

MAK, Active

Recombinant full-length human protein expressed in Sf9 cells

Catalog # M01-10G Lot # Z1359-3

Product Description

Recombinant full-length human MAK was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST tag. The MAK gene accession number is <u>BC039825</u>.

Gene Aliases

dJ417M14.2, ALPK3

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 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

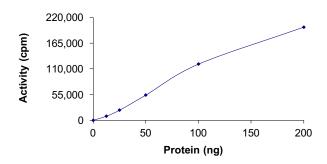
MAK or male germ cell-associated kinase is a serine/threonine protein kinase related to kinases involved in cell cycle regulation which is expressed almost exclusively in the testis, primarily in germ cells. MAK plays an important role in spermatogenesis (1). MAK is also required for retinal photoreceptor survival (2). MAK is a regulator of ciliary length, as a cause of retinitis pigmentosa.

References

- 1. Matsushime, H. et.al: A novel mammalian protein kinase gene (mak) is highly expressed in testicular germ cells at and after meiosis. Molec. Cell. Biol. 10: 2261-2268, 1990.
- Omori, Y. et.al: Negative regulation of ciliary length by ciliary male germ cell-associated kinase (Mak) is required for retinal photoreceptor survival. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 107: 22671-22676, 2010.

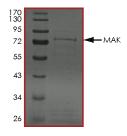
Catalog #	Aliquot Size
M01-10G-05	5 µg
M01-10G-10	10 µg

Specific Activity



The specific activity of MAK was determined to be **40 nmol** /min/mg as per activity assay protocol.

Purity



The purity of MAK was determined to be **>75%** by densitometry. Approx. MW **78kDa**.

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Recombinant full-length human protein expressed in Sf9 cells

Catalog #	M01-10G
Specific Activity	40 nmol/min/mg
Lot #	Z1359-3
Purity	>75%
Concentration	0.05 μg/μl
Stability	1yr at –70°C from date of shipment
Storage & Shipping	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. Product shipped on dry ice.

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Activity Assay Protocol

Reaction Components

Active Kinase (Catalog #: M01-10G)

Active MAK ($0.05\mu g/\mu l$) diluted with Kinase Dilution Buffer III (Catalog #: K23-09) 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 MAK for optimal results).

Kinase Dilution Buffer III (Catalog #: K23-09)

Kinase Assay Buffer I (Catalog #: K01-09) diluted at a 1:4 ratio (5X dilution) with 50 ng/ μ l BSA solution.

Kinase Assay Buffer I (Catalog #: K01-09)

Buffer components: 25mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 12.5mM β -glycerol-phosphate, 25mM MgC1₂, 5mM EGTA, 2mM EDTA. Add 0.25mM DTT to Kinase Assay Buffer prior to use.

[³³P]-ATP Assay Cocktail

Prepare 250µM [³³P]-ATP Assay Cocktail in a designated radioactive working area by adding the following components: 150µl of 10mM ATP Stock Solution (Catalog #: A50-09), 100µl [³³P]-ATP (1mCi/100µl), 5.75ml of Kinase Assay Buffer I (Catalog #: K01-09). 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 I (Catalog #: K01-09). Store 200μ l aliquots at -20°C.

Substrate (Catalog #: M42-51N)

Myelin basic protein (MBP) diluted in distilled H_2O to a final concentration of 1mg/ml.

Assay Protocol

- Step 1. Thaw [³³P]-ATP Assay Cocktail in shielded container in a designated radioactive working area.
- Step 2. Thaw the Active MAK, 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 20μ l:
 - Component 1. 10µl of diluted Active MAK (Catalog #M01-10G)
 - **Component 2.** 5µl of 1mg/ml stock solution of substrate (Catalog #M42-51N)

Component 3. 5μ l distilled H₂O (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 H₂O.
- Step 5. Initiate the reaction by the addition of 5μl [³³P]-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 H₂O) 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 [P³³]-ATP Specific Activity (SA) (cpm/pmol)

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

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