

Recombinant Aurora B Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301441L**

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

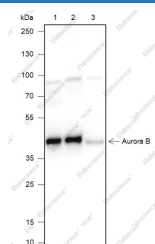
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant human Aurora B fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C211064
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

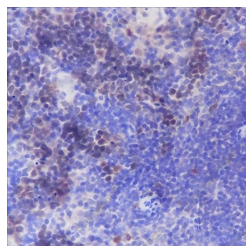
WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC	1:50-1:100
IF	1:50

Data

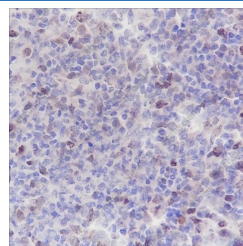


Western Blot with Aurora B Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: 293, Lane 3: A20

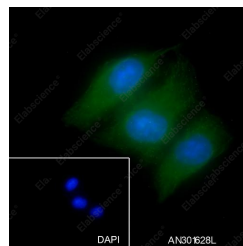
Observed-MW:39 kDa
Calculated-MW:39 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse spleen using Aurora B Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil using Aurora B Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunofluorescent analysis of (100% Ice-cold methanol) fixed A549 cells using anti-Aurora B Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

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Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

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Rev. V1.2

Serine/threonine-protein kinase component of the chromosomal passenger complex (CPC), a complex that acts as a key regulator of mitosis. The CPC complex has essential functions at the centromere in ensuring correct chromosome alignment and segregation and is required for chromatin-induced microtubule stabilization and spindle assembly. Involved in the bipolar attachment of spindle microtubules to kinetochores and is a key regulator for the onset of cytokinesis during mitosis. Required for central/midzone spindle assembly and cleavage furrow formation. Key component of the cytokinesis checkpoint, a process required to delay abscission to prevent both premature resolution of intercellular chromosome bridges and accumulation of DNA damage: phosphorylates CHMP4C, leading to retain abscission-competent VPS4 (VPS4A and/or VPS4B) at the midbody ring until abscission checkpoint signaling is terminated at late cytokinesis.