

#7231

Store at 4°C

**PathScan® Phospho-c-Kit
(panTyr) Sandwich ELISA Kit**

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**Cell Signaling
TECHNOLOGY®**

Species Cross Reactivity
H

UniProt ID:
#P10721

Entrez-Gene ID:
#3815

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Product Includes	Product #	Quantity	Color	Storage Temp
Phospho Tyrosine Mouse Detection mAb (Biotinylated)	13770	1 ea	Green (Lyophilized)	4°C
HRP-Linked Streptavidin (ELISA Formulated)	11805	1 ea	Red (Lyophilized)	4°C
Detection Antibody Diluent	13339	11 ml	Green	4°C
HRP Diluent	13515	11 ml	Red	4°C
TMB Substrate	7004	11 ml	Colorless	4°C
STOP Solution	7002	11 ml	Colorless	4°C
ELISA Wash Buffer (20X)	9801	25 ml	Colorless	4°C
ELISA Sample Diluent	11083	25 ml	Blue	4°C
Cell Lysis Buffer (10X)	9803	15 ml		-20°C
Sealing Tape	54503	2 ea		4°C

*The microwell plate is supplied as 12 8-well modules - Each module is designed to break apart for 8 tests.

Description

The PathScan® Phospho-c-Kit (panTyr) Sandwich ELISA Kit is a solid phase sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) that detects endogenous levels of c-Kit when tyrosine phosphorylated. A c-Kit Mouse mAb has been coated onto the microwells. After incubation with cell lysates, c-Kit (phospho and nonphospho) is captured by the coated antibody. Following extensive washing, a Biotinylated Phospho-Tyrosine Mouse Detection Antibody is added to detect tyrosine phosphorylation of the captured c-Kit protein. HRP-linked Streptavidin is then used to recognize the bound detection antibody. HRP substrate, TMB, is added to develop color. The magnitude of the absorbance for this developed color is proportional to the quantity of c-Kit phosphorylated on tyrosine. Antibodies in kit are custom formulations specific to kit.

Specificity/Sensitivity

CST's PathScan® Phospho-c-Kit (panTyr) Sandwich ELISA Kit #7231 detects c-Kit when tyrosine phosphorylated. As shown in Figure 1, a significant induction of c-Kit tyrosine phosphorylation can be detected in H526 cells following treatment with SCF using the c-Kit (panTyr) Sandwich ELISA Kit #7231. The level of total c-Kit (phospho and nonphospho) remains unchanged as shown by Western analysis and by PathScan® Total c-Kit Sandwich ELISA Kit #7197. In Figure 3, Western blot analysis of protein captured in the c-Kit antibody coated microwell shows major band corresponding to the phospho-c-Kit protein. This kit detects proteins from the indicated species, as determined through in-house testing, but may also detect homologous proteins from other species.

Background

c-Kit is a member of the subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases that includes PDGF, CSF-1, and FLT3/flk-2 receptors (1,2). It plays a critical role in activation and growth in a number of cell types, including hematopoietic stem cells, mast cells, melanocytes, and germ cells (3). Upon binding with its stem cell factor (SCF) ligand, c-Kit undergoes dimerization/oligomerization and autophosphorylation. Activation of c-Kit results in the recruitment and tyrosine phosphorylation of downstream SH2-containing signaling components, including PLCγ, the p85 subunit of PI3 kinase, SHP2, and CrkL (4). Molecular lesions that impair the kinase activity of c-Kit are associated with a variety of developmental disorders (5), and mutations that constitutively activate c-Kit can lead to pathogenesis of mastocytosis and gastrointestinal stromal tumors (6). Tyr719 is located in the kinase insert region of the catalytic domain. c-Kit phosphorylated at Tyr719 binds to the p85 subunit of PI3 kinase *in vitro* and *in vivo* (7).

Background References

1. Martin, F.H. et al. (1990) *Cell* 63, 203-11.
2. Yarden, Y. et al. (1987) *EMBO J* 6, 3341-51.
3. Gommerman, J.L. et al. (1997) *J Biol Chem* 272, 30519-25.
4. Sattler, M. et al. (1997) *J Biol Chem* 272, 10248-53.
5. Nocka, K. et al. (1990) *EMBO J* 9, 1805-13.
6. Hirota, S. et al. (1998) *Science* 279, 577-80.
7. Blume-Jensen, P. et al. (2000) *Nat Genet* 24, 157-62.

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Mi:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster
X: Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Sc:** S. cerevisiae **Ce:** C. elegans **Hr:** horse
GP: Guinea Pig **Rab:** rabbit **All:** all species expected

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#7231

PathScan® Phospho-c-Kit (panTyr) Sandwich ELISA Kit



ELISA Colorimetric

NOTE: Refer to product-specific datasheets or product webpage for assay incubation temperature.

A. Solutions and Reagents

NOTE: Prepare solutions with reverse osmosis deionized (RODI) or equivalent grade water.

1. **20X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS):** (#9808) To prepare 1 L PBS: add 50 ml 10X PBS to 950 ml dH₂O, mix.
2. Bring all microwell strips to room temperature before use.
3. Prepare 1X Wash Buffer by diluting 20X Wash Buffer (included in each PathScan® Sandwich ELISA Kit) in dH₂O.
4. **1X Cell Lysis Buffer:** 10X Cell Lysis Buffer (#9803): To prepare 10 ml of 1X Cell Lysis Buffer, add 1 ml of 10X Cell Lysis Buffer to 9 ml of dH₂O, mix. Buffer can be stored at 4°C for short-term use (1–2 weeks).

Recommended: Add 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) (#8553) immediately before use.

NOTE: Refer to product-specific datasheet or webpage for lysis buffer recommendation.

5. **TMB Substrate:** (#7004).
6. **STOP Solution:** (#7002).

B. Preparing Cell Lysates

For adherent cells

1. Aspirate media when the culture reaches 80–90% confluence. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
2. Remove media and rinse cells once with ice-cold 1X PBS.
3. Remove PBS and add 0.5 ml ice-cold 1X cell lysis buffer plus 1 mM PMSF to each plate (10 cm diameter) and incubate the plate on ice for 5 min.
4. Scrape cells off the plate and transfer to an appropriate tube. Keep on ice.
5. Sonicate lysates on ice.
6. Microcentrifuge for 10 min (x14,000 rpm) at 4°C and transfer the supernatant to a new tube. The supernatant is the cell lysate. Store at -80°C in single-use aliquots.

For suspension cells

1. Remove media by low speed centrifugation (~1,200 rpm) when the culture reaches 0.5–1.0 x 10⁶ viable cells/ml. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
2. Collect cells by low speed centrifugation (~1,200 rpm) and wash once with 5–10 ml ice-cold 1X PBS.
3. Cells harvested from 50 ml of growth media can be lysed in 2.0 ml of 1X cell lysis buffer plus 1 mM PMSF.
4. Sonicate lysates on ice.
5. Microcentrifuge for 10 min (x14,000 rpm) at 4°C and transfer the supernatant to a new tube. The supernatant is the cell lysate. Store at -80°C in single-use aliquots.

C. Test Procedure

1. After the microwell strips have reached room temperature, break off the required number of microwells. Place the microwells in the strip holder. Unused microwells must be resealed in the storage bag and stored at 4°C immediately.
2. Cell lysates can be undiluted or diluted with sample diluent (supplied in each PathScan® Sandwich ELISA Kit, blue color). Individual datasheets or product webpage for each kit provide information regarding an appropriate dilution factor for lysates and kit assay results.
3. Add 100 µl of each undiluted or diluted cell lysate to the appropriate well. Seal with tape and press firmly onto top of microwells. Incubate the plate for 2 hr at 37°C. Alternatively, the plate can be incubated overnight at 4°C.
4. **Gently remove the tape and wash wells:**
 1. Discard plate contents into a receptacle.
 2. Wash 4 times with 1X wash buffer, 200 µl each time per well.
 3. For each wash, strike plates on fresh paper towels hard enough to remove the residual solution in each well, but do not allow wells to completely dry at any time.
 4. Clean the underside of all wells with a lint-free tissue.
5. Add 100 µl of detection antibody (green color) to each well. Seal with tape and incubate the plate at 37°C for 1 hr.
6. Repeat wash procedure (Section C, Step 4).
7. Add 100 µl of HRP-linked secondary antibody (red color) to each well. Seal with tape and incubate the plate for 30 min at 37°C.
8. Repeat wash procedure (Section C, Step 4).
9. Add 100 µl of TMB substrate to each well. Seal with tape and incubate the plate for 10 min at 37°C or 30 min at 25°C.
10. Add 100 µl of STOP solution to each well. Shake gently for a few seconds.

NOTE: Initial color of positive reaction is blue, which changes to yellow upon addition of STOP solution.

11. Read results

1. **Visual Determination:** Read within 30 min after adding STOP solution.
2. **Spectrophotometric Determination:** Wipe underside of wells with a lint-free tissue. Read absorbance at 450 nm within 30 min after adding STOP solution.

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