

## Wee1 (phospho Ser642) Polyclonal Antibody

YP0390 Catalog No:

Human; Mouse; Rat Reactivity:

**Applications:** WB;ELISA

**Target:** WEE1

Fields: >>Cell cycle;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection

**Gene Name:** WEE1

**Protein Name:** Wee1-like protein kinase

P30291

P47810

**Human Gene Id:** 7465

**Human Swiss Prot** 

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 22390

**Mouse Swiss Prot** 

No:

Rat Gene Id: 308937

Q63802 **Rat Swiss Prot No:** 

The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Immunogen:

WEE1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser642. AA range:597-646

**Specificity:** Phospho-Wee1 (S642) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Wee1

protein only when phosphorylated at S642.

Formulation: Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

**Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

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**Purification:** The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

**Concentration**: 1 mg/ml

**Storage Stability:** -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 100kD

**Cell Pathway:** Cell\_Cycle\_G1S;Cell\_Cycle\_G2M\_DNA;

**Background:** WEE1 G2 checkpoint kinase(WEE1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a

nuclear protein, which is a tyrosine kinase belonging to the Ser/Thr family of protein kinases. This protein catalyzes the inhibitory tyrosine phosphorylation of CDC2/cyclin B kinase, and appears to coordinate the transition between DNA replication and mitosis by protecting the nucleus from cytoplasmically activated

CDC2 kinase. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

**Function :** catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine

phosphate.,cofactor:Binds 2 magnesium ions per subunit.,enzyme

regulation:Synthesis is increased during S and G2 phases, presumably by an increase in transcription; activity is decreased by phosphorylation during m phase. Protein levels fall in M phase as a result of decreased synthesis combined with degradation. Activity seems to be negatively regulated by phosphorylation upon entry into mitosis, although N-terminal phosphorylation might also regulate

the protein stability via protection from proteolysis or might regulate the

subcellular location.,function:May act as a negative regulator of entry into mitosis (G2 to M transition) by protecting the nucleus from cytoplasmically activated cyclin B1-complexed CDC2 before the onset of mitosis. Its activity increases

during S and G2 phases and decreases at M phase

Subcellular

Location:

Nucleus.

**Expression:** Amygdala, Blood, Epithelium, Human uterus endothel primary cell

culture, Placenta, Skin,

Tag: orthogonal

**Sort**: 24279

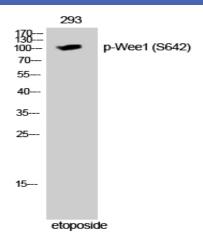
**No2:** 4910T

No4:

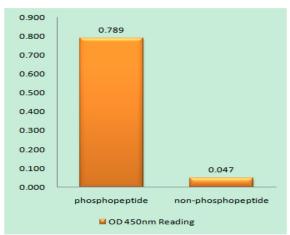
Host: Rabbit

Modifications: Phospho

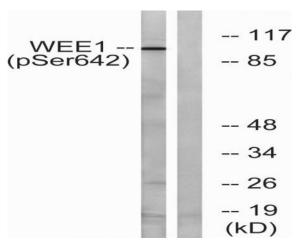
## **Products Images**



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Phospho-Wee1 (S642) Polyclonal Antibody cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA).



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using WEE1 (Phospho-Ser642) Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells treated with etoposide 25uM 60', using WEE1 (Phospho-Ser642) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.