## PLK1 (208G4) Rabbit mAb



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## For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

<b>Applications:</b> W, IP, IHC-P	Reactivity: H R Mk	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 62	<b>Source/Isotype:</b> Rabbit IgG	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #P53350	Entrez-Gene Id: 5347
Product Usage Information	2	<b>Application</b> Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunohistochemisti	ry (Paraffin)		1: 1:	ilution :1000 :100 :50
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 $\mu$ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
		For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see product #77797.				
Specificity/Sensitivity		PLK1 (208G4) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of of total PLK1 protein.				
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Pro339 of human PLK1.				
Background		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 <i>in vitro</i> and has been proposed as a mechanism by which mitotic exit is regulated (10,11).				
		in mitosis, while a Ser´ has been found to inh	137Asp substitutior ibit PLK1 kinase act ed to be phosphory	reported to elevate PLk leads to S-phase arrestivity, the Thr210Asp mulated <i>in vivo</i> at Ser137 a 14).	t (12). In addition, v stant is resistant to	vhile DNA damage this inhibition (13).
Background References		1. Nigg, E.A. (1998) <i>Curr Opin Cell Biol</i> 10, 776-83. 2. Toyoshima-Morimoto, F. et al. (2002) <i>EMBO Rep</i> 3, 341-8. 3. Toyoshima-Morimoto, F. et al. (2001) <i>Nature</i> 410, 215-20. 4. Peter, M. et al. (2002) <i>EMBO Rep</i> 3, 551-6. 5. Jackman, M. et al. (2003) <i>Nat Cell Biol</i> 5, 143-8. 6. Nakajima, H. et al. (2003) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 278, 25277-80. 7. Sumara, I. et al. (2002) <i>Mol Cell</i> 9, 515-25. 8. Hauf, S. et al. (2001) <i>Science</i> 293, 1320-3. 9. Peters, J.M. (1999) <i>Exp. Cell Res.</i> 248, 339-49. 10. Kraft, C. et al. (2003) <i>EMBO J</i> 22, 6598-609. 11. Kotani, S. et al. (1998) <i>Mol Cell</i> 1, 371-80. 12. Jang, Y.J. et al. (2002) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 277, 44115-20. 13. Smits, V.A. et al. (2000) <i>Nat Cell Biol</i> 2, 672-6. 14. Tsvetkov, L. and Stern, D.F. (2005) <i>Cell Cycle</i> 4, 166-71.				

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 IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC-P: Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)

**Cross-Reactivity Key** H: Human R: Rat Mk: Monkey

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