

AKT2 Kinase Assay

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Scientific Background:

AKT2 or Protein Kinase B β (PKB β) is a serine/threonine kinase that is a member of the AKT family. AKT2 like the other AKT members is activated in cells in response to diverse stimuli such as hormones, growth factors and extracellular matrix components and is involved in glucose metabolism, transcription, survival, cell proliferation, angiogenesis, and cell motility. The PI3K generates phosphatidylinositol-3,4,5-trisphosphate (PIP3), a lipid second messenger essential for the translocation of AKT2 to the plasma membrane where it is phosphorylated and activated by phosphoinositide-dependent kinase-1 (PDK-1).

1. Coffey, P.J. et al: Protein kinase B (c-Akt): a multifunctional mediator of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase activation. *Biochem J.* 1998 Oct 1; 335 (Pt 1):1-13.
2. Anderson, K.E. et al: Translocation of PDK-1 to the plasma membrane is important in allowing PDK-1 to activate protein kinase B. *Curr Biol.* 1998 Jun 4;8(12): 684-91.

ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay

Description

ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay is a luminescent kinase assay that measures ADP formed from a kinase reaction; ADP is converted into ATP, which is converted into light by Ultra-Glo™ Luciferase (Fig. 1). The luminescent signal positively correlates with ADP amount (Fig. 2) and kinase activity (Fig. 3A). The assay is well suited for measuring the effects chemical compounds have on the activity of a broad range of purified kinases—making it ideal for both primary screening as well as kinase selectivity profiling (Fig. 3B). The ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay can be used to monitor the activity of virtually any ADP-generating enzyme (e.g., kinase or ATPase) using up to 1mM ATP.

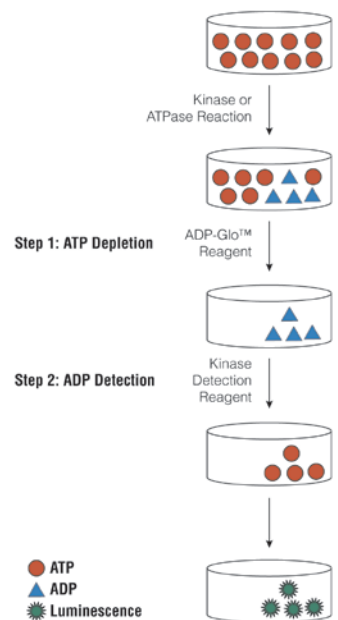


Figure 1. Principle of the ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay. The ATP remaining after completion of the kinase reaction is depleted prior to an ADP to ATP conversion step and quantitation of the newly synthesized ATP using luciferase/luciferin reaction.

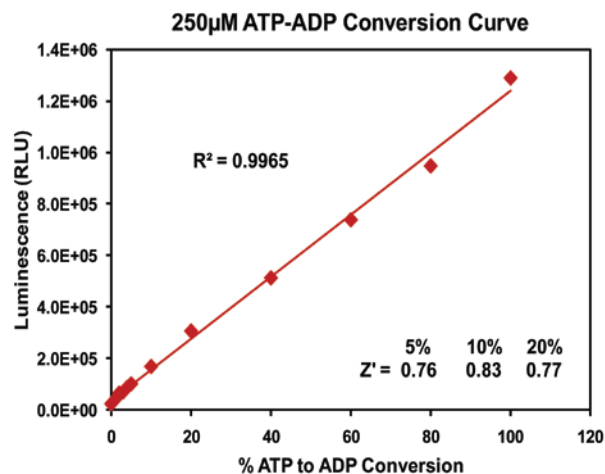


Figure 2. Linearity of the ADP-Glo Kinase Assay. ATP-to-ADP conversion curve was prepared at 250 μ M ATP+ADP concentration range. This standard curve is used to calculate the amount of ADP formed in the kinase reaction. Z' factors were determined using 200 replicates of each of the % conversions shown.



For detailed protocols on conversion curves, kinase assays and inhibitor screening, see *The ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay Technical Manual #TM313*, available at www.promega.com/tbs/tm313/tm313.html

Protocol

- Dilute enzyme, substrate, ATP and inhibitors in Kinase Buffer.
- Add to the wells of 384 low volume plate:
 - 1 μ l of inhibitor or (5% DMSO)
 - 2 μ l of enzyme (defined from table 1)
 - 2 μ l of substrate/ATP mix
- Incubate at room temperature for 60 minutes.
- Add 5 μ l of ADP-Glo™ Reagent
- Incubate at room temperature for 40 minutes.
- Add 10 μ l of Kinase Detection Reagent
- Incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes.
- Record luminescence (Integration time 0.5-1second).

Table 1. AKT2 Enzyme Titration. Data are shown as relative light units (RLU) that directly correlate to the amount of ADP produced. The correlation between the % of ATP converted to ADP and corresponding signal to background ratio is indicated for each kinase amount.

AKT2, ng	100	50	25	12.5	6.3	3.1	1.6	0.8	0.4	0
RLU	314184	291283	240212	188900	147643	112417	76798	50379	34345	13003
S/B	24	22	18	15	11	9	6	4	3	1
% Conversion	47	43	35	26	19	14	8	4	1	0

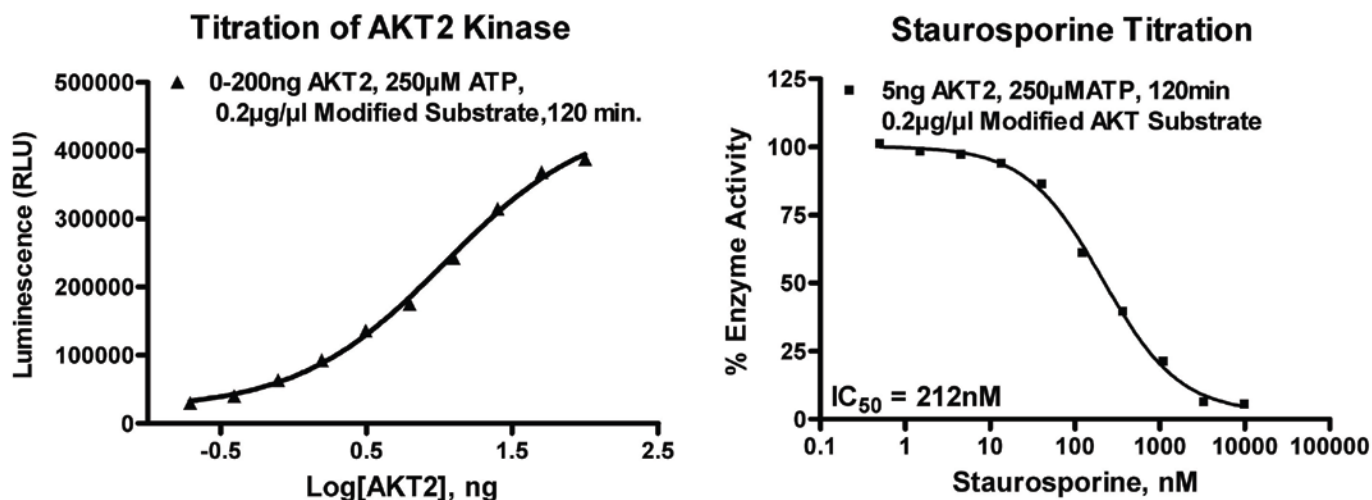


Figure 3. AKT2 Kinase Assay Development. (A) AKT2 enzyme was titrated using 250 μ M ATP and the luminescence signal generated from each of the amounts of the enzyme is shown. (B) Staurosporine dose response was created using 5ng of AKT2 to determine the potency of the inhibitor (IC₅₀).

Assay Components and Ordering Information:



Products

ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay
 AKT2 Kinase Enzyme System
 ADP-Glo™ + AKT2 Kinase Enzyme System

Company

Promega
 Promega
 Promega

Cat.#

V9101
 V3861
 V9041

AKT2 Kinase Buffer: 40mM Tris,7.5; 20mM MgCl₂; 0.1mg/ml BSA; 50 μ M DTT.