

#13084 Store at -20°C

## Wee1 (D10D2) Rabbit mAb



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

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB, W-S, IP, IHC-P, FC-FP	H Mk	Endogenous	95	Rabbit IgG	#P30291	7465

### Product Usage Information

#### Application

Western Blotting  
Simple Western™  
Immunoprecipitation  
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)  
Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

#### Dilution

1:1000  
1:10 - 1:50  
1:50  
1:100 - 1:400  
1:100 - 1:400

### Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/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 #53692.

### Specificity / Sensitivity

Wee1 (D10D2) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total Wee1 protein.

### Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ala54 of human Wee1 protein.

### Background

Entry of all eukaryotic cells into mitosis is regulated by activation of cdc2 kinase. The critical regulatory step in activating cdc2 during progression into mitosis appears to be dephosphorylation of Tyr15 and Thr14 (1,2). Phosphorylation at Tyr15 and Thr14 and inhibition of cdc2 is carried out by Wee1 and Myt1 protein kinases, while Tyr15 dephosphorylation and activation of cdc2 is carried out by the cdc25 phosphatase (1,3,4). Hyperphosphorylation and inactivation of Myt1 in mitosis suggests that one or more kinases activated at the G2/M transition negatively regulates Myt1 activity. Kinases shown to phosphorylate Myt1 include cdc2, p90RSK, Akt, and Plk1 (5-7).

Wee1 is inactivated upon mitotic entry by phosphorylation at Ser53 and Ser123 by Plk1 and cdc2, followed by β-TrCP-mediated ubiquitination and degradation (1,9,10).

### Background References

1. Watanabe, N. et al. (1995) *EMBO J* 14, 1878-91.
2. Hunter, T. (1995) *Cell* 80, 225-36.
3. Galaktionov, K. et al. (1995) *Genes Dev* 9, 1046-58.
4. McGowan, C.H. and Russell, P. (1993) *EMBO J* 12, 75-85.
5. Booher, R.N. et al. (1997) *J Biol Chem* 272, 22300-6.
6. Palmer, A. et al. (1998) *EMBO J* 17, 5037-47.
7. Nakajima, H. et al. (2003) *J Biol Chem* 278, 25277-80.
8. Parker, L.L. et al. (1995) *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 92, 9638-42.
9. Watanabe, N. et al. (2004) *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 101, 4419-24.

### 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

**WB:** Western Blotting **W-S:** Simple Western™ **IP:** Immunoprecipitation  
**IHC-P:** Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) **FC-FP:** Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

### Cross-Reactivity Key

**H:** human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Mi:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster  
**X:** Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Sc:** S. cerevisiae **Ce:** C. elegans **Hr:** horse  
**GP:** Guinea Pig **Rab:** rabbit **All:** all species expected

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