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CHEK2 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5270

Product Information

Application	IF, FC, IHC-P, WB
Primary Accession	O96017
Reactivity	Mouse, Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	60915
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

Additional Information

Gene ID	11200
Antigen Region	111-141
Other Names	CHEK2; CDS1; CHK2; RAD53; Serine/threonine-protein kinase Chk2; CHK2 checkpoint homolog; Cds1 homolog; Checkpoint kinase 2
Dilution	IF~~1:10~50 FC~~1:10~50 IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~ 1:1000
Target/Specificity	This CHEK2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 111-141 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human CHEK2.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	CHEK2 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CHEK2 (HGNC:16627)
Synonyms	CDS1, CHK2, RAD53
Function	Serine/threonine-protein kinase which is required for checkpoint-mediated

	cell cycle arrest, activation of DNA repair and apoptosis in response to the presence of DNA double-strand breaks. May also negatively regulate cell cycle progression during unperturbed cell cycles. Following activation, phosphorylates numerous effectors preferentially at the consensus sequence [L-X-R-X-X-S/T] (PubMed:37943659). Regulates cell cycle checkpoint arrest through phosphorylation of CDC25A, CDC25B and CDC25C, inhibiting their activity. Inhibition of CDC25 phosphatase activity leads to increased inhibitory tyrosine phosphorylation of CDK-cyclin complexes and blocks cell cycle progression. May also phosphorylate NEK6 which is involved in G2/M cell cycle arrest. Regulates DNA repair through phosphorylation of BRCA2, enhancing the association of RAD51 with chromatin which promotes DNA repair by homologous recombination. Also stimulates the transcription of genes involved in DNA repair (including BRCA2) through the phosphorylation and activation of the transcription factor FOXM1. Regulates apoptosis through the phosphorylation of p53/TP53, MDM4 and PML. Phosphorylation of p53/TP53 at 'Ser-20' by CHEK2 may alleviate inhibition by MDM2, leading to accumulation of active p53/TP53. Phosphorylation of MDM4 may also reduce degradation of p53/TP53. Also controls the transcription of pro-apoptotic genes through phosphorylation of the transcription factor E2F1. Tumor suppressor, it may also have a DNA damage-independent function in mitotic spindle assembly by phosphorylating BRCA1. Its absence may be a cause of the chromosomal instability observed in some cancer cells. Promotes the CCAR2-SIRT1 association and is required for CCAR2-mediated SIRT1 inhibition (PubMed:25361978). Under oxidative stress, promotes ATG7 ubiquitination by phosphorylating the E3 ubiquitin ligase TRIM32 at 'Ser-55' leading to positive regulation of the autophagosme assembly (PubMed:37943659).
Cellular Location	[Isoform 2]: Nucleus. Note=Isoform 10 is present throughout the cell [Isoform 7]: Nucleus. [Isoform 12]: Nucleus.
Tissue Location	High expression is found in testis, spleen, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes. Low expression is found in other tissues

Background

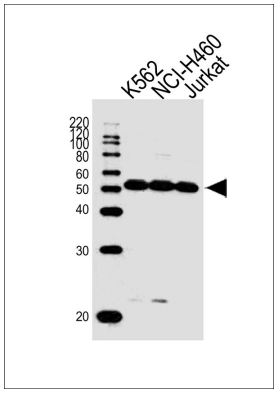
CHEK2 is a cell cycle checkpoint regulator and putative tumor suppressor. It contains a forkhead-associated protein interaction domain essential for activation in response to DNA damage and is rapidly phosphorylated in response to replication blocks and DNA damage. When activated, the encoded protein is known to inhibit CDC25C phosphatase, preventing entry into mitosis, and has been shown to stabilize the tumor suppressor protein p53, leading to cell cycle arrest in G1. In addition, this protein interacts with and phosphorylates BRCA1, allowing BRCA1 to restore survival after DNA damage. Mutations in this gene have been linked with Li-Fraumeni syndrome, a highly penetrant familial cancer phenotype usually associated with inherited mutations in TP53.

References

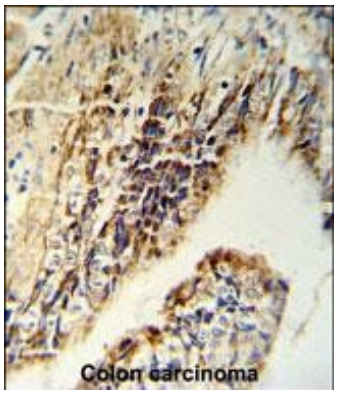
Yang, X., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(5):3030-3034(2010)
Varmark, H., et al. Cell Cycle 9(2):312-320(2010)
Zhu, H., et al. Neoplasia 11(11):1226-1234(2009)

Images

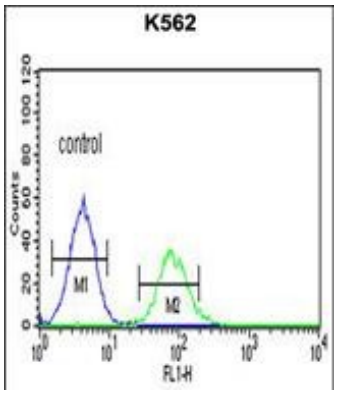
Western blot analysis of lysates from K562,NCI-H460,Jurkat cell line (from left to right), using CHEK2 Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AW5270). AW5270 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG



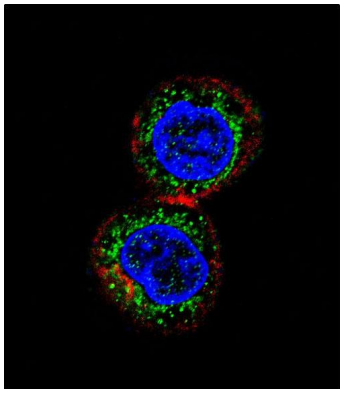
H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



CHEK2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AW5270) IHC analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded colon carcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the CHEK2 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



CHEK2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AW5270) flow cytometric analysis of K562 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of CHEK2 Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AW5270) with HepG2 cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG (green).Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor 555 phalloidin (red).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).