# Phospho-CHEK1 (Ser301) Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-21106

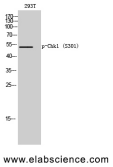
***Note:*** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| **Immunogen** | Synthesized peptide derived from human Chk1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser301 |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Purification** | Affinity purification |
| **Conjugation** | Unconjugated |
| **Buffer** | PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4 |

| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
|---|---|
| **WB** | 1:500-1:2000 |
| **IF** | 1:100-1:300 |
| **ELISA** | 1:40000 |

## Data




Western Blot analysis of 293T cells using Phospho-CHEK1 (Ser301) Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000

**Observed Mw:55kDa**

**Calculated Mw:54kDa**

## Preparation & Storage

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|---|---|
| **Storage** | Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |

## Background

Cell cycle events are regulated by the sequential activation and deactivation of cyclin dependent kinases (Cdks) and by proteolysis of cyclins. Chk1 and Chk2 are involved in these processes as regulators of Cdks. Chk1 and Chk2 both function as essential components in the G2 DNA damage checkpoint by phosphorylating Cdc25C in response to DNA damage. Phosphorylation inhibits Cdc25C activity, thereby blocking mitosis. Cdc25A, Cdc25B and Cdc25C protein tyrosine phosphatases function as mitotic activators by dephosphorylating Cdc2 p34 on regulatory tyrosine residues. It has also been shown that Chk1 can phosphorylate Wee 1 in vitro, providing evidence that the hyperphosphorylated form of



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Wee 1, seen in cells delayed by Chk1 overexpression, is due to phosphorylation by Chk1.



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