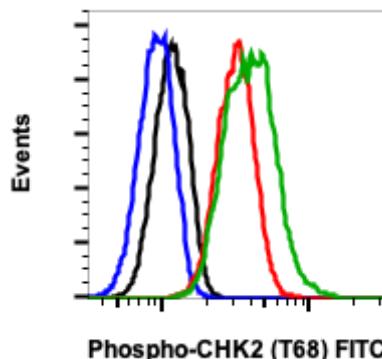


For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications	Detection	Clonality	Isotype
Flow Cytometry	N/A	Monoclonal	Rabbit IgGk

<b>Format:</b>	FITC
<b>Cross Reactivity:</b>	Predicted to work with mouse, rat and other homologues.
<b>Formulation:</b>	1X PBS, 0.09% NaN3, 0.2% BSA
<b>Preparation:</b>	Protein A+G
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Recommended Usage:</b>	For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 µL per million cells or 5 µL per 100 µL of staining volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. See product image legends for additional information.
<b>Immunogen:</b>	A synthetic phosphor-peptide corresponding to residues surrounding to Thr68 of human phospho Chk2
<b>Description:</b>	Checkpoint kinase 2 (Chk2) plays a major role in the checkpoint response to DNA damage. Chk2 is initially inactive in its monomeric, unphosphorylated form. Phosphorylation at Thr68 induces homodimerization, initiating autophosphorylation within the kinase loop at Ser516 and phosphorylation events within the auto-inhibitory loop at Thr383 and Thr387. After these phosphorylations, active dimers and monomers can then phosphorylate substrates such as Cdc25C and BRCA1. In humans, Chk2 genetic deletion and missense variants have been found to be associated with increased risk of breast and colon cancer. Constitutively phosphorylated Chk2 at Thr68 has been found in many human cancer cell lines, especially ones with mutations in p53.

<b>References:</b>	Ahn J, Urist M, and Prives C. (2004) DNA Repair. 3: 1039-1047.
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Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells treated with lambda phosphatase (red) or treated with UV+TPA (green) using Phospho-CHK2 (Thr68) (D12) Rabbit mAb (FITC Conjugate) CHK2T68-D12 #2118, or concentration-matched Rabbit (G9) mAb IgG Isotype Control (FITC Conjugate) #2143 for cells treated with lambda phosphatase (black) or treated with UV+TPA (blue).