# Description

The Chemi-Verse<sup>™</sup> TTBK2 Kinase Assay Kit is designed to measure TTBK2 (tau tubulin kinase 2) serine-threonine kinase activity for screening and profiling applications using ADP-Glo<sup>™</sup> as a detection reagent. The assay kit comes in a convenient 96-well format, with enough purified recombinant TTBK2 kinase, kinase substrate, ATP, and kinase assay buffer for 100 enzyme reactions.

# Background

TTBK2, or tau tubulin kinase 2, belongs to the serine-threonine kinase family, involved in primary cilium assembly. Mutations in TTBK2 are responsible for spinocerebellar ataxia 11 (SCA11), which is characterized by loss of Purkinje cells and connection to other neurons in the cerebellum. Loss of TTBK2 in a conditional knockout identified the critical role of this protein in Purkinje cells, where lack of cilia resulted in abnormal intracellular calcium levels and in loss of VGLUT2 positive synapses from dendrites. Studies into the mechanism of action of TTBK2 have identified that mutant protein can interfere with peroxisome numbers and localization, impairing the traffic of SMO (smoothened) to the cilia. Further studies are required to identify the exact functions of this protein and how best to target it when impaired.

### Applications

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

| Catalog # | Name                                | Amount  | Storage          |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---------|------------------|
|           | ТТВК2*                              | 1.25 μg | -80°C            |
| 79334     | 5x Kinase Assay Buffer 1            | 1.5 ml  | -20°C            |
| 79686     | 500 μΜ ΑΤΡ                          | 50 µl   | -20°C            |
| 78514     | Myelin basic protein (MBP), 5 mg/ml | 100 μl  | -20°C            |
| 79696     | 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<sup>™</sup> Kinase Assay (Promega #V6930)** quantifies the amount of ADP produced by a kinase upon phosphorylation of a substrate. First, addition of the ADP-Glo<sup>™</sup> 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).
- We recommend using TTBK-IN-1 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.
- 1. Thaw **5x Kinase Assay Buffer 1**, **500 μM ATP**, and **MBP (5 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  $\mu$ l/well): N wells x (6  $\mu$ l of 5x Kinase Assay Buffer 1 + 0.5  $\mu$ l of ATP (500  $\mu$ M) + 1  $\mu$ l of MBP (5 mg/ml) + 5  $\mu$ l of distilled water).
- 4. Add 12.5 μl of Master Mix to every well.
- 5. Prepare the **Test Inhibitor** (2.5  $\mu$ l/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  $\mu$ l.

5.1 If the Test Inhibitor is water-soluble: Prepare serial dilutions in the 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%.

- 6. Add 2.5  $\mu$ l of Test Inhibitor to each well labeled "Test Inhibitor".
- 7. Add 2.5  $\mu$ l of Diluent Solution to the "Positive Control" and "Blank" wells.
- 8. Add 10  $\mu l$  of 1x Kinase Assay Buffer 1 to the "Blank" wells.
- 9. Thaw TTBK2 Kinase on ice. Briefly spin the tube to recover its full content.
- 10. Dilute the protein kinase (10  $\mu$ l/well) to 1.25 ng/ $\mu$ l with 1x Kinase Assay Buffer 1.
- 11. Initiate the reaction by adding 10  $\mu l$  of diluted kinase to the wells designated "Positive Control" and "Test Inhibitor".

| Component                  | Blank   | <b>Positive Control</b> | <b>Test Inhibitor</b> |
|----------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 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 TTBK2 (1.25 ng/µl) | -       | 10 µl                   | 10 µl                 |
| Total                      | 25 μΙ   | 25 μl                   | 25 μl                 |

- 12. Incubate at 30°C for 45 minutes.
- 13. Thaw the ADP-Glo<sup>™</sup> reagent.
- 14. At the end of the 45 minute reaction, add 25 µl of ADP-Glo<sup>™</sup> 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  $\mu l$  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 should be 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**

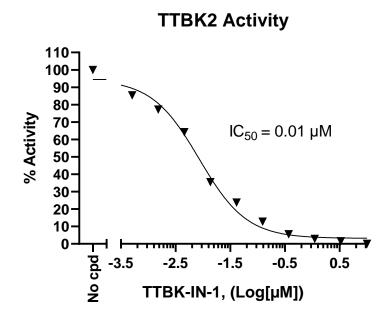


Figure 1: Inhibition of TTBK2 kinase activity by TTBK-IN-1.

TTBK2 kinase activity was measured in the presence of increasing concentrations of TTBK-IN-1 (MedChemExpress HY-134968). 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.



# **Troubleshooting Guide**

Visit bpsbioscience.com/assay-kits-faq for detailed troubleshooting instructions. For all further questions, please email support@bpsbioscience.com

# References

Bowie E. and Goetz S., 2020 *eLife* 9: e51166. Munoz-Estrada J, *et al.*, 2023 *bioRxiv*: 2023.01.31.526333.

## **Related Products**

| Products                            | Catalog # | Size         |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| TTBK1, GST-Tag, His-Tag Recombinant | 40309     | 10 µg        |
| Chemi-verse™ TTBK1 Kinase Assay Kit | 82162     | 96 reactions |

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