

DESCRIPTION

Source *E. coli*-derived
Met1-Asp303 with C-terminal 6-His tag
Accession # P75959

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Met1

Predicted Molecular Mass 34 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 37-38 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its ability to phosphorylate N-acetyl-D-glucosamine.
The specific activity is >10,000 pmol/min/μg, as measured under the described conditions. See Activity Assay Protocol on www.RnDSystems.com.

Endotoxin Level <0.01 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >90%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by Colloidal Coomassie® Blue stain at 5 μg per lane.

Formulation Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in Tris, NaCl, Glycerol, Brij-35 and DTT. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

Activity Assay Protocol

- Materials**
- Assay Buffer: 25 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM CaCl₂, pH 7.0
 - Recombinant *E. coli* N-Acetyl-D-Glucosamine Kinase/NAGK (*rE. coli* NAGK) (Catalog # 8020-GK)
 - Adenosine triphosphate (ATP) (Sigma, Catalog # A7699), 10 mM stock in deionized water
 - N-acetyl-α-D-glucosamine (GlcNAc) (Calbiochem, Catalog # 1079), 1 M stock in deionized water
 - Universal Kinase Activity Kit (Catalog # EA004)
 - 96-well Clear Plate (Costar, Catalog # 92592)
 - Plate Reader (Model: SpectraMax Plus by Molecular Devices) or equivalent

- Assay**
1. Dilute 1 mM Phosphate Standard provided by the Universal Kinase Activity Kit by adding 40 μL of the 1 mM Phosphate Standard to 360 μL of Assay Buffer for a 100 μM stock.
 2. Prepare standard curve by performing six one-half serial dilutions of the 100 μM Phosphate stock in Assay Buffer. The standard curve has a range of 0.078 to 5 nmol per well.
 3. Prepare a reaction mixture composed of 0.5 mM ATP and 12.5 mM GlcNAc in Assay Buffer.
 4. Dilute Coupling Phosphatase 4 (supplied in kit) to 10 μg/mL in Assay Buffer.
 5. Dilute *rE. coli* NAGK to 1 μg/mL in Assay Buffer.
 6. Load 50 μL of each dilution of the standard curve into a plate. Include a curve blank containing 50 μL of Assay Buffer.
 7. Load 20 μL of the 1 μg/mL *rE. coli* NAGK into the plate. Include a control containing 20 μL of Assay Buffer.
 8. Add 10 μL of 10 μg/mL Coupling Phosphatase 4 to the wells, excluding the standard curve.
 9. Add 20 μL of reaction mixture to the wells, excluding the standard curve.
 10. Cover the plate with a plate sealer and incubate at room temperature for 10 minutes.
 11. Add 30 μL of the Malachite Green Reagent A to all wells. Mix briefly.
 12. Add 100 μL of deionized water to all wells. Mix briefly.
 13. Add 30 μL of the Malachite Green Reagent B to all wells. Mix and incubate for 20 minutes at room temperature.
 14. Read plate at 620 nm (absorbance) in endpoint mode.
 15. Calculate specific activity:

$$\text{Specific Activity (pmol/min/μg)} = \frac{\text{Phosphate released* (nmol)} \times (1000 \text{ pmol/nmol})}{\text{Incubation time (min)} \times \text{amount of enzyme (μg)} \times \text{Coupling Rate**}}$$

*Derived from the phosphate standard curve using linear or 4-parameter fitting and adjusted for control.

** Under these conditions, the coupling rate is 0.475.

- Final Assay Conditions**
- Per Reaction:
- *rE. coli* NAGK: 0.020 μg
 - Coupling Phosphatase 4: 0.1 μg
 - ATP: 0.2 mM
 - GlcNAc: 5 mM

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with dry ice or equivalent. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 6 months from date of receipt, -70 °C as supplied.
- 3 months, -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.

BACKGROUND

N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) and N-acetylmuramic acid (MurNAc) are repeating sugar units of peptidoglycan, the major component of bacterial cell wall structure and a drug target of various antibiotics including penicillin (1). Recently, interest has been generated regarding cell wall peptidoglycan catabolism, because as much as 50% of the peptidoglycan is turned over in one generation of bacterial growth (2). N-acetylglucosamine kinase (nagK) is a key enzyme for the recycling of GlcNAc in *E. coli* (3). Due to its high activity, it can be used for efficient conversion of GlcNAc to GlcNAc-6-phosphate. The enzyme is assayed using a phosphatase-coupled kinase assay (4).

References:

1. Plumbridge, J. (2009). J. Bacteriol. **191**:5641.
2. Reith, J. *et al* (2011). J. Bacteriol. **193**:5386.
3. Uehara, T. and Park, J.T.(2011) J. Bacteriol. **186**:7273.
4. Wu, Z.L. (2011) PLoS One **6**:e23172.