PKCβ II Kinase Assay
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Scientific Background:
PKCβ II is a member of the protein kinase C (PKC) family of serine- and threonine-specific protein kinases that can be activated by calcium and second messenger diacylglycerol and phosphorylate a wide variety of protein targets known to be involved in diverse cellular signaling pathways (1). PKCβ II has been reported to be involved in many different cellular functions such as B cell activation, apoptosis induction, endothelial cell proliferation, and intestinal sugar absorption (2).


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.

Protocol

- Dilute enzyme, substrate, ATP and inhibitors in Kinase Buffer.
- Add to the wells of 384 low volume plate:
  1 μl of inhibitor or (5% DMSO)
  2 μl of enzyme (defined from table 1)
  2 μl of substrate/ATP mix
- Incubate at room temperature for 20 minutes.

- Add 5 μl of ADP-Glo™ Reagent
- Incubate at room temperature for 40 minutes.
- Add 10 μl of Kinase Detection Reagent
- Incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes.
- Record luminescence (Integration time 0.5-1 second).

Table 1. PKCβII 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PKCβII, ng</th>
<th>12.5</th>
<th>6.3</th>
<th>3.1</th>
<th>1.6</th>
<th>0.8</th>
<th>0.39</th>
<th>0.20</th>
<th>0.10</th>
<th>0.05</th>
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<tr>
<td>RLU</td>
<td>303403</td>
<td>284057</td>
<td>300303</td>
<td>264642</td>
<td>213156</td>
<td>138330</td>
<td>92016</td>
<td>56039</td>
<td>31368</td>
<td>5495</td>
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<tr>
<td>S/B</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>% Conversion</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>94.6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

Figure 3. PKCβII Kinase Assay Development: (A) PKCβII enzyme was titrated using 50µM 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 PKCβII to determine the potency of the inhibitor (IC50).

Assay Components and Ordering Information:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Cat.#</th>
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<tr>
<td>ADP-Glo™ Kinase Assay</td>
<td>Promega</td>
<td>V9101</td>
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<tr>
<td>PKCβII Kinase Enzyme System</td>
<td>Promega</td>
<td>V3741</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADP-Glo + PKCβII Kinase Enzyme System</td>
<td>Promega</td>
<td>V9701</td>
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PKCβII Kinase Buffer: 40mM Tris, 7.5; 20mM MgCl2; 0.1mg/ml BSA; 50µM DTT; 1 x PKC Lipid activator mix.