## PathScan<sup>®</sup> Phospho-Chk1 (Ser345) Sandwich ELISA Kit



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1 Kit (96 assays)

Species Cross Reactivity:

UniProt ID: Entrez-Gene Id:

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

Product Includes	Product #	Quantity	Color	Storage Temp
Chk1 Mouse mAb Coated Microwells	92786	96 tests		+4C
Phospho-Chk1 (Ser345) Rabbit Detection mAb	94852	1 ea	Green (Lyophilized)	+4C
Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP-linked Antibody (ELISA Formulated)	13272	1 ea	Red (Lyophilized)	+4C
Detection Antibody Diluent	13339	11 ml	Green	+4C
HRP Diluent	13515	11 ml	Red	+4C
TMB Substrate	7004	11 ml		+4C
STOP Solution	7002	11 ml		+4C
Sealing Tape	54503	2 ea		+4C
ELISA Wash Buffer (20X)	9801	25 ml		+4C
ELISA Sample Diluent	11083	25 ml	Blue	+4C
Cell Lysis Buffer (10X)	9803	15 ml		-20C

Kit contents scale proportionally with size, except sealing tape.

Example: The V1 kit contains 5X the listed quantities above, but will exclude the sealing tape.

The microwell plate is supplied as 12 8-well modules - Each module is designed to break apart for 8 tests.

### Description

The PathScan® Phospho-Chk1 (Ser345) Sandwich ELISA Kit is a solid phase sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) that detects endogenous levels of Chk1 when phosphorylated at Ser345. A Chk1 Mouse Antibody has been coated onto the microwells. After incubation with cell lysates, Chk1 (phospho and nonphospho) is captured by the coated antibody. Following extensive washing, a Phospho-Chk1 (Ser345) Rabbit Detection Antibody is added to detect phosphorylation of Ser345 on the captured Chk1 protein. Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP-linked Antibody is then used to recognize the bound detection antibody. HRP substrate, TMB, is added to develop color. The magnitude of the absorbance for this developed color is proportional to the quantity of Chk1 phosphorylated at Ser345.

### Specificity/Sensitivity

PathScan® Phospho-Chk1 (Ser345) Sandwich ELISA Kit detects endogenous levels of Chk1 protein when phosphorylated at Ser345, as shown in Figure 1.

The kit sensitivity is shown in Figure 2. This kit detects proteins from the indicated species, as determined through in-house testing, but may also detect homologous proteins from other species.

### **Background**

Chk1 kinase acts downstream of ATM/ATR kinase and plays an important role in DNA damage checkpoint control, embryonic development, and tumor suppression (1). Activation of Chk1 involves phosphorylation at Ser317 and Ser345 by ATM/ATR, followed by autophosphorylation of Ser296. Activation occurs in response to blocked DNA replication and certain forms of genotoxic stress (2). While phosphorylation at Ser345 serves to localize Chk1 to the nucleus following checkpoint activation (3), phosphorylation at Ser317 along with site-specific phosphorylation of PTEN allows for re-entry into the cell cycle following stalled DNA replication (4). Chk1 exerts its checkpoint mechanism on the cell cycle, in part, by regulating the cdc25 family of phosphatases. Chk1 phosphorylation of cdc25A targets it for proteolysis and inhibits its activity through 14-3-3 binding (5). Activated Chk1 can inactivate cdc25C via phosphorylation at Ser216, blocking the activation of cdc2 and transition into mitosis (6). Centrosomal Chk1 has been shown to phosphorylate cdc25B and inhibit its activation of CDK1-cyclin B1, thereby abrogating mitotic spindle formation and chromatin condensation (7). Furthermore, Chk1 plays a role in spindle checkpoint function through regulation of aurora B and BubR1 (8). Research studies have implicated Chk1 as a drug target for cancer therapy as its inhibition leads to cell death in many cancer cell lines (9).

<sup>\*</sup>Antibodies in this kit are custom formulations specific to kit.

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- 3. Jiang, K. et al. (2003) *J Biol Chem* 278, 25207-17.
- 4. Martin, S.A. and Ouchi, T. (2008) Mol Cancer Ther 7, 2509-16.
- 5. Chen, M.S. et al. (2003) Mol Cell Biol 23, 7488-97.
- 6. Zeng, Y. et al. (1998) Nature 395, 507-10.
- 7. Löffler, H. et al. (2006) Cell Cycle 5, 2543-7.
- 8. Zachos, G. et al. (2007) Dev Cell 12, 247-60.
- 9. Garber, K. (2005) / Natl Cancer Inst 97, 1026-8.

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## #67625

# PathScan<sup>®</sup> Phospho-Chk1 (Ser345) Sandwich ELISA Kit



## **ELISA Colorimetric (Lyophilized)**

## A. Solutions and Reagents

NOTE: Prepare solutions with purified water.

- 1. **Microwell strips**: Bring all to room temperature before use.
- 2. **Detection Antibody**: Supplied lyophilized as a green colored cake or powder. Add 1.0 ml of Detection Antibody Diluent (green solution) to yield a concentrated stock solution. Incubate at room temperature for 5 min with occasional gentle mixing to fully reconstitute. To make the final working solution, add the 1.0 ml volume of reconstituted Detection Antibody to 10.0 ml of Detection Antibody Diluent in a clean tube and gently mix. Unused working solution may be stored for 4 weeks at 4°C.
- 3. **HRP-Linked Antibody\***: Supplied lyophilized as a red colored cake or powder. Add 1.0 ml of HRP Diluent (red solution) to yield a concentrated stock solution. Incubate at room temperature for 5 min with occasional gentle mixing to fully reconstitute. To make the final working solution, add the 1.0 ml volume of reconstituted HRP-Linked Antibody to 10.0 ml of HRP Diluent in a clean tube and gently mix. Unused working solution may be stored for 4 weeks at 4°C.
- 4. Detection Antibody Diluent: Green colored diluent for reconstitution and dilution of the detection antibody.
- 5. HRP Diluent: Red colored diluent for reconstitution and dilution of the HRP-Linked Antibody.
- 6. **Sample Diluent**: Blue colored diluent provided for dilution of cell lysates.
- 7. **1X Wash Buffer**: Prepare by diluting 20X Wash Buffer (included in each PathScan® Sandwich ELISA Kit) in purified water.
- 8. **Cell Lysis Buffer**: 10X Cell Lysis Buffer #9803: This buffer can be stored at 4°C for short-term use (1–2 weeks). Recommended: Add 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) immediately before use.
- 9. **TMB Substrate** (#7004).
- 10. **STOP Solution** (#7002).

\*NOTE: Some PathScan® ELISA Kits may include HRP-Linked Streptavidin in place of HRP-Linked Antibody.

### **B. Preparing Cell Lysates**

### For adherent cells.

- 1. Aspirate media when the culture reaches 80–90% confluence. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
- 2. Remove media and rinse cells once with ice-cold 1X PBS.
- 3. Remove PBS and add 0.5 ml ice-cold 1X Cell Lysis Buffer plus 1 mM PMSF to each plate (10 cm diameter) and incubate the plate on ice for 5 min.
- 4. Scrape cells off the plate and transfer to an appropriate tube. Keep on ice.
- 5. Sonicate lysates on ice.
- 6. Microcentrifuge for 10 min (x14,000 rpm) at  $4^{\circ}$ C and transfer the supernatant to a new tube. The supernatant is the cell lysate. Store at  $-80^{\circ}$ C in single-use aliquots.

## For suspension cells

- 1. Remove media by low speed centrifugation ( $\sim$ 1200 rpm) when the culture reaches 0.5–1.0 x 10<sup>6</sup> viable cells/ml. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
- 2. Collect cells by low speed centrifugation (~1200 rpm) and wash once with 5-10 ml ice-cold 1X PBS.
- 3. Cells harvested from 50 ml of growth media can be lysed in 2.0 ml of 1X Cell Lysis Buffer plus 1 mM PMSF.
- 4. Sonicate lysates on ice.
- 5. Microcentrifuge for 10 min (x14,000 rpm) at  $4^{\circ}$ C and transfer the supernatant to a new tube. The supernatant is the cell lysate. Store at  $-80^{\circ}$ C in single-use aliquots.

#### C. Test Procedure

- 1. After the microwell strips have reached room temperature, break off the required number of microwells. Place the microwells in the strip holder. Unused microwells must be resealed and stored at 4°C immediately.
- 2. Cell lysates can be undiluted or diluted with Sample Diluent (supplied in each PathScan® Sandwich ELISA Kit, blue color). Individual datasheets for each kit provide a sensitivity curve that serves as a reference for selection of an appropriate starting lysate concentration. The sensitivity curve shows typical kit assay results across a range of lysate concentration points.
- 3. Add 100 µl of each undiluted or diluted cell lysate to the appropriate well. Seal with tape and press firmly onto top of microwells. Incubate the plate for 2 hr at 37°C. Alternatively, the plate can be incubated overnight at 4°C.

- 4. Gently remove the tape and wash wells:
  - 1. Discard plate contents into a receptacle.
  - 2. Wash 4 times with 1X Wash Buffer, 200 µl each time for each well.
  - 3. For each wash, strike plates on fresh towels hard enough to remove the residual solution in each well, but do not allow wells to completely dry at any time.
  - 4. Clean the underside of all wells with a lint-free tissue.
- 5. Add 100 µl of reconstituted Detection Antibody (green color) to each well (refer to Section A, Step 2). Seal with tape and incubate the plate at 37°C for 1 hr.
- 6. Repeat wash procedure (Section C, Step 4).
- 7. Add 100 µl of reconstituted HRP-Linked secondary antibody (red color) to each well (refer to Section A, Step 3). Seal with tape and incubate the plate for 30 min at 37°C.
- 8. Repeat wash procedure (Section C, Step 4).
- 9. Add 100  $\mu$ l of TMB Substrate to each well. Seal with tape and incubate the plate for 10 min at 37°C or 30 min at 25°C.
- 10. Add 100 µl of STOP Solution to each well. Shake gently for a few seconds.

**NOTE**: Initial color of positive reaction is blue, which changes to yellow upon addition of STOP Solution.

- 11. Read results.
  - 1. Visual Determination: Read within 30 min after adding STOP Solution.
  - 2. Spectrophotometric Determination: Wipe underside of wells with a lint-free tissue. Read absorbance at 450 nm within 30 min after adding STOP Solution.

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