



CK2 (alpha/beta) Positive Control

Product Data Sheet

For Research Use Only, Not for use in diagnostic procedures



CK2 (alpha/beta) Positive Control (Human, full length, recombinant enzyme expressed in *E. coli*) Cat# CY-E1170-1

Lot No.
For 200 Assays
4 units (40 m units/ μ L)

Product Description: Human CK2-alpha and -beta, containing a C-terminal His tag, are expressed in *E. coli*. and purified by Ni-NTA agarose chromatography. The CK2 (alpha/beta) Positive Control is designed to use for CycLex CK2 Kinase Assay/Inhibitor Screening Kit (Cat# CY-1170). The CK2 (alpha/beta) Positive Control should be added to the well at 20 m units/well. Unused CK2 (alpha/beta) Positive Control should be stored at below -70°C .

Product Size: 4 units/100 μ L

Formulation: Supplied frozen in a buffer containing 20 mM HEPES-KOH (pH 7.5), 1 % BSA, 2 mM DTT, 50 mM NaCl, 0.03 % Brij35 and 50 % glycerol.

Source: Human CK2 (alpha/beta), full length, containing a C-terminal His tag, expressed in *E. coli*.

Molecular Weight: 43 kDa and 30 kDa bands respectively by SDS-PAGE analysis.

Purity: > 65 % pure as determined by SDS-PAGE analysis.

Substrates: CK2 (alpha/beta) phosphorylates a numerous of substrates, including DNA topoisomerase I, human Cdc34 and p53

Inhibitors: Heparin and tetrabromobenzotriazole (TBB) are known as effective CK2 inhibitor.

Unit Definitions: One unit is defined as the amount of kinase required to incorporate 1 nmol of phosphate into the GST-p53, per minute at 30°C .

Assay Conditions: Assay activity of CK2 (alpha/beta) in a 50 μ L reaction containing 20 mM Hepes KOH (pH 7.5), 5 mM MgCl_2 , 1 mM DTT, 50 μ M [γ ^{32}P] ATP (1 μ Ci), and 4 μ g of GST-p53 fusion protein. Start the reaction by adding 10 μ L of the enzyme, diluted 50-fold in a buffer containing 20 mM Hepes KOH (pH 7.5), 1 mM DTT, 0.03 % Brij35. Incubate for 30 minutes at 30°C . Terminate the reaction by adding 600 μ L of cold 10 % TCA solution containing 0.2 % sodium pyrophosphate and stand on ice for 15 min. Filtrate acid insoluble material through GFC filters (Whatman Inc.), wash 4 times with 1 % TCA and rinse filters with ethanol. Dry filters and count in a liquid scintillation counter.

Storage and Stability: Stable for 12 months at -70°C from date of shipment. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap. Aliquot enzyme to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

References:

1. Lozeman, F.J., Litchfield, D.W., Piening, C., Takio, K., Walsh, K.A. and Krebs, E.G. (1990) Isolation and characterization of human cDNA clones encoding the α and α' subunits of CK2. *Biochemistry* 29, 8436–8447



CK2 (alpha/beta) Positive Control

Product Data Sheet

For Research Use Only, Not for use in diagnostic procedures



- Litchfield, D.W., Lozeman, F.J., Piening, C., Sommercorn, J., Takio, K., Walsh, K.A. and Krebs, E.G. (1990) Subunit structure of CK2 from bovine testis: demonstration that the α and α' subunits are distinct polypeptides. *J. Biol. Chem.* 265, 7638–7644
- Maridor, G., Park, W., Krek, W. and Nigg, E.A. (1991) CK2. cDNA sequences, developmental expression and tissue distribution of mRNAs for α , α' and β subunits of the chicken enzyme. *J. Biol. Chem.* 266, 2362–2368
- Munstermann, U., Fritz, G., Seitz, G., Lu, Y.P., Schneider, H.R. and Issinger, O.-G. (1990) CK2 is elevated in solid human tumours and rapidly proliferating non-neoplastic tissue. *Eur. J. Biochem.* 189, 251–257
- Pepperkok, R., Lorenz, P., Ansorge, W. and Pyerin, W. (1994) CK2 is required for transition of G0/G1, early G1, and G1/S phases of the cell cycle. *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 6986–6991
- Landesman-Bollag, E., Romieu-Mourez, R., Song, D.H., Sonenshein, G.E., Cardiff, R.D. and Seldin, D.C. (2001) Protein kinase CK2 in mammary gland tumorigenesis. *Oncogene* 20, 3247–3257
- Seldin, D.C. and Leder, P. (1995) CK2 alpha transgene-induce murine lymphoma: relation to theileriosis in cattle. *Science* 267, 894–897
- Landesman-Bollag, E., Channavajhala, P.L., Cardiff, R.D. and Seldin, D.C. (1998) p53 deficiency and misexpression of protein kinase CK2a collaborate in the development of thymic lymphomas in mice. *Oncogene* 16, 2965–2974
- Channavajhala, P. and Seldin, D.C. (2002) Functional interaction of protein kinase CK2 and c-Myc in lymphomagenesis. *Oncogene* 21, 5280–5288
- Sayed, M., Pelech, S., Wong, C., Marotta, A. and Salh, B. (2001) Protein kinase CK2 is involved in G2 arrest and apoptosis following spindle damage in epithelial cells. *Oncogene* 20, 6994–7005
- Desagher, S., Osen-Sand, A., Montessuit, S., Magnenat, E., Vilbois, F., Hochmann, A., Journot, L., Antonsson, B. and Martinou, J.C. (2001) Phosphorylation of bid by casein kinases I and II regulates its cleavage by caspase 8. *Mol. Cell* 8, 601–611
- Li, P., Li, J., Muller, E., Otto, A., Dietz, R. and von Harsdorf, R. (2002) Phosphorylation by protein kinase CK2. A signaling switch for the caspase-inhibiting protein ARC. *Mol. Cell* 10, 247–258
- Wang, H., Davis, A., Yu, S. and Ahmed, K. (2001) Response of cancer cells to molecular interruption of the CK2 signal. *Mol. Cell. Biochem.* 227, 167–174

For more information, please visit our website at

<https://ruo.mbl.co.jp/>.

MANUFACTURED BY



URL: <https://ruo.mbl.co.jp>

E-mail: support@mbl.co.jp

CycLex/CircuLex products are supplied for research use only. CycLex/CircuLex products and components thereof may not be resold, modified for resale, or used to manufacture commercial products without prior written approval from MBL. To inquire about licensing for such commercial use, please contact us via email.