

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten! See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic in



Description

The Chemi-Verse™ Wee1 Kinase Assay Kit is designed to measure Wee1 serine/threonine kinase activity for screening and profiling applications using ADP-Glo™ as a detection reagent. The assay kit comes in a convenient 96-well format, with enough purified Wee1 (amino acids 215-646(end)), kinase substrate, ATP, and kinase assay buffer for 100 enzyme reactions.

Background

Wee1 (also known as WEE1 G2 checkpoint kinase) belongs to a dual kinase (tyrosine and serine-threonine kinase) family of proteins that includes PKMYT1 (membrane-associated tyrosine and threonine specific cdc2-inhibitory kinase), Wee1 and Wee1B. Wee1 plays a crucial role in regulating G2/M transition and S-phase through phosphorylation of cyclin dependent kinase (CDKs), allowing DNA damage to be repaired, and it is thus found in the nucleus of cells. It can phosphorylate tyrosine residues, possibly due to its evolution from a serine-threonine kinase by mutation. Its activity is supported by proteins like 14-3-3 proteins or Hsp90 (heat-shock protein 90) that enhance its stability and activity. Wee1 is downregulated in many cancer types, indicating it has a tumor suppressor role. However, it has also been reported that some tumors overexpress Wee1, such as glioma and HCC (hepatocellular carcinoma). Classical cancer therapies, such as chemotherapy and radiotherapy, induce DNA damage, and cells trigger the checkpoint in cell cycle, such as Wee1. This can lead to cancer cell resistance. Inhibiting Wee1 prevents cells from repairing DNA damage due to unchecked replication, suggesting that combination therapeutics with DNA damaging reagents and Wee1 inhibitors may be effective against cancer.

Applications

Study enzyme kinetics and screen small molecule inhibitors for drug discovery and high throughput screening (HTS) applications.

Supplied Materials

Catalog #	Name	Amount	Storage
40412	Wee1, GST-Th-Tag*	6 μg	-80°C
79334	5x Kinase Buffer 1	1.5 ml	-20°C
79686	500 μM ATP	50 µl	-20°C
101574	Wee1 Substrate (5 mg/ml)	100 µl	-20°C
82545	White 96-well plate	1	Room Temperature

^{*}The concentration of the protein is lot-specific and will be indicated on the tube.

Materials Required but Not Supplied

Name	Ordering Information
ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay	Promega #V6930
DTT (Dithiothreitol), 1M, optional	
Microplate reader capable of reading luminescence	
Adjustable micropipettor and sterile tips	
30°C incubator	



Storage Conditions



This assay kit will perform optimally for up to **6 months** from date of receipt when the materials are stored as directed.

Safety



This product is for research purposes only and not for human or therapeutic use. This product should be considered hazardous and is harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, eyes, clothing, and if swallowed. If contact occurs, wash thoroughly.

Assay Principle

The ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay (Promega #V6930) quantifies the amount of ADP produced by a kinase upon phosphorylation of a substrate. First, addition of the ADP-Glo™ reagent terminates the reaction and quenches the remaining ATP. Second, the addition of the Kinase Detection reagent converts the produced ADP to ATP. The newly generated ATP is quantified by a luciferase reaction. The luminescent signal correlates with the amount of ADP generated by the kinase and is linear to 1 mM ATP.

Contraindications

The final concentration of DMSO in the assay should not exceed 1%.

Assay Protocol

- All samples and controls should be tested in duplicate.
- The assay should include "Blank", "Positive Control" and "Test Inhibitor" conditions.
- We recommend maintaining the diluted protein on ice during use.
- For detailed information on protein handling please refer to Protein FAQs (bpsbioscience.com).
- We recommend using MK-1775 (#82196) as internal control. If not running a dose response curve for the control inhibitor, we recommend running the control inhibitor at 0.1X, 1X and 10X the IC₅₀ value shown in the validation data below.
- For instructions on how to prepare reagent dilutions please refer to Serial Dilution Protocol (bpsbioscience.com).
- 1. Thaw 5x Kinase Assay Buffer 1, 500 μM ATP, and Wee1 substrate (5 mg/ml).

Optional: If desired, make **5x Kinase Assay Buffer 1** with 10 mM DTT.

2. Prepare 3 ml of **1x Kinase Assay Buffer 1** by mixing 600 μl of **5x Kinase Assay Buffer 1** with 2,400 μl of distilled water.

Note: Three (3 ml) of 1x Kinase Assay Buffer 1 is sufficient for 100 reactions.

- 3. Prepare a **Master Mix** (12.5 μ l/well): N wells x (3 μ l of 5x Kinase Assay Buffer 1 + 0.5 μ l of 500 μ M ATP + 1 μ l of Wee1 substrate (5 mg/ml) + 8 μ l of distilled water).
- 4. Add 12.5 μl of Master Mix to every well.



- 5. Prepare the **Test Inhibitor** (2.5 μ l/well): for a titration prepare serial dilutions at concentrations 10-fold higher than the desired final concentrations. The final volume of the reaction is 25 μ l.
 - 5.1 If the Test Inhibitor is water-soluble: Prepare serial dilutions in 1x Kinase Assay Buffer 1, 10-fold more concentrated than the desired final concentrations.

For the positive and negative controls, use 1x Kinase Assay Buffer 1 (Diluent Solution).

OR

5.2 If the Test inhibitor is soluble in DMSO: Prepare the test inhibitor at 100-fold the highest desired concentration in 100% DMSO, then dilute the inhibitor 10-fold in 1x Kinase Assay Buffer 1 to prepare the highest concentration of the 10-fold intermediate dilutions. The concentration of DMSO is now 10%.

Prepare serial dilutions of the Test Inhibitor at 10-fold the desired final concentrations using 10% DMSO in 1x Kinase Assay Buffer 1 to keep the concentration of DMSO constant.

For positive and negative controls, prepare 10% DMSO in 1x Kinase Assay Buffer 1 (vol/vol) so that all wells contain the same amount of DMSO (Diluent Solution).

Note: The final concentration of DMSO should not exceed 1%.

- 6. Add 2.5 μl of Test Inhibitor to each well labeled "Test Inhibitor".
- 7. Add 2.5 μ l of Diluent Solution to the "Positive Control" and "Blank" wells.
- 8. Add 10 μl of 1x Kinase Assay Buffer 1 to the "Blank" wells.
- 9. Thaw **Wee1 Kinase** on ice. Briefly spin the tube to recover its full content.
- 10. Dilute the protein kinase (10 μ l/well) to 6 ng/ μ l with 1x Kinase Assay Buffer 1.
- 11. Initiate the reaction by adding 10 μ l of diluted kinase to the wells designated "Positive Control" and "Test Inhibitor".

Component	Blank	Positive Control	Test Inhibitor
Master Mix	12.5 μΙ	12.5 μΙ	12.5 μΙ
Test Inhibitor	-	-	2.5 μΙ
Diluent Solution	2.5 μΙ	2.5 μΙ	-
1x Kinase Assay Buffer 1	10 μΙ	-	-
Diluted Wee1 (6 ng/μl)	-	10 μΙ	10 μΙ
Total	25 μΙ	25 μΙ	25 μΙ



- 12. Incubate at 30°C for 45 minutes.
- 13. Thaw the ADP-Glo™ reagent.
- 14. At the end of the 45-minute reaction, add 25 μl of ADP-Glo™ reagent to each well.
- 15. Cover the plate with aluminum foil and incubate at Room Temperature (RT) for 45 minutes.
- 16. Thaw the Kinase Detection Reagent.
- 17. Add 50 µl of Kinase Detection reagent to each well.
- 18. Cover the plate with aluminum foil and incubate at RT for another 45 minutes.
- 19. Immediately read in a luminometer or a microplate reader capable of reading luminescence.
- 20. The "Blank" value is subtracted from all other readings.

Reading Luminescence

Luminescence is the emission of light resulting from a chemical reaction. The detection of luminescence requires no wavelength selection because the method used is emission photometry and not emission spectrophotometry.

To properly read luminescence, make sure the plate reader is set for LUMINESCENCE mode. Typical integration time is 1 second, delay after plate movement is 100 msec. Do not use a filter when measuring light emission. Typical settings for the Synergy 2 BioTek plate reader: use the "hole" position on the filter wheel; Optics position: Top; Read type: endpoint. Sensitivity may be adjusted based on the luminescence of a control assay without enzyme (typically we set this value as 100).



Example Results



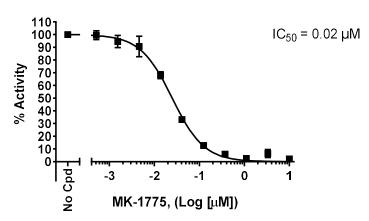


Figure 1: Inhibition of Wee1 kinase activity by the inhibitors MK-1775. Wee1 kinase activity was measured in the presence of increasing concentrations of MK-1775

(#82196). The "Blank" value was subtracted from all other values. Results are expressed as the percent of control (kinase activity in the absence of inhibitor, set at 100%).

Data shown is representative. For lot-specific information, please contact BPS Bioscience, Inc. at support@bpsbioscience.com.

Troubleshooting Guide

Visit bpsbioscience.com/assay-kits-faq for detailed troubleshooting instructions. For all further questions, please email support@bpsbioscience.com

References

Esposito F., et al., 2021 Int J Mol Sci 22(19):10689.

Related Products

Products	Catalog #	Size
Wee1, FLAG-Tag Recombinant	100154	10 μg
Chemi-Verse™ CDK1/CyclinA2 Kinase Assay Kit	82242	96 reactions
CDK1/CyclinB1, GST-Tag Recombinant	40454	10 μg
CDK1/CyclinA2, GST-Tag Recombinant	40454	10 μg

Version 070324

