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Phospho-Chk1 (S296) Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP90680

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O14757
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	Checkpoint, S. pombe, homolog of, 1; CHEK1; CHK1; CHK1 checkpoint homolog (S. pombe); Serine/threonine-protein kinase Chk1;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	54434

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:500~1:2000
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Phospho-Chk1 (S296)
Description	Chk1 kinase acts downstream of ATM/ATR kinase and plays an important role in DNA damage checkpoint control, embryonic development, and tumor suppression. Activation of Chk1 involves phosphorylation at Ser317 and Ser345 by ATM/ATR, followed by autophosphorylation of Ser296. Activation occurs in response to blocked DNA replication and certain forms of genotoxic stress.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

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, PubMed:12399544, PubMed:12446774, PubMed:14559997, PubMed:14988723, PubMed:15311285, PubMed:15650047, PubMed:15665856, PubMed:32357935). May also negatively regulate cell cycle progression during unperturbed cell cycles (PubMed:11535615, PubMed:12399544, PubMed:12446774, PubMed:14559997, PubMed:14988723, PubMed:15311285, PubMed:15650047, PubMed:15665856). This regulation is achieved by a number of mechanisms that together help to preserve the

integrity of the genome (PubMed:11535615, PubMed:12399544, PubMed:12446774, PubMed:14559997, PubMed:14988723, PubMed:15311285, PubMed:15650047, PubMed:15665856). Recognizes the substrate consensus sequence [R-X-X- S/T] (PubMed:11535615, PubMed:12399544, PubMed:12446774, PubMed:14559997, PubMed:14988723, PubMed:15311285, PubMed:15650047, PubMed:15665856). Binds to and phosphorylates CDC25A, CDC25B and CDC25C (PubMed:12676583, PubMed:12676925, PubMed:12759351, PubMed:14559997, PubMed:14681206, PubMed:19734889, PubMed:9278511). Phosphorylation of CDC25A at 'Ser-178' and 'Thr-507' and phosphorylation of CDC25C at 'Ser-216' creates binding sites for 14-3-3 proteins which inhibit CDC25A and CDC25C (PubMed:9278511). Phosphorylation of CDC25A at 'Ser- 76', 'Ser-124', 'Ser-178', 'Ser-279' and 'Ser-293' promotes proteolysis of CDC25A (PubMed:12676583, PubMed:12676925, PubMed:12759351, PubMed:14681206, PubMed:19734889, PubMed:9278511). Phosphorylation of CDC25A at 'Ser-76' primes the protein for subsequent phosphorylation at 'Ser-79', 'Ser-82' and 'Ser-88' by NEK11, which is required for polyubiquitination and degradation of CDCD25A (PubMed:19734889, PubMed:20090422, PubMed:9278511). Inhibition of CDC25 leads to increased inhibitory tyrosine phosphorylation of CDK-cyclin complexes and blocks cell cycle progression (PubMed:9278511). Also phosphorylates NEK6 (PubMed: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). 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, PubMed:15659650, PubMed:16511572). Also promotes repair of DNA cross-links through phosphorylation of FANCE (PubMed:17296736). Binds to and phosphorylates TLK1 at 'Ser-743', which prevents the TLK1-dependent phosphorylation of the chromatin assembly factor ASF1A (PubMed:12660173, PubMed:12955071). This may enhance chromatin assembly both in the presence or absence of DNA damage (PubMed:12660173, PubMed:12955071). May also play a role in replication fork maintenance through regulation of PCNA (PubMed: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). Phosphorylates SPRTN, promoting SPRTN recruitment to chromatin (PubMed: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).

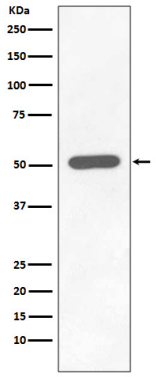
Cellular Location

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

Images



Western blot analysis of Phospho-Chk1 (S296) expression in HEK293 cell lysate Treated with Calyculin.

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