



# SZABO SCANDIC

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## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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### Lieferung & Zahlungsart

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### 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](mailto:mail@szabo-scandic.com)

[www.szabo-scandic.com](http://www.szabo-scandic.com)

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

**Description**

The Chemi-Verse™ GSK3β Kinase Assay Kit is designed to measure GSK3β (Glycogen Synthase Kinase 3 Beta) 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 GSK3β, kinase substrate, ATP, and kinase assay buffer for 100 enzyme reactions.

**Background**

GSK3 (Glycogen synthase kinase) is a monomeric serine/threonine kinase, from the CMGC (cyclin-dependent kinase, mitogen-activated protein kinases, GSK and CDC-like kinase) group and has two isozymes: GSK3α and GSK3β. GSK3α, with only one mRNA, has a similar structure to the other isozyme, which has two isoforms, but has an N-terminal domain that is longer and enriched in glycine. GSK3α is found mostly in the cytosol, while GSK3β can also be found in the nucleus and mitochondria, endosomes, and lysosomes. It is involved in glucose metabolism, mitochondrial activity, cell proliferation and apoptosis, amongst others, acting through the more than 40 known targets and 500 proposed ones. It is normally present as an active protein in resting cells, but its activity can be modulated by post-translational modifications. For instance, phosphorylation of Tyr279 in GSK3α and Tyr216 in GSK3β can potentiate its activity by 5-fold. It is an important regulator enzyme in many diseases including cancer, immune disorders, metabolic disorders such as diabetes and obesity, inflammatory diseases such as RA (rheumatoid arthritis) and neurological disorders like Alzheimer's disease. Active GSK3 regulates several pro-inflammatory cytokines, chemokines, and molecules such as prostaglandin E2. The use of inhibitors is thus an attractive strategy for the treatment of inflammatory disorders.

**Applications**

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

**Supplied Materials**

Catalog #	Name	Amount	Storage
40007	GSK3β, GST-Tag, His-Tag*	1.5 µg	-80°C
79334	5x Kinase Buffer 1	1.5 ml	-20°C
79686	500 µM ATP	50 µl	-20°C
79697	GSK substrate peptide (1 mg/ml)	250 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 \(bpsbioscience.com\)](https://www.bpsbioscience.com/protein-faqs).
  - We recommend using CHIR-99021 (#27614) or Staurosporine (#27002) 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 IC<sub>50</sub> value shown in the validation data below.
  - For instructions on how to prepare reagent dilutions please refer to [Serial Dilution Protocol \(bpsbioscience.com\)](https://www.bpsbioscience.com/serial-dilution-protocol).
1. Thaw **5x Kinase Assay Buffer 1**, **500 μM ATP**, and **GSK substrate peptide (1 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 μl/well): N wells x (6 μl of 5x Kinase Assay Buffer 1 + 0.5 μl of 500 μM ATP + 2.5 μl of GSK substrate peptide (1 mg/ml) + 3.5 μl of distilled water).
4. Add 12.5 μl of Master Mix to every well.

- Prepare the **Test Inhibitor** (2.5 μl/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 μl.

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%.*

- Add 2.5 μl of Test Inhibitor to each well labeled "Test Inhibitor".
- Add 2.5 μl of Diluent Solution to the "Positive Control" and "Blank" wells.
- Add 10 μl of 1x Kinase Assay Buffer 1 to the "Blank" wells.
- Thaw **GSK3β Kinase** on ice. Briefly spin the tube to recover its full content.
- Dilute the protein kinase (10 μl/well) to 1.2 ng/μl with **1x Kinase Assay Buffer 1**.
- Initiate the reaction by adding 10 μl of diluted kinase to the wells designated "Positive Control" and "Test Inhibitor".

Component	Blank	Positive Control	Test Inhibitor
Master Mix	12.5 μl	12.5 μl	12.5 μl
Test Inhibitor	-	-	2.5 μl
Diluent Solution	2.5 μl	2.5 μl	-
1x Kinase Assay Buffer 1	10 μl	-	-
Diluted GSK3β (1.2 ng/μl)	-	10 μl	10 μl
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 μl</b>	<b>25 μl</b>	<b>25 μl</b>

- Incubate at 30°C for 45 minutes.

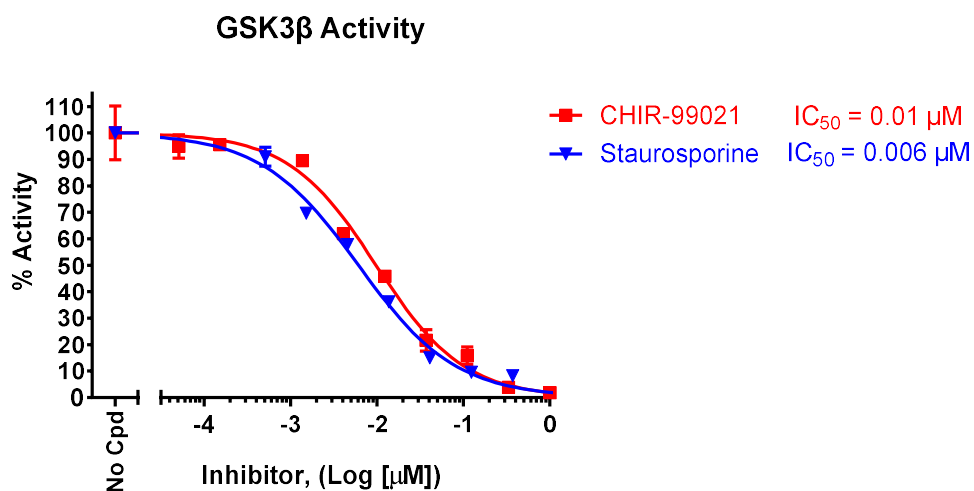
13. Thaw the ADP-Glo™ reagent.
14. At the end of the 45 minute reaction, add 25 µl of ADP-Glo™ reagent to each well.
15. Cover the plate with aluminum foil and incubate at Room Temperature (RT) for 45 minutes.
16. Thaw the Kinase Detection Reagent.
17. Add 50 µl of Kinase Detection reagent to each well.
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 GSK3β kinase activity by the inhibitors CHIR-99021 and Staurosporine.* GSK3β kinase activity was measured in the presence of increasing concentrations of CHIR-99021 (#27614) or Staurosporine (#27002). 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](mailto:support@bpsbioscience.com).*

### Troubleshooting Guide

Visit [bpsbioscience.com/assay-kits-faq](https://bpsbioscience.com/assay-kits-faq) for detailed troubleshooting instructions. For all further questions, please email [support@bpsbioscience.com](mailto:support@bpsbioscience.com)

### References

McCubrey J.A., *et al.*, 2014 *Oncotarget* 5(10): 2881-2911.  
Hoffmeister L., *et al.*, 2020 *Cells* 9(4):820.

### Related Products

Products	Catalog #	Size
Chemi-Verse™ GSK3α Kinase Assay Kit	82566	96 reactions
GSK3α, GST-Tag Recombinant	40006	10 μg

Version 061424