

## CHEK2

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB IHC ICC IF IP

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 ICC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200  
IP 1:20 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:** 61kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human CHEK2

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

e

**Synonym:**

CDS1; CHK2; HuCds1; LFS2; PP1425; RAD53;

**Catalog #:** A2145

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 11200

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** O96017

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Chk2 is the mammalian orthologue of the budding yeast Rad53 and fission yeast Cds1 checkpoint kinases (1-3). The amino-terminal domain of Chk2 contains a series of seven serine or threonine residues (Ser19, Thr26, Ser28, Ser33, Ser35, Ser50, and Thr68) each followed by glutamine (SQ or TQ motif). These are known to be preferred sites for phosphorylation by ATM/ATR kinases (4,5). After DNA damage by ionizing radiation (IR), UV irradiation, or hydroxyurea treatment, Thr68 and other sites in this region become phosphorylated by ATM/ATR (5-7). The SQ/TQ cluster domain, therefore, seems to have a regulatory function. Phosphorylation at Thr68 is a prerequisite for the subsequent activation step, which is attributable to autophosphorylation of Chk2 at residues Thr383 and Thr387 in the activation loop of the kinase domain (8).

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