



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse CHK1/CHEK1 Protein (His & GST Tag)

RPES2016

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2016

Size: 20µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

Uniprot: O35280

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 82.2 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 78 kDa

Tag: N-His-GST

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < -20°C.

Formulation: Supplied as sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 8.5, 3mM DTT, 10% gly

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: C85740;Chk1;rad27

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met1-Thr476

Background:

CHK1 / CHEK1 contains 1 protein kinase domain and belongs to the protein kinase superfamily, CAMK Ser/Thr protein kinase family, NIM1 subfamily. It is a member of checkpoint kinases (Chks). Chks Checkpoint kinases (Chks) are serine/threonine kinases that are involved in the control of the cell cycle. There are two subtypes of chks that have so far been identified, CHK1 / CHEK1 and Chk2. They are essential components to delay cell cycle progression in normal and damaged cells and can act at all three cell cycle checkpoints. Chks are activated by phosphorylation. ATR kinase phosphorylates CHK1 / CHEK1 in response to single strand DNA breaks and ATM kinase phosphorylates Chk2 in response to double strand breaks. Chks phosphorylate Cdc25 phosphatase at Ser216, which leads to Cdc25 sequestration in the cytoplasm. Chks have a role in the physiological stress of hypoxia/reoxygenation. CHK1 / CHEK1 is required for checkpoint mediated cell cycle arrest in response to DNA damage or the presence of unreplicated DNA. CHK1 / CHEK1 may also negatively regulate cell cycle progression during unperturbed cell cycles.