

MARK1 Kinase Assay

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Scientific Background:

MARK1 is a member of the MARK family and is a serine/threonine-protein kinase that plays a key role in signal transduction. Due to its protein serine/threonine kinase activity, MARK1 is known to mediate phosphorylation of key proteins involved in signal transduction and cell communication. MARK1 phosphorylates microtubule-associated proteins and trigger microtubule disruption (1). Gene mutation studies performed in mice revealed that after targeted disruption of the MARK1 gene, the mice lacked the ability to drink, and displayed hind leg motor dysfunction (2).

1. Drewes, G. et al: MARK, a novel family of protein kinases that phosphorylate microtubule-associated proteins and trigger microtubule disruption. *Cell* 1997; 89:297-308.
2. Manabu, N. et al: A gene-targeting approach for functional characterization of KIAA genes encoding extremely large proteins. *The FASEB Journal*. 2006; 20:1718-1720.

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.

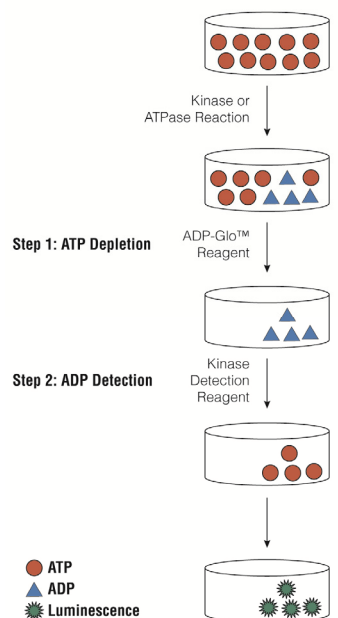


Figure 1. Principle of the ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay. The ATP remaining after completion of the kinase reaction is depleted prior to an ADP to ATP conversion step and quantitation of the newly synthesized ATP using luciferase/luciferin reaction.

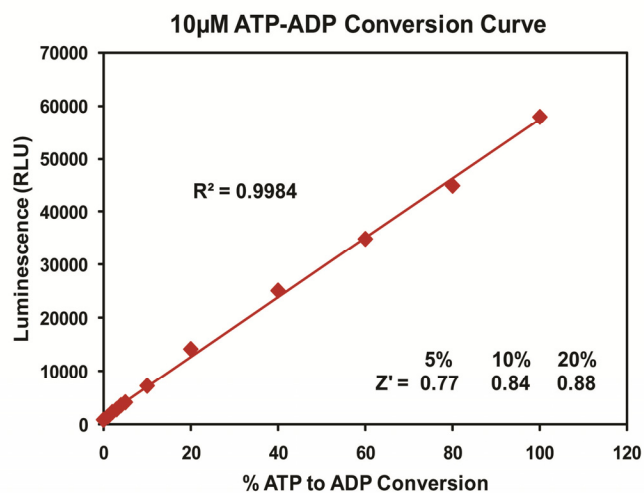
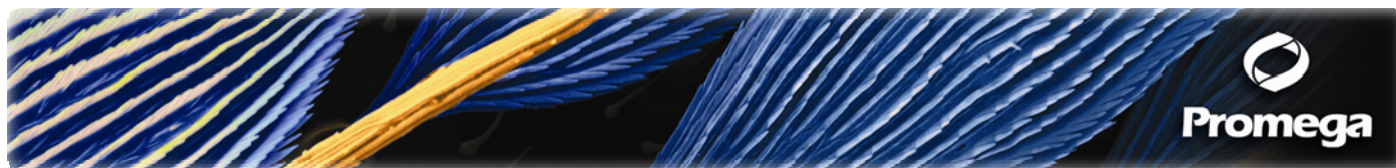


Figure 2. Linearity of the ADP-Glo Kinase Assay. ATP-to-ADP conversion curve was prepared at 10µM ATP+ADP concentration range. This standard curve is used to calculate the amount of ADP formed in the kinase reaction. Z' factors were determined using 200 replicates of each of the % conversions shown.



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. MARK1 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.

MARK1, ng	50	25	12.5	6.3	3.1	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0
RLU	68984	66500	62594	44892	30701	17384	9748	5019	3222	405
S/B	170	164	155	111	76	43	24	12	8	1
% Conversion	96	92	87	62	42	23	13	6	3	0

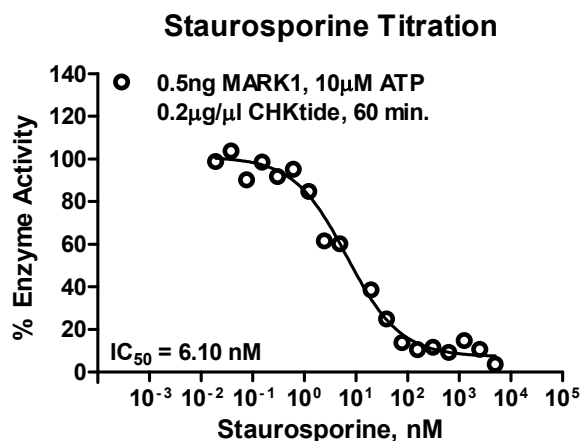
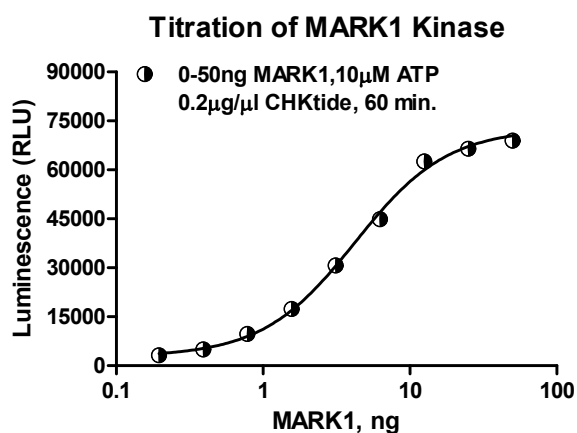


Figure 3. MARK1 Kinase Assay Development. (A) MARK1 enzyme was titrated using 10 μ M ATP and the luminescence signal generated from each of the amounts of the enzyme is shown. (B) Staurosporine dose response was created using 0.5ng of MARK1 to determine the potency of the inhibitor (IC₅₀).

Assay Components and Ordering Information:		Promega	SignalChem Specialists in Signaling Proteins
Products	Company	Cat.#	
ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay	Promega	V9101	
MARK1 Kinase Enzyme System	Promega	V4028	
ADP-Glo™ + MARK1 Kinase Enzyme System	Promega	V4029	

MARK1 Kinase Buffer: 40mM Tris, 7.5; 20mM MgCl₂; 0.1mg/ml BSA; 50 μ M DTT.