Store at –80°C

#7743

HTScan® FLT3 Kinase Assay Kit

☑ 100 assays
(96 Well Format)

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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Products Included	Products #	Kit Quantity
Phospho-Tyrosine Mouse mAb (P-Tyr-100)	9411	30 µl
HTScan® Tyrosine Kinase Buffer (4X)	9805	15 ml
DTT (1000X, 1.25 M)		80 µl
ATP (10 mM)	9804	1 ml
Gastrin Precursor (Tyr87) Biotinylated Peptide	1310	1.25 ml
FLT3 Kinase	7357	5 µg

Description: The kit provides a means of performing kinase activity assays with recombinant human FLT3 kinase. It includes active FLT3 kinase (supplied as a GST fusion protein), a biotinylated peptide substrate and a phospho-tyrosine antibody for detection of the phosphorylated form of the substrate peptide

Peptide Core Sequence: EAY*GW

Molecular Weights: Peptide substrate, Biotin-peptide: 2,853 Daltons. GST-FLT3 Kinase: 82 kDa.

Background: FMS-related tyrosine kinase 3 (FLT3, also called Flk2), is a member of the type III receptor tyrosine kinase family, which includes c-Kit, PDGFR and M-CSF receptors. FLT3 is expressed on early hematopoietic progenitor cells and supports growth and differentiation within the hematopoietic system (1,2). FLT3 is activated after binding with its ligand FL, which results in a cascade of tyrosine autophosphorylation and tyrosine phosphorylation of downstream targets (3). The p85 subunit of PI3 kinase, SHP2, GRB2 and Shc are associated with FLT3 after FL stimulation (4-6). Tyr589/591 is located in the juxtamembrane region of FLT3. It may play an important role in regulation of FLT3 tyrosine kinase activity. Somatic mutations of FLT3 consisting of internal tandem duplications (ITDs) occur in 20% of patients with acute myeloid leukemia (7).

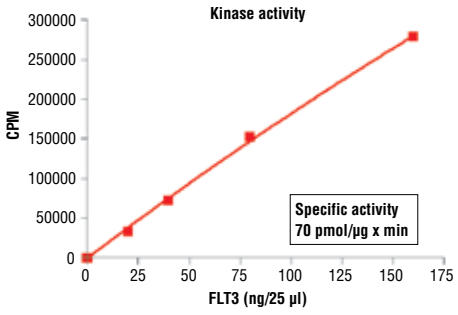

Figure 1. FLT3 kinase activity was measured in a radiometric assay using the following reaction conditions: 5 mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 2.5 mM β-glycerophosphate, 1 mM EGTA, 0.4 mM EDTA, 5 mM $MgCl_2$, 0.05 mM DTT, 50 µM ATP, Substrate: MBP 200 ng/µL, and variable amounts of FLT3.

Source/Purification: The GST-Kinase fusion protein was produced using a baculovirus expression system with a construct expressing a fragment of human FLT3 (Arg571-Ser993) (GenBank accession No. NM_004119) with an amino-terminal GST tag. The protein was purified by one-step affinity chromatography using glutathione-agarose.

Quality Control: The substrate peptide was selected using our Tyrosine Kinase Substrate Screening Kit #7450. Phospho-Tyrosine mAb (P-Tyr-100) #9411 was used for detection. The quality of the biotinylated peptide was evaluated by reverse-phase HPLC and by mass spectrometry.

Purified FLT3 kinase was quality controlled for purity by SDS-PAGE followed by Coomassie stain and Western blot. The specific activity of the FLT3 kinas was determined using a radiometric assay [Fig.1]. Time course [Fig.2], kinase dose dependency [Fig.3] and substrate dose-dependency [Fig.4] assays were performed to verify FLT3 activity using the FLT3 substrate peptide provided in this kit. FLT3 sensitivity to the inhibitor staurosporine was measured using the FLT3 substrate peptide provided in this kit [Fig.5].

Background References:

(1) Shurin, M.R. et al. (1998) *Cytokine Growth Factor Rev.* 9, 37–48.

(2) Naoe, T. et al. (2001) *Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol.* 48 Suppl1, S27–S30.

(3) Namikawa, R. et al. (1996) *Stem Cells* 14, 388–395.

(4) Beslu, N. et al. (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 20075–20081.

(5) Zhang, S. and Broxmeyer, H.E. (2000) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 277, 195–199.

(6) Zhang, S. et al. (1999) *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 65, 372–380.

(7) Mizuki, M. et al. (2000) *Blood* 96, 3907–3914.

Storage: Antibodies are supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Do not aliquot the antibodies. Peptides are supplied at 6 µM in 0.001% DMSO.

Enzyme is supplied in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH7.5; 150 mM NaCl, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM EGTA, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.1 mM PMSF, 25% glycerol, 7 mM glutathione.

Store at –80°C.

Keep enzymes on ice during use.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Companion Products:
Tyrosine Kinase Substrate Screening Kit #7450

FLT3 Kinase #7357

Phospho-Tyrosine Mouse mAb (P-Tyr-100) #9411

Gastrin Precursor (Tyr87) Biotinylated Peptide #1310

Staurosporine #9953

HTScan® Profiling Kit (Tyrosine Kinase Set I) #7405

HTScan® Tyrosine Kinase Buffer (4X) #9805

ATP (10 mM) #9804

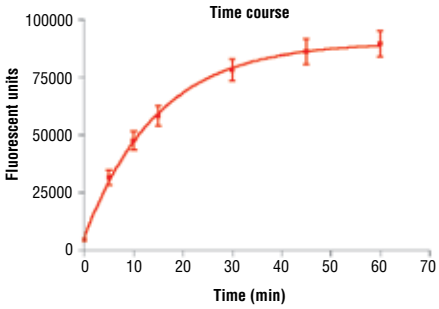

Figure 2. Time course of FLT3 kinase activity: DELFIA® data generated using Phospho-Tyrosine mAb (P-Tyr-100) #9411 to detect phosphorylation of FLT3 substrate peptide (#1310) by FLT3 kinase. In a 50 µl reaction, 50 ng FLT3 and 1.5 µM substrate peptide were used per reaction. (DELFIA® is a registered trademark of PerkinElmer, Inc.)

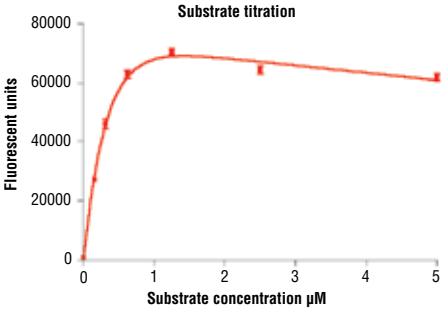

Figure 4. Peptide concentration dependence of FLT3 kinase activity: DELFIA® data generated using Phospho-Tyrosine mAb (P-Tyr-100) #9411 to detect phosphorylation of substrate peptide (#1310) by FLT3 kinase. In a 50 µl reaction, 50 ng of FLT3 and increasing concentrations of substrate peptide were used per reaction at room temperature for 30 minutes. (DELFIA® is a registered trademark of PerkinElmer, Inc.)

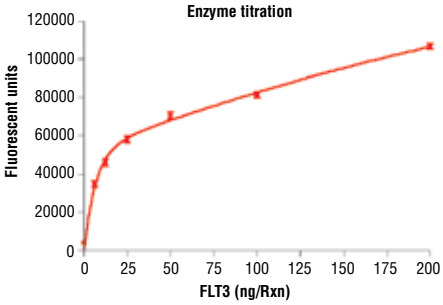

Figure 3. Dose dependence curve of FLT3 kinase activity: DELFIA® data generated using Phospho-Tyrosine mAb (P-Tyr-100) #9411 to detect phosphorylation of substrate peptide (#1310) by FLT3 kinase. In a 50 µl reaction, increasing amounts of FLT3 and 1.5 µM substrate peptide were used per reaction at room temperature for 30 minutes. (DELFIA® is a registered trademark of PerkinElmer, Inc.)

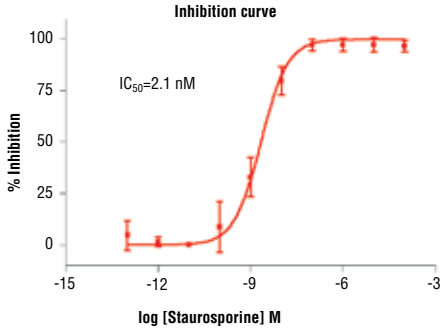

Figure 5. Staurosporine inhibition of FLT3 kinase activity: DELFIA® data generated using Phospho-Tyrosine mAb (P-Tyr-100) #9411 to detect phosphorylation of FLT3 substrate peptide (#1310) by FLT3 kinase. In a 50 µl reaction, 50 ng FLT3, 1.5 µM substrate peptide, 20 µM ATP and increasing amounts of staurosporine were used per reaction at room temperature for 30 minutes. (DELFIA® is a registered trademark of PerkinElmer, Inc.)

Protocol for HTScan® FLT3 Kinase Assay Kit

Kinase

Note: Lot-specific information for this kinase is provided on the enzyme vial. Optimal assay incubation times and enzyme concentrations must be determined empirically for each lot of kinase under specified conditions.

A Additional Solutions and Reagents (Not included)

1. **Wash Buffer:** 1X PBS, 0.05% Tween-20 (PBS/T)
2. Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA)
3. **Stop Buffer:** 50 mM EDTA pH 8

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B Suggested Protocol for 100 Assays

1. Add 10 µl 10 mM ATP to 1.25 ml 6 µM substrate peptide. Dilute the mixture with dH_20 to 2.5 ml to make 2X ATP/substrate cocktail ([ATP]=40 µM, [substrate]=3 µm).
2. Immediately transfer enzyme from –80°C to ice. Allow enzyme to thaw on ice.
3. **Microcentrifuge briefly at 4°C to bring liquid to the bottom of the vial. Return immediately to ice.**
4. Add 10 µl of DTT (1.25 M) to 2.5 ml of 4X HTScan® Tyrosine Kinase Buffer (240 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 20 mM $MgCl_2$, 20 mM $MnCl_2$, 12 µM Na_3VO_4) to make DTT/Kinase buffer.
5. Transfer 0.6 ml of DTT/Kinase buffer to each enzyme tube to make 4X reaction cocktail ([enzyme] = 4 ng/µL in 4X reaction cocktail).
6. Incubate 12.5 µl of the 4X reaction cocktail with 12.5 µl/well of prediluted compound of interest (usually around 10 µM) for 5 minutes at room temperature.
7. Add 25 µl of 2X ATP/substrate cocktail to 25 µl/well preincubated reaction cocktail/compound.

Final Assay Conditions for a 50 µl Reaction

60 mM HEPES pH 7.5
5 mM $MgCl_2$
5 mM $MnCl_2$
3 µM Na_3VO_4
1.25 mM DTT
20 µM ATP
1.5 µM peptide
50 ng FLT3 Kinase

8. Incubate reaction plate at room temperature for 30 minutes.
9. Add 50 µl/well Stop Buffer (50 mM EDTA, pH 8) to stop the reaction.
10. Transfer 25 µl of each reaction and 75 µl dH_2O/well to a 96-well streptavidin-coated plate and incubate at room temperature for 60 minutes.
11. *Wash three times with 200 µl/well PBS/T
12. Dilute primary antibody, Phospho-Tyrosine mAb (P-Tyr-100), 1:1000 in PBS/T with 1% BSA. Add 100 µl/well primary antibody.
13. Incubate at room temperature for 60 minutes.
14. *Wash three times with 200 µl/well PBS/T
15. For DELFIA® or Colorimetric ELISA detection methods please use the following protocols.

DELFIA® Assay

1. Prepare appropriate dilution of Europium labeled secondary antibody in PBS/T with 1% BSA (1:500 dilution for anti-mouse IgG or 1:1000 for anti-rabbit IgG).
2. Add 100 µl/well secondary antibody solution.
3. Incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes.
4. *Wash five times with 200 µl/well PBS/T.
5. Add 100 µl/well DELFIA® Enhancement Solution.
6. Incubate at room temperature for 5 minutes.
7. Read plate using a Time Resolved Fluorescent plate reader using the following settings;
   a. Excitation Filter: 340 nm
   b. Emission Filter: 615 nm
   c. Delay++: 400 µs

++ Delay time is the delay from the excitation pulse to the beginning of the measurement.

Companion Products for DELFIA®

DELFIA® Europium-labeled Anti-mouse IgG (PerkinElmer Life Sciences #AD0124)
DELFIA® Europium-labeled Anti-rabbit IgG (PerkinElmer Life Sciences #AD0105)
DELFIA® Enhancement Solution (PerkinElmer Life Sciences #1244-105)
DELFIA® Streptavidin coated, 96-well, yellow plate (PerkinElmer Life Sciences AAAND-0005)

Colorimetric ELISA Assay

1. Prepare appropriate dilution of HRP labeled secondary antibody in PBS/T with 1% BSA (1:500 dilution for anti-mouse IgG or 1:1000 for anti-rabbit IgG).
2. Add 100 µl/well secondary antibody solution.
3. Incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes.
4. *Wash five times with 200 µl/well PBS/T.
5. Add 100 µl/well TMB substrate.
6. Incubate at room temperature for 15 minutes.
7. Add 100 µl/well of stop solution.
8. Mix well.
9. Read the absorbance at 450 nm with a microtiter plate reader.

Companion Products For Colorimetric ELISA Assay

Anti-mouse IgG, HRP Linked Antibody #7076
Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP Linked Antibody #7074
TMB Solution #7004
Stop Solution #7002

*** NOTE:** Use of an automated microplate washer as well as centrifugation of plates when appropriate, greatly improves reproducibility.

Please contact Cell Signaling Technology for HTS-ready antibodies (PBS formulated and carrier-free), and detailed peptide substrate sequence information.
Email: drugdiscovery@cellsignal.com