# **PLK4 Antibody**



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Applications: W, IF-IC	<b>Reactivity:</b> H M R Mk	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 95	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #O00444	Entrez-Gene Id: 10733		
Product Usage Application Information Western Blotting Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)					<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000 1:100			
<b>Storage</b> Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA ar 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.						lycerol. Store at –		
Specificity/Sensitivity		PLK4 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total PLK4 protein.						
Source / Purification		Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Cys458 of human PLK4. Antibodies were purified by peptide affinity chromatography.						
Background		At least four distinct polo-like kinases exist in mammalian cells: PLK1, PLK2, PLK3, and PLK4/SAK (1).						

At least four distinct polo-like kinases exist in mammalian cells: PLK1, PLK2, PLK3, and PLK4/SAK (1). PLK1 apparently plays many roles during mitosis, particularly in regulating mitotic entry and exit. The mitosis promoting factor (MPF), cdc2/cyclin B1, is activated by dephosphorylation of cdc2 (Thr14/Tyr15) by cdc25C. PLK1 phosphorylates cdc25C at Ser198 and cyclin B1 at Ser133, causing translocation of these proteins from the cytoplasm to the nucleus (2-5). PLK1 phosphorylation of Myt1 at Ser426 and Thr495 has been proposed to inactivate Myt1, one of the kinases known to phosphorylate cdc2 at Thr14/Tyr15 (6). Polo-like kinases also phosphorylate the cohesin subunit SCC1, causing cohesin displacement from chromosome arms that allow for proper cohesin localization to centromeres (7). Mitotic exit requires activation of the anaphase promoting complex (APC) (8), a ubiquitin ligase responsible for removal of cohesin at centromeres, and degradation of securin, cyclin A, cyclin B1, Aurora A, and cdc20 (9). PLK1 phosphorylation of the APC subunits Apc1, cdc16, and cdc27 has been demonstrated *in vitro* and has been proposed as a mechanism by which mitotic exit is regulated (10,11).

Substitution of Thr210 with Asp has been reported to elevate PLK1 kinase activity and delay/arrest cells in mitosis, while a Ser137Asp substitution leads to S-phase arrest (12). In addition, while DNA damage has been found to inhibit PLK1 kinase activity, the Thr210Asp mutant is resistant to this inhibition (13). PLK1 has been reported to be phosphorylated *in vivo* at Ser137 and Thr210 in mitosis; DNA damage prevents phosphorylation at these sites (14).

PLK4/SAK is transcriptionally repressed by p53 and may contribute to p53-mediated apoptosis (12). PLK4 has also been identified as a key regulator of centriole duplication (13-15).

### **Background References**

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## **Species Reactivity**

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

#### **Western Blot Buffer**

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

### **Applications Key**

W: Western Blotting IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)

### **Cross-Reactivity Key**

H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Mk: Monkey

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