

## LRRK2, Active

Recombinant human protein expressed in Sf9 cells

Catalog # L10-11G-10

Lot # N079-3

### Product Description

Recombinant human LRRK2 (968-end) was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST tag. The LRRK2 gene accession number is [NM\\_198578](#).

### Gene Aliases

PARK8; RIPK7; ROCO2; AURA17; DARDARIN

### Concentration

0.1 µg/µl

### Formulation

Recombinant protein stored in 50mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150mM NaCl, 10mM glutathione, 0.1mM EDTA, 0.25mM DTT, 0.1mM PMSF, 25% glycerol.

### Storage, Shipping and Stability

Store product at -70°C. For optimal storage, aliquot target into smaller quantities after centrifugation and store at recommended temperature. For most favorable performance, avoid repeated handling and multiple freeze/thaw cycles. Stability is 6 months at -70°C from date of shipment. Product shipped on dry ice.

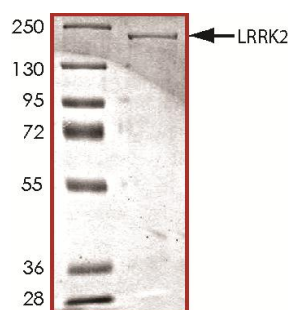
### Scientific Background

LRRK2 or leucine-rich repeat kinase is a protein with an ankyrin repeat region, a leucine-rich repeat (LRR) domain, a kinase domain, a DFG-like motif, a RAS domain, a GTPase domain, a MLK-like domain, and a WD40 domain. Mutations in LRRK2 are the most frequent known cause of autosomal dominant and idiopathic Parkinson's disease with prevalent mutations being found within the GTPase and kinase domains (1). LRRK2 cooperates with MET to promote efficient tumor cell growth and survival in various cancers. Down-regulation of LRRK2 in cultured tumor cells compromises MET activation and selectively reduces downstream MET signaling to mTOR and STAT3 (2).

### References

1. Yao C, LRRK2-mediated neurodegeneration and dysfunction of dopaminergic neurons in a Caenorhabditis elegans model of Parkinson's disease. *Neurobiol Dis.* 2010 Oct;40(1):73-81.
2. Looyenga BD, Chromosomal amplification of leucine-rich repeat kinase-2 (LRRK2) is required for oncogenic MET signaling in papillary renal and thyroid carcinomas. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2011 Jan 25;108(4):1439-44.

### Purity

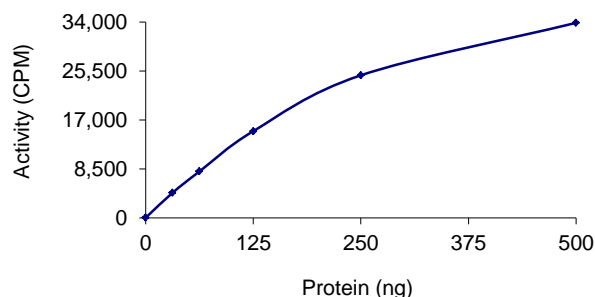


**Figure 1. SDS-PAGE gel image**

The purity of LRRK2 was determined to be **>70%** by densitometry, approx. MW **210 kDa**.

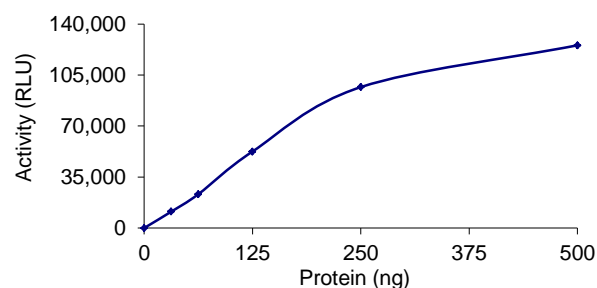
### Specific Activity

**Figure 2. Radiometric Assay Data**



The specific activity of LRRK2 was determined to be **6 nmol /min/mg** as per activity assay protocol. (For Radiometric Assay Protocol on this product please see pg. 2)

**Figure 3. ADP-Glo™ Assay Data**



The specific activity of LRRK2 was determined to be **8 nmol /min/mg** as per activity assay protocol. (For ADP-Glo™ Assay Protocol on this product please see pg. 3)

# Activity Assay Protocol

## Reaction Components

### Active Kinase (Catalog #: L10-11G)

Active LRRK2 (0.1 µg/µl) diluted with Kinase Dilution Buffer III (Catalog #: K23-09) and assayed as outlined in sample activity plot. (Note: these are suggested working dilutions and it is recommended that the researcher perform a serial dilution of Active LRRK2 for optimal results).

### Kinase Dilution Buffer III (Catalog #: K23-09)

Kinase Assay Buffer I (Catalog #: K01-09) diluted at a 1:4 ratio (5X dilution) with 50ng/µl BSA solution.

### Kinase Assay Buffer I (Catalog #: K01-09)

Buffer components: 25mM MOPS, pH 7. 2, 12.5mM β-glycerol-phosphate, 25mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 5mM EGTA, 2mM EDTA. Add 0.25mM DTT to Kinase Assay Buffer prior to use.

### [<sup>33</sup>P]-ATP Assay Cocktail

Prepare 250µM [<sup>33</sup>P]-ATP Assay Cocktail in a designated radioactive working area by adding the following components: 150µl of 10mM ATP Stock Solution (Catalog #: A50-09), 100µl [<sup>33</sup>P]-ATP (1mCi/100µl), 5.75ml of Kinase Assay Buffer I (Catalog #: K01-09). Store 1ml aliquots at -20°C.

### 10mM ATP Stock Solution (Catalog #: A50-09)

Prepare ATP stock solution by dissolving 55mg of ATP in 10ml of Kinase Assay Buffer I (Catalog #: K01-09). Store 200µl aliquots at -20°C.

### Substrate (Catalog #: L10-58)

LRRKtide (RLGRDKYKTLRQIRQ) diluted in distilled H<sub>2</sub>O to a final concentration of 1mg/ml.

## Assay Protocol

- Step 1.** Thaw [<sup>33</sup>P]-ATP Assay Cocktail in shielded container in a designated radioactive working area.
- Step 2.** Thaw the Active LRRK2, Kinase Assay Buffer, Substrate and Kinase Dilution Buffer on ice.
- Step 3.** In a pre-cooled microfuge tube, add the following reaction components bringing the initial reaction volume up to 20µl:
  - Component 1.** 10µl of diluted Active LRRK2 (Catalog # L10-11G)
  - Component 2.** 5µl of 1mg/ml stock solution of substrate (Catalog # L10-58)
  - Component 3.** 5µl distilled H<sub>2</sub>O (4°C)
- Step 4.** Set up the blank control as outlined in step 3, excluding the addition of the substrate. Replace the substrate with an equal volume of distilled H<sub>2</sub>O.
- Step 5.** Initiate the reaction by the addition of 5µl [<sup>33</sup>P]-ATP Assay Cocktail bringing the final volume up to 25µl and incubate the mixture in a water bath at 30°C for 15 minutes.
- Step 6.** After the 15 minute incubation period, terminate the reaction by spotting 20µl of the reaction mixture onto individual pre-cut strips of phosphocellulose P81 paper.
- Step 7.** Air dry the pre-cut P81 strip and sequentially wash in a 1% phosphoric acid solution (dilute 10ml of phosphoric acid and make a 1L solution with distilled H<sub>2</sub>O) with constant gentle stirring. It is recommended that the strips be washed a total of 3 intervals for approximately 10 minutes each.
- Step 8.** Count the radioactivity on the P81 paper in the presence of scintillation fluid in a scintillation counter.
- Step 9.** Determine the corrected cpm by removing the blank control value (see Step 4) for each sample and calculate the kinase specific activity as outlined below.

### Calculation of [<sup>33</sup>P]-ATP Specific Activity (SA) (cpm/pmol)

Specific activity (SA) = cpm for 5 µl [<sup>33</sup>P]-ATP / pmoles of ATP (in 5 µl of a 250 µM ATP stock solution, i.e., 1250 pmoles)

### Kinase Specific Activity (SA) (pmol/min/µg or nmol/min/mg)

Corrected cpm from reaction / [(SA of <sup>33</sup>P-ATP in cpm/pmol)\*(Reaction time in min)\*(Enzyme amount in µg or mg)]\*[(Reaction Volume) / (Spot Volume)]

# ADP-Glo™ Activity Assay Protocol

## Reaction Components

### LRRK2 Kinase Enzyme System (Promega, Catalog #:V4474)

LRRK2, Active, 10µg (0.1µg/µl)  
LRRKtide, 1ml (1mg/ml)  
Reaction Buffer A (5X), 1.5ml  
DTT (0.1M), 25µl

### ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay Kit (Promega, Catalog #: V9101)

Ultra Pure ATP, 10 mM (0.5ml)  
ADP, 10 mM (0.5ml)  
ADP-Glo™ Reagent (5ml)  
Kinase Detection Buffer (10ml)  
Kinase Detection Substrate (Lyophilized)

### Reaction Buffer A (5X)

200mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 100mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> and 0.5 mg/ml BSA.

## Assay Protocol

The LRRK2 assay is performed using the LRRK2 Kinase Enzyme System (Promega; Catalog #: V4474) and ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay kit (Promega; Catalog #: V9101). The LRRK2 reaction utilizes ATP and generates ADP. Then the ADP-Glo™ Reagent is added to simultaneously terminate the kinase reaction and deplete the remaining ATP. Finally, the Kinase Detection Reagent is added to convert ADP to ATP and the newly synthesized ATP is converted to light using the luciferase/luciferin reaction. For more detailed protocol regarding the ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay, see the technical Manual #TM313, available at [www.promega.com/tbs/tm313/tm313.html](http://www.promega.com/tbs/tm313/tm313.html).

- Step 1.** Thaw the ADP-Glo™ Reagents at ambient temperature. Then prepare Kinase Detection Reagent by mixing Kinase Detection Buffer with the Lyophilized Kinase Detection Substrate. Set aside.
- Step 2.** Thaw the components of LRRK2 Enzyme System, ADP and ATP on ice.
- Step 3.** Prepare 1ml of 2X Buffer by combining 400µl Reaction Buffer A, 1µl DTT and 599µl of dH<sub>2</sub>O.
- Step 4.** Prepare 1ml of 250µM ATP Assay Solution by adding 25µl ATP solution (10mM) to 500µl of 2X Buffer and 475µl of dH<sub>2</sub>O.
- Step 5.** Prepare diluted LRRK2 in 1X Buffer (diluted from 2X buffer) as outlined in sample activity plot. (Note: these are suggested working dilutions and it is recommended that the researcher perform a serial dilution of Active LRRK2 for optimal results).
- Step 6.** In a white 96-well plate (Corning Cat # 3912), add the following reaction components bringing the initial reaction volume up to 20µl:

<b>Component 1.</b>	10µl of diluted Active LRRK2
<b>Component 2.</b>	5µl of 1mg/ml stock solution of substrate
<b>Component 3.</b>	5µl of 2X Buffer
- Step 7.** Set up the blank control as outlined in step 6, excluding the addition of the substrate. Replace the substrate with an equal volume of distilled H<sub>2</sub>O.
- Step 8.** At the same time as the LRRK2 kinase reaction, set up an ATP to ADP conversion curve at 50µM ATP/ADP range as described in the ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay technical Manual #TM313.
- Step 9.** Initiate the LRRK2 reactions by the addition of 5µl of 250 µM ATP Assay Solution thereby bringing the final volume up to 25µl. Shake the plate and incubate the reaction mixture at 30°C for 15 minutes.
- Step 10.** Terminate the reaction and deplete the remaining ATP by adding 25µl of ADP-Glo™ Reagent. Shake the 96-well plate and then incubate the reaction mixture for another 40 minute at ambient temperature.
- Step 11.** Add 50µl of the Kinase Detection Reagent, shake the plate and then incubate the reaction mixture for another 30 minute at ambient temperature.
- Step 12.** Read the 96-well reaction plate using the Kinase-Glo™ Luminescence Protocol on a GloMax® Microplate Luminometer (Promega; Cat # E6501).
- Step 13.** Using the conversion curve, determine the amount of ADP produced (nmol) in the presence (step 6) and absence of substrate (Step 7) and calculate the kinase specific activity as outlined below. For a detailed protocol of how to determine nmols from RLU, see Kinase Enzyme Systems Protocol at: <http://www.promega.com/KESProtocol>

### Kinase Specific Activity (SA) (nmol/min/mg)

(ADP (step 6) – ADP (Step 7)) in nmol / (Reaction time in min)\*(Enzyme amount in mg)