

p38alpha, Active

Full-length recombinant protein expressed in Sf9 cells

Catalog # **M39-10BG-10**

Lot # R241-2

Product Description

Recombinant full-length human p38 α was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST tag. The gene accession number is [NM_139012](#).

Gene Aliases

CSBP1; CSBP2; CSPB1; PRKM14; PRKM15; SAPK2A; MAPK14

Concentration

0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$

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, Shipping 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. Stability is 1yr at -70°C from date of shipment. Product shipped on dry ice.

Scientific Background

p38 α (SAPK2A) is a member of the p38 MAPK family which are activated by various environmental stresses and proinflammatory cytokines (1). The activation of p38 requires its phosphorylation by MAP kinase kinases (MKKs), or its autophosphorylation triggered by the interaction of MAP3K7IP1/TAB1 protein with this kinase (2). The substrates of p38 include transcription regulator ATF2, MEF2C, MAX, cell cycle regulator CDC25B, and tumor suppressor p53, which suggest the roles of this kinase in stress related transcription and cell cycle regulation, as well as in genotoxic stress response.

References

- Han, J. et al: A MAP kinase targeted by endotoxin and hyperosmolarity in mammalian cells. *Science* 265: 808-811, 1994.
- Ge, B. et al: MAPKK-independent activation of p38-alpha mediated by TAB1-dependent autophosphorylation of p38-alpha. *Science* 295: 1291-1294, 2002.

Purity

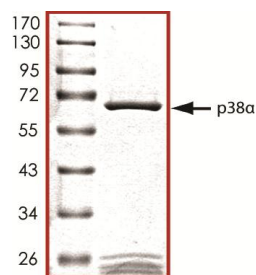
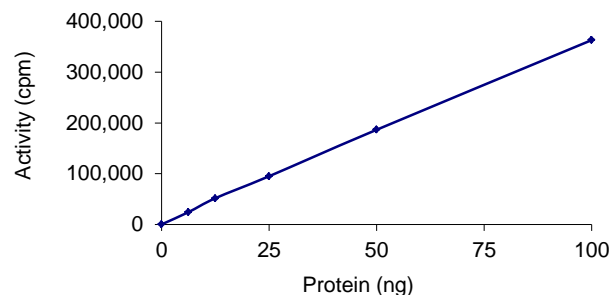


Figure 1. SDS-PAGE gel image

The purity of p38 α was determined to be **>90%** by densitometry. Approx. MW **~67kDa**.

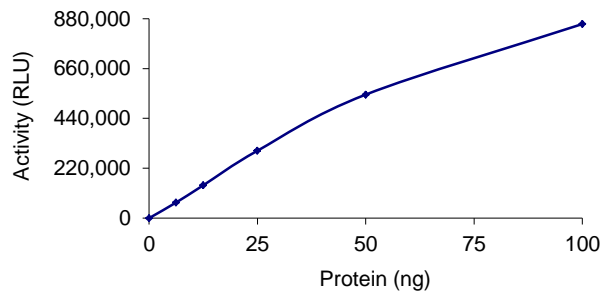
Specific Activity

Figure 2. Radiometric Assay Data



The specific activity of p38 α was determined to be **175 nmol/min/mg** as per activity assay protocol. (For Radiometric Assay Protocol on this product please see pg. 2)

Figure 3. ADP- Glo™ Assay Data



The specific activity of p38 α was determined to be **142 nmol/min/mg** as per activity assay protocol. (For ADP-Glo™ Assay Protocol on this product please see pg. 3)

Activity Assay Protocol

Reaction Components

Active Kinase (Catalog #: M39-10BG-10)

Active p38 α (0.1 μ g/ μ 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 p38 α 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 final 50ng/ μ l BSA solution.

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

Buffer components: 25mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 12.5mM β -glycerol-phosphate, 25mM MgCl₂, 5mM EGTA, 2mM EDTA. Add 0.25mM DTT to Kinase Assay Buffer prior to use.

[³³P]-ATP Assay Cocktail

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

10mM ATP Stock Solution, pH7.2 (Catalog #: A50-09)

Prepare ATP stock solution by dissolving 55mg of ATP in 10ml of Kinase Assay Buffer I (Catalog #: K01-09). Store 200 μ l aliquots at -20°C.

Substrate (Catalog #: P03-58)

P38 Sub synthetic peptide (IPTTPITTYFFFKKK) diluted in distilled H₂O to a final concentration of 1mg/ml.

Note: ATF2 protein (Catalog #A10-55G) has also been previously used as a substrate for this target and it showed good activity.

Assay Protocol

- Step 1.** Thaw [³³P]-ATP Assay Cocktail in shielded container in a designated radioactive working area.
- Step 2.** Thaw the Active p38 α , 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 20 μ l:
 - Component 1.** 10 μ l of diluted Active p38 α (Catalog #M39-10BG)
 - Component 2.** 5 μ l of 1mg/ml stock solution of substrate (Catalog #P03-58)
 - Component 3.** 5 μ 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 5 μ l [³³P]-ATP Assay Cocktail bringing the final volume up to 25 μ l 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 20 μ l 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 (cpm) 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 [³³P]-ATP Specific Activity (SA) (cpm/pmol)

Specific activity (SA) = cpm for 5 μ l [³³P]-ATP / pmoles of ATP (in 5 μ l of a 250 μ M ATP stock solution, i.e., 1250 pmoles)

Kinase Specific Activity (SA) (pmol/min/ μ g or nmol/min/mg)

Corrected cpm from reaction / [(SA of ³³P-ATP in cpm/pmol)*(Reaction time in min)*(Enzyme amount in μ g or mg)]*[(Reaction Volume) / (Spot Volume)]

ADP-Glo™ Activity Assay Protocol

Reaction Components

p38 α Kinase Enzyme System (Promega, Catalog #:V2701)

p38 α , Active, 10 μ g (0.1 μ g/ μ l)
p38 Substrate, 1ml (1mg/ml)
Reaction Buffer A (5X), 1.5ml
DTT solution (0.1M), 25 μ l

ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay Kit (Promega, Catalog #: V9101)

Ultra Pure ATP, 10 mM (0.5ml)
ADP, 10 mM (0.5ml)
ADP-Glo™ Reagent (5ml)
Kinase Detection Buffer (10ml)
Kinase Detection Substrate (Lyophilized)

Reaction Buffer A (5X)

200mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 100mM MgCl₂ and 0.5 μ g/ μ l BSA.

Assay Protocol

The p38 α assay is performed using the p38 α Kinase Enzyme System (Promega; Catalog #: V2701) and ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay kit (Promega; Catalog #: V9101). The p38 α reaction utilizes ATP and generates ADP. Then the ADP-Glo™ Reagent is added to simultaneously terminate the kinase reaction and deplete the remaining ATP. Finally, the Kinase Detection Reagent is added to convert ADP to ATP and the newly synthesized ATP is converted to light using the luciferase/luciferin reaction. For more detailed protocol regarding the ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay, see the technical Manual #TM313, available at www.promega.com/tbs/tm313/tm313.html.

- Step 1.** Thaw the ADP-Glo™ Reagents at ambient temperature. Then prepare Kinase Detection Reagent by mixing Kinase Detection Buffer with the Lyophilized Kinase Detection Substrate. Set aside.
- Step 2.** Thaw the components of p38 α Enzyme System, ADP and ATP on ice.
- Step 3.** Prepare 1ml of 2X Buffer by combining 400 μ l Reaction Buffer A, 1 μ l DTT and 599 μ l of dH₂O.
- Step 4.** Prepare 1ml of 250 μ M ATP Assay Solution by adding 25 μ l ATP solution (10mM) to 500 μ l of 2X Buffer and 475 μ l of dH₂O.
- Step 5.** Prepare diluted p38 α in 1X Buffer (diluted from 2X buffer) 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 p38 α for optimal results).
- Step 6.** In a white 96-well plate (Corning Cat # 3912), add the following reaction components bringing the initial reaction volume up to 20 μ l:

Component 1.	10 μ l of diluted Active p38 α
Component 2.	5 μ l of 1mg/ml stock solution of substrate
Component 3.	5 μ l of 2X Buffer
- Step 7.** Set up the blank control as outlined in step 6, excluding the addition of the substrate. Replace the substrate with an equal volume of distilled H₂O.
- Step 8.** At the same time as the p38 α kinase reaction, set up an ATP to ADP conversion curve at 50 μ M ATP/ADP range as described in the ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay technical Manual #TM313.
- Step 9.** Initiate the p38 α reactions by the addition of 5 μ l of 250 μ M ATP Assay Solution thereby bringing the final volume up to 25 μ l. Shake the plate and incubate the reaction mixture at 30°C for 15 minutes.
- Step 10.** Terminate the reaction and deplete the remaining ATP by adding 25 μ l of ADP-Glo™ Reagent. Shake the 96-well plate and then incubate the reaction mixture for another 40 minute at ambient temperature.
- Step 11.** Add 50 μ l of the Kinase Detection Reagent, shake the plate and then incubate the reaction mixture for another 30 minute at ambient temperature.
- Step 12.** Read the 96-well reaction plate using the Kinase-Glo™ Luminescence Protocol on a GloMax® Microplate Luminometer (Promega; Cat # E6501).
- Step 13.** Using the conversion curve, determine the amount of ADP produced (nmol) in the presence (step 6) and absence of substrate (Step 7) and calculate the kinase specific activity as outlined below. For a detailed protocol of how to determine nmols from RLUs, see ADP-Glo™ Applications Database at <http://www.promega.com/applications/cellularanalysis/cellsignaling.htm>

Kinase Specific Activity (SA) (nmol/min/mg)

(ADP (step 6) – ADP (Step 7)) in nmol) / (Reaction time in min)*(Enzyme amount in mg)