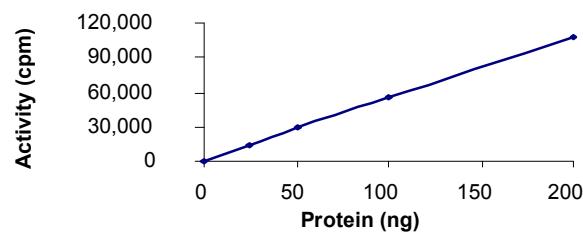


Figure 2.
Specific Activity of Typical Lot:
32–44 nmole/min/mg



Procedure

Preparation Instructions

Kinase Assay Buffer – 25 mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 12.5 mM glycerol 2-phosphate, 25 mM MgCl₂, 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 GRK5 (0.1 μ g/ μ l) with Kinase Dilution Buffer to the desired concentration. **Note:** The lot-specific specific activity plot may be used as a guideline (see Figure 2). It is recommended the researcher perform a serial dilution of active GRK5 kinase for optimal results.

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

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

Substrate Solution – Dissolve casein substrate in water at a final concentration of 1 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 ³²P radioisotope. All institutional guidelines regarding the use of radioisotopes should be followed.

1. Thaw the active GRK5, Kinase Assay Buffer, Substrate Solution, and Kinase Dilution Buffer on ice. The γ -³²P-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 μ l:
10 μ l of Kinase Solution
9 μ l of Substrate Solution
1 μ l of phosphatidylcholine Suspension (12.5 μ g/ μ l suspension)
3. Set up a blank control as outlined in step 2, substituting 9 μ l of cold water (4 °C) for the Substrate Solution.
4. Initiate each reaction with the addition of 5 μ l of the γ -³²P-ATP Assay Cocktail, bringing the final reaction volume to 25 μ l. 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 μ l of the reaction mixture onto an individually pre-cut strip of phosphocellulose P81 paper.

6. Air dry the pre-cut 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 -³²P-ATP counts introduced into the reaction. Spot 5 μ l of the γ -³²P-ATP Assay Cocktail on a pre-cut 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)

$$SR = \frac{\text{cpm of } 5 \mu\text{l of } \gamma\text{-}^{32}\text{P-ATP Assay Cocktail}}{\text{nmole of ATP}}$$

cpm – value from control (step 7)

nmole – 1.25 nmole (5 μ l of 250 μ M 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)

Δ cpm = 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. Haribabu, B. et al., Identification of additional members of human G-protein-coupled receptor kinase multigene family. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., **90**, 9398-9402 (1993).
2. Fan, J. et al., Toll-like receptor-4 (TLR4) signaling augments chemokine-induced neutrophil migration by modulating cell surface expression of chemokine receptors. Nature Med., **9**, 315-321 (2003).

PRECISIO is a registered trademark of Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC.

JB,JR,MAM 04/12-1