

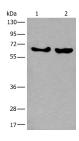
Tel:240-252-7368(USA) Fax: 240-252-7376(USA) techsupport@elabscience.com Website: www.elabscience.com

BORA Polyclonal Antibody

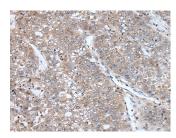
Catalog No.E-AB-53604ReactivityHStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsWB,IHC,ELISAIsotypeIgG

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

Images



Western blot analysis of K562 and Hela cell lysates using BORA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:800



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human liver cancer tissue using BORA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:105(×200)

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthetic peptide of human BORA

Gene Accession NP079084 **Swissprot** Q6PGQ7

Synonyms Aurora borealis,bora,bora, aurora kinase A

activator,BORA,C13orf34,Chromosome 13 open

reading frame 34

Product Information

Calculated MW 61 kDa

Observed MW Refer to figures

Buffer PBS with 0.05% NaN3 and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4

Purify Antigen affinity purification

Dilution WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC 1:50-1:300, ELISA

1:5000-1:10000

Background

Aurora related kinase-1 (ARK-1) is a centrosome-associated serine/threonine kinase that regulates centrosome separation, bipolar spindle assembly and chromosome segregation during mitosis. Bora (protein aurora borealis) is a 559 amino acid protein that activates ARK-1. Bora is localized to the nucleus until mitosis is initiated, when it then translocates to the cytoplasm. This translocation is dependent on activated Cdc2, which releases Bora to bind and activate ARK-1 in the cytoplasm. Plk (polo-like kinase) interacts with Bora to control the accessibility of its activation loop for phosphorylation and activation on its N-terminus by ARK-1. It is through this mechanism that Bora and ARK-1 control cellular mitotic entry. Downregulation of the gene encoding Bora results in multipolar spindles in mitosis, a phenomenon that is also observed when ARK-1 function is blocked.

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