Store at –80°C

#7605

PKC-θ Kinase

☑5 µg

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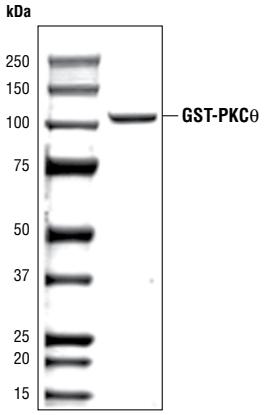
Entrez-Gene ID #5588
Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q04759

Description: Purified recombinant human kinase PKC-θ, supplied as a GST fusion protein.

Background: Activation of protein kinase C (PKC) is one of the earliest events in a cascade that controls a variety of cellular responses, including secretion, gene expression, proliferation and muscle contraction (1,2). PKC isoforms belong to three groups based on calcium dependency and activators. Classical PKCs are calcium-dependent via their C2 domains and are activated by phosphatidylserine (PS), diacylglycerol (DAG) and phorbol esters (TPA, PMA) through their cysteine-rich C1 domains. Both novel and atypical PKCs are calcium-independent, but only novel PKCs are activated by PS, DAG and phorbol esters (3-5). Members of these three PKC groups contain a pseudo-substrate or autoinhibitory domain that binds to substrate-binding sites in the catalytic domain to prevent activation in the absence of cofactors or activators.

Control of PKC activity is regulated through three distinct phosphorylation events. Phosphorylation of Thr500 in the activation loop, the autophosphorylation site at Thr641 and at carboxy-terminal hydrophobic site Ser660 occurs *in vivo* (2). Atypical PKC isoforms lack hydrophobic region phosphorylation, which correlates with the presence of glutamic acid rather than the serine or threonine residues found in more typical PKC isoforms. Either the enzyme PDK1 or a close relative is responsible for PKC activation.

A recent addition to the PKC superfamily is PKCµ (PKD), which is regulated by DAG and TPA through its C1 domain. PKD is distinguished by the presence of a PH domain and by its unique substrate recognition and Golgi localization (6). PKC-related kinases (PRK) lack the C1 domain and do not respond to DAG or phorbol esters. Phosphatidylinositol lipids activate PRKs and small Rho-family GTPases bind to the homology region 1 (HR1) to regulate PRK kinase activity (7).



Source/Purification: This GST-kinase fusion protein was produced using a baculovirus expression system with a construct expressing full length PKC-θ (GenBank accession No. NM_006257) kinase with an amino-terminal GST tag. The protein was purified by one-step affinity chromatography using glutathione-agarose.

Quality Control: The theoretical molecular weight of the GST-PKC-θ fusion protein is 109 kDa. The purified kinase fusion protein was quality controlled for purity using SDS-PAGE followed by Coomassie or silver stain and western blot [Fig.1]. The specific activity of the kinase was determined using a radiometric assay. The activity was measured by DELFIA using CREB (Ser133) Biotinylated Peptide #1331 as a substrate [Fig.2].

Background References:

(1) Nishizuka, Y. (1984) *Nature* 308, 693–698.

(2) Keranen, L.M. et al. (1995) *Curr. Biol.* 5, 1394–1403.

(3) Mellor, H. and Parker, P.J. (1998) *Biochem J.* 332 (Pt 2), 281–292.

(4) Ron, D. and Kazanietz, M.G. (1999) *FASEB J.* 13, 1658–1676.

(5) Moscat, J. and Diaz-Meco, M.T. (2000) *EMBO Rep.* 1, 399–403.

(6) Baron, C.L. and Malhotra, V. (2002) *Science* 295, 325–328.

(7) Flynn, P. et al. (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* 275, 11064–11070.

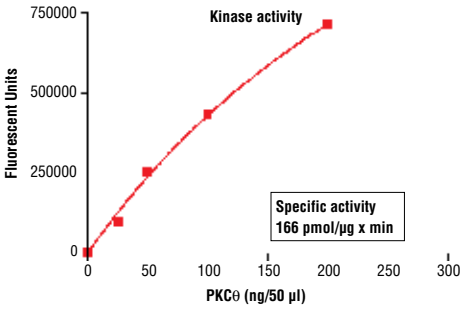


Figure 2. PKC-θ kinase activity was measured by DELFIA assay using the following reaction conditions: 25 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 5 mM β-glycerophosphate, 2 mM DTT, 0.1 mM Na_3VO_4, 10 mM $MgCl_2$ and 20uM ATP. Substrate: 1.5uM CREB (Ser133) Biotinylated Peptide #1331 and recombinant PKC-θ: variable.

◀ *Figure 1. The purity of the PKC-θ active kinase was analyzed using SDS/PAGE followed by Coomassie stain.*

Storage: Enzyme is supplied in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5; 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 on ice during use.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Companion Products:

Phospho-CREB (Ser133) Biotinylated Peptide #1094

CREB (Ser133) Biotinylated Peptide #1331

Phospho-PKA Substrate (RRXS/T) (100G7E) Rabbit mAb #9624

Kinase Buffer (10X) #9802

ATP (10 mM) #9804

Staurosporine #9953

Serine/Threonine Kinase Substrate Screening Kit #7400

Protocol for HTScan® PKCθ 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

DELFIA® is a registered trademark of PerkinElmer Life Sciences

B Suggested Protocol for 100 Assays

1. Add 100 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]=400 µM, [substrate] = 3 µm).
2. 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 1 ml 10X kinase buffer [1 ml 10X Kinase Buffer 250 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 100 mM $MgCl_2$, 1 mM Na_3VO_4, 50 mM β-glycerophosphate, 20 mM dithiothreitol (DTT)] to 1.5 ml dH_20 to make 2.5 ml 4X reaction buffer.
5. Transfer 1.2 ml of 4X Reaction buffer to each enzyme tube to make 4X reaction cocktail ([enzyme]) = 4 ng/µl in 4X reaction cocktail).
6. Add 12.5 µl of the 4X reaction cocktail to 12.5 µl/well of prediluted compound of interest (usually around 10 µM) and incubate 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

25 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5)
10 mM $MgCl_2$
5 mM β-glycerophosphate
0.1 mM Na_3VO_4
2 mM DTT
200 µM ATP
1.5 µM peptide
10 ng PKCθ 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 to a 96-well streptavidin-coated plate containing 75 µl dH_2O/well and incubate at room temperature for 60 minutes.
11. *Wash three times with 200 µl/well PBS/T.
12. Dilute primary antibody, Phospho-PKA Substrate (RRXS/T) (100G7) Rabbit mAb, 1:1000 in PBS/T with 1% BSA. Add 100 µl/well primary antibody.
13. Incubate at room temperature for 120 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