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# **Product Information**

FLT3 (571-993), Active, GST-tagged, human Precisio™ Kinase recombinant, expressed in *Sf*9 cells

Catalog Number **F6432** Lot Number 109K0831 Storage Temperature –70 °C

Synonyms: FLK2, STK1, CD135

## **Product Description**

FLT3 is a receptor tyrosine kinase that has been shown to play a role in proliferation and survival of hematopoietic progenitor cells as well as differentiation of early B lymphoid progenitors. FLT3 consists of an extracellular domain composed of five immunoglobulin-like domains, one transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic kinase domain split into two parts by a kinase-insert domain. FLT3 is the most frequently mutated gene in cases of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML). 30–35% of patients have either internal tandem duplications (ITDs) in the juxtamembrane domain or mutations in the activating loop of FLT3. Mutations in FLT3-ITD or the activating loop mutations results in constitutive activation of the tyrosine kinase activity.

This recombinant product was expressed by baculovirus in *Sf*9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST-tag. The gene accession number is NM 004119. It is supplied in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, with 150 mM NaCl, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM EGTA, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.1 mM PMSF, and 25% glycerol.

Molecular mass: ~73 kDa

Purity: ≥70% (SDS-PAGE, see Figure 1)

Specific Activity: 60–81 nmole/min/mg (see Figure 2)

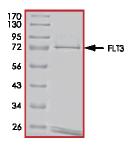
# **Precautions and Disclaimer**

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.

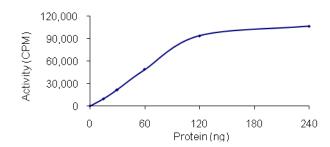
## Storage/Stability

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

Figure 1.
SDS-PAGE Gel of Lot Number 109K0831
>75% (densitometry)



**Figure 2.**Specific Activity of Lot Number 109K0831: 65 nmole/min/mg



#### **Procedure**

# **Preparation Instructions**

Kinase Assay Buffer – 25 mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 12.5 mM glycerol 2-phosphate, 25 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 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/µl BSA and 5% glycerol solution.

Kinase Solution – Dilute the Active FLT3 (0.1  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l) 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 FLT3 kinase for optimal results

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

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

Substrate Solution – Dilute Myelin basic protein (MBP) 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 FLT3, Kinase Assay Buffer, Substrate Solution, and Kinase Dilution Buffer on ice. The  $\gamma$ -<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  $\mu$ l of Kinase Solution

5 μl of Substrate Solution

5 μl of cold water (4 °C)

- 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  $\mu$ l of the  $\gamma$ - $^{32}$ P-ATP Assay Cocktail, bringing the final reaction volume to 25  $\mu$ l. Incubate the mixture in a water bath at 30 °C for 15 minutes.
- After the 15 minute incubation, stop the reaction by spotting 20 μl of the reaction mixture onto an individually precut strip of phosphocellulose P81 paper.

- 6. Air dry the precut 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  $\gamma$ - $^{32}$ P-ATP counts introduced into the reaction. Spot 5  $\mu$ l of the  $\gamma$ - $^{32}$ P-ATP Assay Cocktail on a precut 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 = 
$$\frac{\text{cpm of 5} \mu \text{l of } \gamma^{-32}\text{P-ATP Assay Cocktail}}{\text{nmole of ATP}}$$

cpm – value from control (step 7) nmole – 1.25 nmole (5 μl of 250 μM ATP Assav Cocktail)

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

nmole/min/mg = 
$$\Delta$$
cpm × (25/20)  
SR × E × T

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

- Christensen, J.L. et al., Flk-2 is a marker in hematopoietic stem cell differentiation: a simple method to isolate long-term stem cells. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA, 98, 14541-14546 (2001).
- 2. Gilliland, D.G. et al., Role of FLT3 in leukemia. Curr. Opin. Hematol., **9**, 274-281 (2002).

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