

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

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 lgG, κ Clone A136

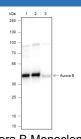
Purification Protein Apurified

Buffer PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications Recommended Dilution

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

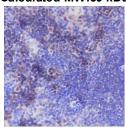
Data

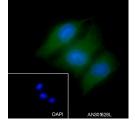


of 1:1000. Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: 293, Lane 3: A20

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

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





Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse spleen

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

Rev. V1.0

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 Fax: 1-832-243-6017 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Web: www.elabscience.com Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

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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.

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