

R\*\*

10,000 units 500.000 U/ml Lot: 0291210 RECOMBINANT Store at -20°C Exp: 10/13

Description: Glycogen Synthase Kinase 3 (GSK--3) is a serine/threonine protein kinase and one of several protein kinases, which phosphorylate glycogen synthase. It is also called Factor A ( $F_{A}$ ) for its ability to activate the MgATP-dependent form of the protein phosphatase PP1 called F<sub>c</sub> (1-4). Recent studies demonstrate that GSK-3 can autophosphorylate Ser, Thr and Tyr. Ser/ Thr phosphorylation causes inactivation, and Tyr phosphorylation results in increased activity (Y216 for GSK-3B). GSK-3 expressed in E. coli or insect cells is extensively phosphorylated on Tyr.

Glycogen 100 Synthase Kinase 3 (GSK-3) BioLabs 1-800-632-7799 info@neb.com www.neb.com P6040S **R**{{

500.000 U/ml Lot: 0291210 10,000 units RECOMBINANT Store at -20°C Exp: 10/13

Description: Glycogen Synthase Kinase 3 (GSK--3) is a serine/threonine protein kinase and one of several protein kinases, which phosphorylate glycogen synthase. It is also called Factor A ( $F_{A}$ ) for its ability to activate the MgATP-dependent form of the protein phosphatase PP1 called F<sub>c</sub> (1-4). Recent studies demonstrate that GSK-3 can autophosphorylate Ser, Thr and Tyr. Ser/ Thr phosphorylation causes inactivation, and Tyr phosphorylation results in increased activity (Y216 for GSK-3B). GSK-3 expressed in E. coli or insect cells is extensively phosphorylated on Tyr.

Molecules lacking phosphate at this position can autophosphorvlate after incubation with Mg<sup>2+</sup> and ATP. GSK-3 phosphorylates several exogenous substrates, but not on Tyr residues (5,6).

**Recognition Determinants:** The substrate specificity of GSK-3 is unique and substrate dependent. For some substrates, prior phosphorylation of the substrate to form the motif S/TXXXpS/pT is a strict requirement whereas in other substrates, no previous phosphorylation is needed. In either case, many of the GSK-3 sites have Pro residues close to the modified Ser or Thr (5.7).

Source: Isolated from a strain of *E. coli* that carries a clone expressing GSK-3B derived from a rabbit skeletal muscle cDNA library (kindly provided by Dr. P.J. Roach) (5).

Supplied in: 50 mM NaCl, 30 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5 @ 25°C), 1.0 mM EDTA, 5 mM DTT, 0.03% Brij and 50% glycerol.

**Reagents Supplied with Enzyme:** 10X GSK-3 Reaction Buffer

Reaction Conditions: 1X GSK-3 Reaction Buffer, supplemented with 200 µM ATP and gamma-labeled ATP to a final specific activity of 100-500 uCi/umol. Incubate at 30°C.

1X GSK-3 Reaction Buffer:

20 mM Tris-HCI 10 mM MgCl 5 mM DTT pH 7.5 @ 25°C

Note that optimal incubation times and enzyme concentrations must be determined empirically for each particular substrate.

Unit Definition: One unit is defined as the amount of GSK-3 required to catalyze the transfer of 1 pmol of phosphate to CREB Phosphopeptide, KRREILSRRPpSYR (400 µM. NEB #P6041), in 1 minute at 30°C in a total reaction volume of 25 µl.

Specific Activity: ~ 5,000,000 units/mg.

Molecular Weight: 47 kDa.

Quality Assurance: GSK-3 contains no detectable protease or phosphatase activities.

## **Quality Control Assavs**

Protease Activity: After incubation of 1,000 units of Glycogen Synthase Kinase 3 (GSK-3) with 0.2 nmol of a standard mixture of proteins for 2 hours at 30°C, no proteolytic activity could be detected by SDS-PAGE analysis.

Phosphatase Activity: After incubation of 1,000 units of Glycogen Synthase Kinase 3 (GSK-3) with 50 mM p-nitrophenyl phosphate for 2 hours at 30°C, no phosphatase activity could be detected by spectrophotometric analysis.

(See other side)

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Quality Assurance: GSK-3 contains no detectable protease or phosphatase activities.

## Quality Control Assays

Protease Activity: After incubation of 1,000 units of Glycogen Synthase Kinase 3 (GSK-3) with 0.2 nmol of a standard mixture of proteins for 2 hours at 30°C, no proteolytic activity could be detected by SDS-PAGE analysis.

Phosphatase Activity: After incubation of 1,000 units of Glycogen Synthase Kinase 3 (GSK-3) with 50 mM p-nitrophenyl phosphate for 2 hours at 30°C, no phosphatase activity could be detected by spectrophotometric analysis.

(See other side)

Molecules lacking phosphate at this position can autophosphorvlate after incubation with Mg<sup>2+</sup> and ATP. GSK-3 phosphorylates several exogenous substrates, but not on Tyr residues (5,6).

**Recognition Determinants:** The substrate specificity of GSK-3 is unique and substrate dependent. For some substrates, prior phosphorylation of the substrate to form the motif S/TXXXpS/pT is a strict requirement whereas in other substrates, no previous phosphorylation is needed. In either case, many of the GSK-3 sites have Pro residues close to the modified Ser or Thr (5,7).

Source: Isolated from a strain of E. coli that carries a clone expressing GSK-3ß derived from a rabbit skeletal muscle cDNA library (kindly provided by Dr. P.J. Roach) (5).

Supplied in: 50 mM NaCl, 30 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5 @ 25°C), 1.0 mM EDTA, 5 mM DTT, 0.03% Brij and 50% glycerol.

**Reagents Supplied with Enzyme:** 10X GSK-3 Reaction Buffer

Reaction Conditions: 1X GSK-3 Reaction Buffer, supplemented with 200 µM ATP and gamma-labeled ATP to a final specific activity of 100-500 µCi/µmol. Incubate at 30°C.

### 1X GSK-3 Reaction Buffer:

20 mM Tris-HCI 10 mM MgCl<sub>a</sub> 5 mM DTT pH 7.5 @ 25°C

Note that optimal incubation times and enzyme concentrations must be determined empirically for each particular substrate.

Unit Definition: One unit is defined as the amount of GSK-3 required to catalyze the transfer of 1 pmol of phosphate to CREB Phosphopeptide, KRREILSRRPpSYR (400 µM, NEB #P6041), in 1 minute at 30°C in a total reaction volume of 25 ul.

Specific Activity: ~ 5,000,000 units/mg.

Molecular Weight: 47 kDa.

#### References:

- 1. Embi, N., Rylatt, D.B. and Cohen, P. (1980) *Eur. J. Biochem.* 107, 519–527.
- 2. Hemmings, B.A. et al. (1982) *Eur. J. Biochem.* 119, 443–451.
- Vandenheede, J.R. et al. (1980) *J. Biol. Chem.* 255, 11768–11774.
- 4. Woodgett, J.R. (1990) *EMBO J.* 9, 2431–2438.
- 5. Wang, Q.M. et al. (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 14566–14574.
- 6. Cole, A. et al. (2004) *Biochem. J.* 377, 249–255.
- Frame, S. and Cohen P. (2001) *Biochem. J.* 359, 1–16.

# Page 2 (P6040)

## **References:**

- 1. Embi, N., Rylatt, D.B. and Cohen, P. (1980) *Eur. J. Biochem.* 107, 519–527.
- 2. Hemmings, B.A. et al. (1982) *Eur. J. Biochem.* 119, 443–451.
- Vandenheede, J.R. et al. (1980) J. Biol. Chem. 255, 11768–11774.
- 4. Woodgett, J.R. (1990) *EMBO J.* 9, 2431–2438.
- 5. Wang, Q.M. et al. (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 14566–14574.
- 6. Cole, A. et al. (2004) *Biochem. J.* 377, 249–255.
- 7. Frame, S. and Cohen P. (2001) *Biochem. J.* 359, 1–16.