

兔抗 BORA 多克隆抗体

中文名称：兔抗 BORA 多克隆抗体

英文名称：Anti-BORA rabbit polyclonal antibody

别名：C13orf34

相关类别：一抗

抗原：BORA

储存：冷冻（-20℃）

宿主：Rabbit

反应种属：Human

标记物：Unconjugate

克隆类型：rabbit polyclonal

技术规格

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.
Applications:	ELISA, WB, IHC
Name of antibody:	BORA
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide of human BORA
Full name:	bora, aurora kinase A activator
Synonyms:	C13orf34
SwissProt:	Q6PGQ7
ELISA Recommended dilution:	5000-10000
IHC positive control:	Human liver cancer
IHC Recommend dilution:	50-300
WB Predicted band size:	61 kDa
WB Positive control:	K562 and Hela cell lysates
WB Recommended dilution:	500-2000



