

AURKAIP1 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称：AURKAIP1 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称：AURKAIP1 Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

别名：AIP; AKIP; MRP-S38

储存：冷冻（-20℃）

相关类别：抗原

概述

Full length fusion protein

技术规格

Full name:	aurora kinase A interacting protein 1
Synonyms:	AIP; AKIP; MRP-S38
Swissprot:	Q9NWT8
Gene Accession:	BC062333
Purity:	>85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE
Expression system:	Escherichia coli
Tags:	His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus
Background:	AKIP (AURKA-interacting protein), also known as AURKAIP1 (aurora kinase A interacting protein 1) or AIP, is a 199 amino acid protein that localizes to the nucleus and is ubiquitously expressed, with highest levels present in testis, heart and skeletal muscle. Interacting specifically with ARK-1 (aurora kinase 1), AKIP functions to induce the proteasomal-dependent degradation of ARK-1, thereby acting as a negative regulator of ARK-1 activity. AKIP is encoded by a gene which

maps to human chromosome 1, which spans 260 million base pairs, contains over 3,000 genes and comprises nearly 8% of the human genome. Chromosome 1 houses a large number of disease-associated genes, including those that are involved in familial adenomatous polyposis, Stickler syndrome, Parkinson's disease, Gaucher disease, schizophrenia and Usher syndrome. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers, including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma.