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Anti-CHK1 Yeast (RABBIT) Antibody

CHK1 Antibody
Catalog # ASR5332

Specification

Anti-CHK1 Yeast (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	**Rabbit**
Conjugate	**Unconjugated**
Target Species	**Saccharomyces cerevisiae**
Reactivity	**Saccharomyces cerevisiae**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Application	**WB, E, IP, I, LCI**
Application Note	**This affinity purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA and by western blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a predominant band approximately 40-60 kDa in size corresponding to CHK1 by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract.**
Physical State	**Liquid (sterile filtered)**
Buffer	**0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2**
Immunogen	**This affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to an internal region near aa 305-330 of S. cerevisiae CHK1.**
Preservative	**0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide**

Anti-CHK1 Yeast (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 852577

Other Names
852577

Purity
This affinity purified antibody is directed against yeast CHK1 protein. The product was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity purification. Reactivity occurs against yeast CHK1 protein. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest little to no cross reactivity with this protein from other sources.

Storage Condition
Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note
This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-CHK1 Yeast (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name 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. May also negatively regulate cell cycle progression during unperturbed cell cycles. Controls phosphorylation and abundance of PDS1 to prevent anaphase entry. Also helps prevent mitotic exit.

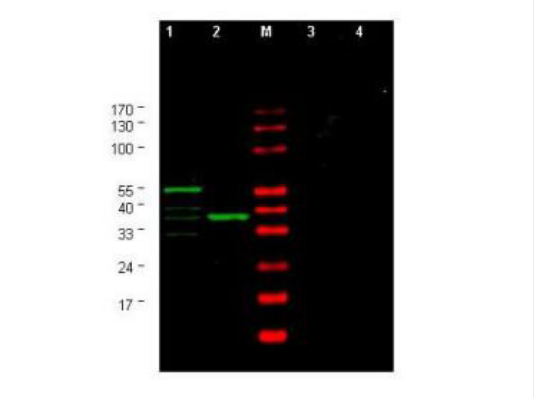
Cellular Location
Nucleus.

Anti-CHK1 Yeast (RABBIT) Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-CHK1 Yeast (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Western blot using Rockland's Affinity Purified anti-Yeast CHK1 antibody shows detection of a bands corresponding to CHK1 in Saccharomyces cerevisiae lysates. Two strains of S.cerevisiae were tested. Lane 1 shows a predominant band at ~60 kDa. Lane 2 shows a predominant band at ~38 kDa. Specific band staining is blocked when antibody is preincubated for 45 min at room temperature with 50 µg of peptide immunogen (lanes 3 and 4 respectively). Lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE and transferred onto nitrocellulose. After blocking, the membrane was probed for 2 h at room temperature with the primary antibody diluted to 1:750 in blocking

buffer diluted 1:5 in PBS. The membrane was washed and reacted with a 1:10,000 dilution of IRDye™800 conjugated Gt-a-Rabbit IgG [H&L] MX (611-132-122) for 45 min at room temperature (800 nm channel, green). Molecular weight estimation was made by comparison to prestained MW markers in lane M (700 nm channel, red). IRDye™800 fluorescence image was captured using the Odyssey® Infrared Imaging System developed by LI-COR. IRDye is a trademark of LI-COR, Inc. Other detection systems will yield similar results.

Anti-CHK1 Yeast (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

CHK1 (also known as serine/threonine-protein kinase CHK1 and checkpoint kinase 1) is involved in cell cycle arrest when DNA damage has occurred or when unligated DNA is present. The kinase controls phosphorylation and abundance of PDS1 to prevent anaphase entry. Also helps prevent mitotic exit. CHK1 is localized within the nucleus.