

## Product Information

**ABL2 (38-end) Active**  
**human, recombinant**  
**His-tagged, expressed in Sf9 cells**

Catalog Number **A0733**  
Lot Number 019K0617  
Storage Temperature  $-70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Synonyms: ARG; ABL

### Product Description

ABL2 (ARG) is a nonreceptor cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase, which is closely related to, but distinct from, ABL1. The similarity of ABL1 and ABL2 includes the tyrosine kinase domains and extends amino-terminal to include the SH2 and SH3 domains. ABL2 is involved in translocation with the *ETV6* gene in human leukemia and has an altered expression in several human carcinomas.<sup>1</sup> Two isoforms of ABL2 with different N-termini (1A and 1B) have been identified. The C-terminal domain of ABL2 contains two F-actin-binding sequences that perform a number of actions related to cell morphology and motility by interacting with actin filaments.<sup>2</sup>

This recombinant product was expressed by baculovirus in *Sf9* insect cells using an N-terminal His-tag. The gene accession number is NM 005158. It is supplied in 50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0, 300 mM NaCl, 150 mM imidazole, 0.1 mM PMSF, 0.2 mM DTT, and 25% glycerol.

Molecular mass: ~132 kDa

Purity:  $\geq 70\%$  (SDS-PAGE, see Figure 1)

Specific Activity: 1035–1401 nmole/min/mg  
(see Figure 2)

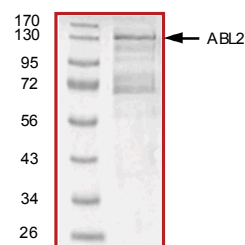
### Precautions and Disclaimer

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.

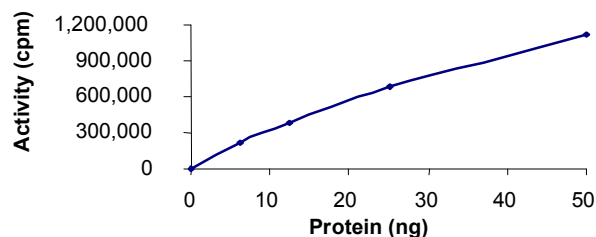
### Storage/Stability

The product ships on dry ice and storage at  $-70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  is recommended. After opening, aliquot into smaller quantities and store at  $-70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Avoid repeated handling and multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

**Figure 1.**  
SDS-PAGE Gel of Lot Number 019K0617:  
>70% (densitometry)



**Figure 2.**  
Specific Activity of Lot Number 019K0617:  
1218 nmole/min/mg



### Procedure

#### Preparation Instructions

Kinase Assay Buffer – 25 mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 12.5 mM glycerol 2-phosphate, 25 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 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/ $\mu\text{l}$  BSA solution and 5% glycerol solution.

Kinase Solution – Dilute the Active ABL2 (0.1 µg/µl) 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 ABL2 kinase for optimal results.

10 mM ATP Stock Solution – Dissolve 55 mg of ATP in 10 ml of Kinase Assay Buffer. Store in 200 µl aliquots at –20 °C.

γ-<sup>32</sup>P-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-<sup>32</sup>P-ATP (1 mCi/100 µl). Store in 1 ml aliquots at –20 °C.

Substrate Solution – Dissolve the synthetic peptide substrate (EAIYAAPFAKKK) 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 <sup>32</sup>P radioisotope. All institutional guidelines regarding the use of radioisotopes should be followed.

1. Thaw the Active ABL2, Kinase Assay Buffer, Substrate Solution, and Kinase Dilution Buffer on ice. The γ-<sup>32</sup>P-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 µl:
  - 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 µl of the γ-<sup>32</sup>P-ATP Assay Cocktail, bringing the final reaction volume to 25 µl. 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 µl of the reaction mixture onto an individually pre-cut strip of phosphocellulose P81 paper.
6. Air dry the pre-cut 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-<sup>32</sup>P-ATP counts introduced into the reaction. Spot 5 µl of the γ-<sup>32</sup>P-ATP Assay Cocktail on a pre-cut 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)

$$SR = \frac{\text{cpm of } 5 \mu\text{l of } \gamma\text{-}^{32}\text{P-ATP Assay Cocktail}}{\text{nmole of ATP}} \\ \text{cpm} - \text{value from control (step 7)} \\ \text{nmole} - 1.25 \text{ nmole (} 5 \mu\text{l of } 250 \mu\text{M ATP Assay Cocktail)}$$

2. Specific Kinase Activity (SA) (nmole/min/mg)

$$\text{nmole/min/mg} = \frac{\Delta\text{cpm} \times (25/20)}{SR \times E \times T}$$

SR = specific radioactivity of the ATP (cpm/nmole ATP)

Δcpm = 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**

1. Barila, D. et al., Nature Genet., **18**, 280-282 (1998).
2. Griesinger, F. et al., Br. J. Haematol., **119**, 454-458 (2002).

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