

CHEK1 Antibody - middle region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI10010**Specification**

CHEK1 Antibody - middle region - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O14757
Other Accession	O14757 , NP_001107593
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	52 kDa kDa

CHEK1 Antibody - middle region - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1111**Other Names**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase Chk1, CHK1 checkpoint homolog, Cell cycle checkpoint kinase, Checkpoint kinase-1, CHEK1, CHK1

Target/Specificity

CHEK1 is a serine/threonine-protein kinase which is required for checkpoint-mediated cell cycle arrest and activation of DNA repair in response to the presence of DNA damage or unreplicated DNA. It may also negatively regulate cell cycle progression during unperturbed cell cycles.

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 100 ul, l of distilled water. Final Anti-CHEK1 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

CHEK1 Antibody - middle region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CHEK1 Antibody - middle region - Protein Information**Name** CHEK1**Synonyms** CHK1**Function**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase which is required for checkpoint-mediated cell cycle arrest and activation of DNA repair in response to the presence of DNA damage or unreplicated DNA (PubMed:11535615),

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[20090422](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20090422), PubMed: [9278511](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9278511)). Inhibition of CDC25 leads to increased inhibitory tyrosine phosphorylation of CDK-cyclin complexes and blocks cell cycle progression (PubMed: [9278511](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9278511)). Also phosphorylates NEK6 (PubMed: [18728393](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18728393)). Binds to and phosphorylates RAD51 at 'Thr-309', which promotes the release of RAD51 from BRCA2 and enhances the association of RAD51 with chromatin, thereby promoting DNA repair by homologous recombination (PubMed: [15665856](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15665856)). Phosphorylates multiple sites within the C-terminus of TP53, which promotes activation of TP53 by acetylation and promotes cell cycle arrest and suppression of cellular proliferation (PubMed: [10673501](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10673501), PubMed: [15659650](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15659650), PubMed: [16511572](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16511572)). Also promotes repair of DNA cross-links through phosphorylation of FANCE (PubMed: [17296736](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17296736)). Binds to and phosphorylates TLK1 at 'Ser-743', which prevents the TLK1-dependent phosphorylation of the chromatin assembly factor ASF1A (PubMed: [12660173](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12660173), PubMed: [12955071](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12955071)). This may enhance chromatin assembly both in the presence or absence of DNA damage (PubMed: [12660173](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12660173), PubMed: [12955071](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12955071)). May also play a role in replication fork maintenance through regulation of PCNA (PubMed: [18451105](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18451105)). May regulate the transcription of genes that regulate cell-cycle progression through the phosphorylation of histones (By similarity). Phosphorylates histone H3.1 (to form H3T11ph), which leads to epigenetic inhibition of a subset of genes (By similarity). May also phosphorylate RB1 to promote its interaction with the E2F family of transcription factors and subsequent cell cycle arrest (PubMed: [17380128](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17380128)). Phosphorylates SPRTN, promoting SPRTN recruitment to chromatin (PubMed: [31316063](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31316063)). Reduces replication stress and activates the G2/M checkpoint, by phosphorylating and inactivating PABIR1/FAM122A and promoting the serine/threonine-protein phosphatase 2A-mediated dephosphorylation and stabilization of WEE1 levels and activity (PubMed: [33108758](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33108758)).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome. Cytoplasm Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Note=Nuclear export is mediated at least in part by XPO1/CRM1 (PubMed:12676962). Also localizes to the centrosome specifically during interphase, where it may protect centrosomal CDC2 kinase from inappropriate activation by cytoplasmic CDC25B (PubMed:15311285). Proteolytic cleavage at the C-terminus by SPRTN promotes removal from chromatin (PubMed:31316063)

Tissue Location

Expressed ubiquitously with the most abundant expression in thymus, testis, small intestine and colon

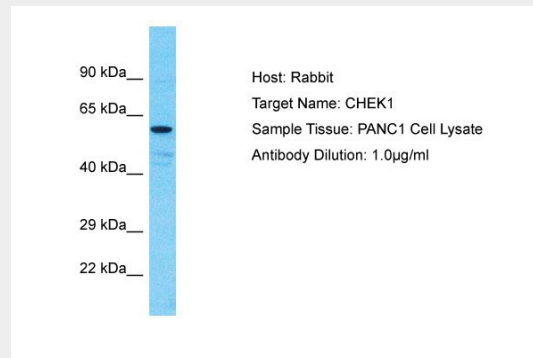
CHEK1 Antibody - middle region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)

- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CHEK1 Antibody - middle region - Images



CHEK1 Antibody - middle region (AI10010) in Human PANC1 cells using Western Blot
Host: Rabbit
Target Name: CHEK1
Sample Tissue: PANC1 Whole cell lysate
Antibody Dilution: 3.0µg/ml

CHEK1 Antibody - middle region - Background

This is a rabbit polyclonal antibody against CHEK1. It was validated on Western Blot by Abgent. At Abgent we manufacture rabbit polyclonal antibodies on a large scale (200-1000 products/month) of high throughput manner. Our antibodies are peptide based and protein family oriented. We usually provide antibodies covering each member of a whole protein family of your interest. We also use our best efforts to provide you antibodies recognize various epitopes of a target protein. For availability of antibody needed for your experiment, please inquire (sales@abgent.com).