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Product Information

IGF1R (960-end), active, His-tagged, human PRECISIO® Kinase recombinant, expressed in *Sf*9 cells

Catalog Number **10786**Lot Number 110M0843
Storage Temperature –70 °C

Synonyms: Insulin-like Growth Factor 1, CD221, JTK13, MGC142170, MGC142172

Product Description

IGF1R is a transmembrane tyrosine kinase receptor that is activated by IGF-1 and by the related growth factor IGF-2. IGF1R mediates the effects of IGF-1 and plays an important role in growth and anabolic effects in adults. IGF1R is implicated in several cancers, most notably breast cancer where it is highly overexpressed and functions as an antiapoptotic agent by enhancing cell survival. In many instances, the antiapoptotic properties of IGF1R overexpression allows cancerous cells to resist the cytotoxic properties of chemotheraputic drugs or radiotherapy.²

This recombinant product was expressed by baculovirus in *Sf*9 insect cells using an N-terminal His-tag. The gene accession number is NM 000875. It is supplied in 50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0, with 300 mM NaCl, 150 mM imidazole, 0.2 mM DTT, 0.1 mM PMSF, and 25% glycerol.

Molecular mass: ~53 kDa

Purity: ≥70% (SDS-PAGE, see Figure 1)

Specific Activity: 224-302 nmole/min/mg (see Figure 2)

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 Lot Number 110M0843
>75% (densitometry)

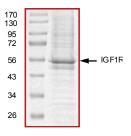
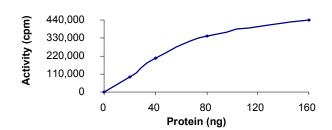


Figure 2.Specific Activity of Lot Number 110M0843: 263 nmole/min/mg



Procedure

Preparation Instructions

Kinase Assay Buffer – 25 mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 12.5 mM glycerol 2-phosphate, 20 mM MgCl₂, 12.5 mM MnCl₂, 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 IGF1R ($0.1 \mu g/\mu l$) 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 that the researcher perform a serial dilution of active IGF1R 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 μM) – Combine 5.75 ml of Kinase Assay Buffer, 150 μl of 10 mM ATP Stock Solution, 100 μl of γ -³²P-ATP (1 mCi/100 μl). Store in 1 ml aliquots at –20 °C.

Substrate Solution – Dissolve the synthetic peptide substrate (KKKSPGEYVNIEFG) 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 IGF1R, 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 μl of Kinase Solution

5 μl of Substrate Solution

5 μl of cold water (4 °C)

- 3. Set up a blank control as outlined in step 2, substituting 5 μl of cold water (4 °C) for the Substrate Solution.
- 4. Initiate each reaction with the addition of 5 μ l of the γ - 32 P-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 precut strip of phosphocellulose P81 paper.

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

nmole/min/mg =
$$\Delta$$
cpm × (25/20)
SR × E × 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

- Yaghmaie, F. et al., Tracking changes in hypothalamic IGF-1 sensitivity with aging and caloric restriction. Experimental Gerontology, 42, 148-149 (2007).
- Jones, H. et al., Insulin-like growth factor-I receptor signalling and acquired resistance to gefitinib (ZD1839; Iressa) in human breast and prostate cancer cells. Endocr. Relat. Cancer, 11, 793-814 (2004).

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