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Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
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- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

CHEK2 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone Chk2T68-D12 (FITC)

Catalog Number: RAB02937

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human CHEK2.

Clone Name: Chk2T68-D12

Immunogen: A synthetic phosphor-peptide corresponding to residues surrounding to Thr68 of human phospho Chk2

Antibody Species: Rabbit

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Conjugation: FITC

Purification: Protein A purification, Protein G purification

Isotype: IgG

Recommend Usage: Flow Cytometry
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: 1X PBS, 0.09% Sodium azide, 0.2% BSA

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C. Do not freeze.

Entrez GeneID: 11200

Gene Symbol: CHEK2

Gene Alias: CDS1, CHK2, HuCds1, LFS2, PP1425, RAD53

Gene Summary: In response to DNA damage and replication blocks, cell cycle progression is halted through the control of critical cell cycle regulators. The protein encoded by this gene 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. Also, mutations in this gene are thought to confer a predisposition to sarcomas, breast cancer, and brain tumors. This nuclear protein is a member of the CDS1 subfamily of serine/threonine protein kinases. Three transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq]