

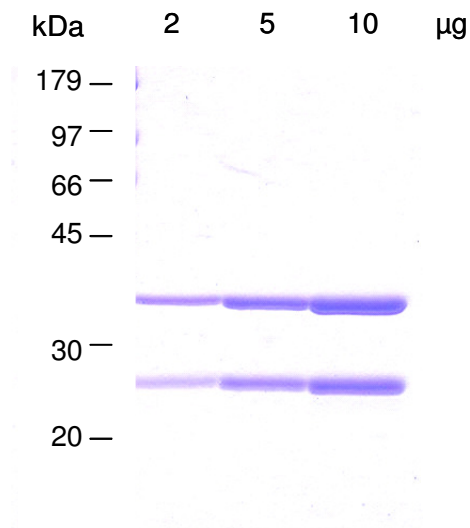
## Certificate of Analysis

<b>Product CK2</b>	<b>(<math>\alpha 1</math>)<sup>1-335</sup><sub>2</sub><math>\beta 2</math> holoenzyme, active human recombinant, expressed in <i>E. coli</i>, crystal grade</b>	
Cat No	PK-027-01	
Lot No	140907	
<b>Description</b>	Purified recombinant human CK2, subunits alpha 1 (amino acids 1-335) and beta expressed separately as non-fusion proteins in <i>E. coli</i> , reconstituted to the $\alpha 2\beta 2$ holoenzyme in the course of the purification. Since the CK2 alpha 1 subunit is unstable and prone to degradation, CK2 subunit alpha 1 was shortened at the C-terminal end to obtain the stable, crystallizable ( $\alpha 1$ ) <sup>1-335</sup> subunit. Constitutively active. Suitable for labeling CK2 substrates. Purified by several chromatography steps (HiTrap Q, Heparin agarose, Superdex 200). M.W. 135,000. Approved HUGO gene symbol: CSNK2A1/ CSNK2B Synonyms: protein kinase CK2, casein kinase 2	
<b>Quality</b>	Protein concentration (Bradford with BSA as standard)	0.5 mg/ml
	Purity	> 98 % by SDS PAGE
	Specific activity (* 1 Unit is defined as 1 picomole phosphate transferred to synthetic peptide (RRRADDSDDDDD per min at 30 °C)	2,390,000 Units*/ mg
	Protease activity (Twining test)	none
<b>Form</b>	Liquid. In 25 mM Tris-HCl, 500 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, pH 7.5.	
<b>Package size</b>	10 microgram	
<b>Storage condition</b>	-70 °C	
<b>Shipment conditions</b>	dry ice	

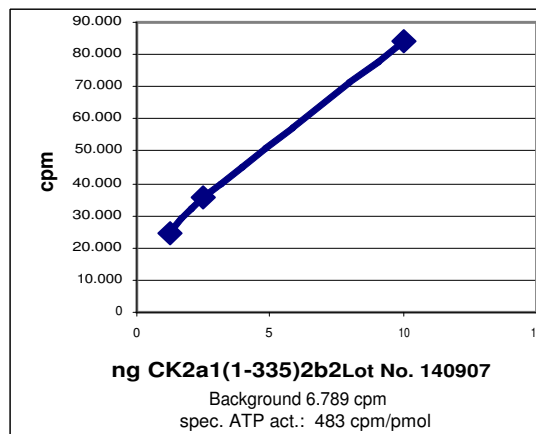
*Material for in vitro research use only. Not for pharmaceutical or drug application. Material does not contain any animal products such as albumin.*

AVOID FREEZE/THAW CYCLES

## SDS-PAGE analysis



## Activity determination



## Amino acid sequence information

alpha 1 subunits (amino acids 1-335)

M1 corresponds to M1 in M55265 (note: the full length human CK2 alpha 1 has 391 amino acids)

MSGPVPSRAR	VYTDVNTHRP	REYWDYESHV	VEWGNQDDYQ	LVRKLGKRGKY	50
SEVFAINIT	NNEKVVVKIL	KPVKKKKIKR	EIKILENLRG	GPNIITLADI	100
VKDPVSRTPA	LVFEHVNNTD	FKQLYQTLTD	YDIRFYMYEI	LKALDYCHSM	150
GIMHRDVKPH	NVMIDHEHRK	LRLIDWGLAE	FYHPGQYENV	RVASRYFKGP	200
ELLVDYQMYD	YSLDMWSLGC	MLASMIFRKE	PPFHGHDNYD	QLVRIAKVLG	250
TEDLYDYIDK	YNIELDPRFN	DILGRHSRKR	WERFVHSENQ	HLVSPEALDF	300
LDKLLRYDHQ	SRLTAREAME	HPYFYTVVKD	QARMG		335

beta subunit: M1 corresponds to M1 of X16937

MSSSEEVSWI	SWFCGLRGNE	FFCEVDEDYI	QDKFNLTGLN	EQVPHYRQAL	50
DMILDLEPDE	ELEDNPNQSD	LIEQAAEMLY	GLIHARYILT	NRGIAQMLEK	100
YQQGDFGYCP	RVYCENQPML	PIGLSDIPGE	AMVKLYCPKC	MDVYTPKSSR	150
HHHTDGAYFG	TGFPHMLFMV	HPEYRPKRPA	NQFVPRLYGF	KIHPMAYQLQ	200
LQAASNFKSP	VKTIR				215

## *In vitro* Kinase Assay

### Assay Components

CK2 assay buffer: 75 mM Tris-HCl, 3 mM DTT, 0.5 mg/ml BSA, 300 mM NaCl, pH 8.5  
3 M NaCl

Substrate: CK2 peptide RRRADDSDDDDDD, 400 microM

Protein kinase: CK2, 2.5 - 40 ng/microliter, diluted in CK2 assay buffer

Magnesium/ATP Cocktail: 75 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 500 microM ATP

Diluted [ $\gamma$ -<sup>32</sup>P]ATP: Mix 197 microliter Magnesium/ATP cocktail with 3 microliter (30 microCi) [ $\gamma$ -<sup>32</sup>P]ATP (3,000 Ci/mmol, e.g. from Hartmann Analytic, Braunschweig, Germany)

### Assay Procedure

All compounds are pipetted into a microcentrifuge tube on ice

1. Add 10 microliter CK2 assay buffer
2. Add 10 microliter 800 microM CK2 peptide
3. Add 10 microliter CK2 (10 - 100 ng/assay)
4. Add 10 microliter of the diluted [ $\gamma$ -<sup>32</sup>P]ATP
5. Incubate 10 min at 30 °C
6. Stop the reaction by setting samples on ice
7. Remove 10 microliter and spot on P81 paper (let bind to the paper for 30 sec)
8. Immerse the paper in 0.75% phosphoric acid, gently shake on a rotator
9. Wash 3 x with phosphoric acid
10. Wash 1 x with acetone
11. Dry under infrared light
12. Read in scintillation counter or Instant Imager

## References

- Raaf J, Brunstein E, Issinger OG, Niefind K. The CK2alpha/CK2beta interface of human protein kinase CK2 harbors a binding pocket for small molecules. **Chem Biol** 2008, 15, 1-7.
- Raaf J, Klopffleisch K, Issinger OG, Niefind K. The catalytic subunit of human protein kinase CK2 structurally deviates from its maize homologue in complex with the nucleotide competitive inhibitor emodin. **J Mol Biol** 2008
- Niefind K, Yde CW, Ermakova I, Issinger OG. Evolved to be active: sulfate ions define substrate recognition sites of CK2alpha and emphasise its exceptional role within the CMGC family of eukaryotic protein kinases. **J Mol Biol.** 2007 Jul 13;370(3):427-38.
- Niefind K, Issinger OG. Primary and secondary interactions between CK2alpha and CK2beta lead to ring-like structures in the crystals of the CK2 holoenzyme. **Mol Cell Biochem.** 2005 Jun;274(1-2):3-14.
- Yde CW, Ermakova I, Issinger OG, Niefind K. Inclining the purine base binding plane in protein kinase CK2 by exchanging the flanking side-chains generates a preference for ATP as a cosubstrate. **J Mol Biol.** 2005 Mar 25;347(2):399-414.
- Ermakova I, Boldyreff B, Issinger OG, Niefind K. Crystal structure of a C-terminal deletion mutant of human protein kinase CK2 catalytic subunit. **J Mol Biol.** 2003 Jul 25;330(5):925-34.

## Crystallization condition according to Niefind et al. (2001)

CK2 ( $\alpha 1$ )<sup>1-335</sup> $\beta_2$  stock solution: 300 mM NaCl, 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.5, 1 mM DTT, 5 mg protein/ml.

3  $\mu$ l of CK2 stock solution was mixed with 3  $\mu$ l 2.0 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 3  $\mu$ l 1 mM AMPPNP, 1  $\mu$ l 10 % (w/v) PEG 400 dodecylether and 1 .5  $\mu$ l reservoir solution composed of 20 % (w/v) PEG 3350, 200 mM K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, pH 9.3. Optimal crystals were grown at 12 °C. by vapour diffusion in sitting drops.