

Anti-Aurora A (pT288) Antibody
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to Aurora A (pT288)
Catalog # AP60431

Specification

Anti-Aurora A (pT288) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IF
Primary Accession	O14965
Other Accession	P97477
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey, Pig, Bovine, SARS
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	45823

Anti-Aurora A (pT288) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 6790

Other Names

AIK; AIRK1; ARK1; AURA; AYK1; BTAK; IAK1; STK15; STK6; Aurora kinase A; Aurora 2; Aurora/IPL1-related kinase 1; ARK-1; Aurora-related kinase 1; hARK1; Breast tumor-amplified kinase; Serine/threonine-protein kinase 15; Serine/threonine-protein kinase 6; Serine/threonine-protein kinase aurora-A

Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of Aurora A (pT288) protein.

Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)
IF~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)

Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-Aurora A (pT288) Antibody - Protein Information

Name AURKA ([HGNC:11393](#))

Function

Mitotic serine/threonine kinase that contributes to the regulation of cell cycle progression (PubMed: [11039908](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11039908)), (PubMed: [12390251](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12390251)), (PubMed: [17125279](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17125279)),

PubMed:17360485, PubMed:18615013, PubMed:26246606). Associates with the centrosome and the spindle microtubules during mitosis and plays a critical role in various mitotic events including the establishment of mitotic spindle, centrosome duplication, centrosome separation as well as maturation, chromosomal alignment, spindle assembly checkpoint, and cytokinesis (PubMed:14523000, PubMed:26246606). Required for normal spindle positioning during mitosis and for the localization of NUMA1 and DCTN1 to the cell cortex during metaphase (PubMed:27335426). Required for initial activation of CDK1 at centrosomes (PubMed:13678582, PubMed:15128871). Phosphorylates numerous target proteins, including ARHGEF2, BORA, BRCA1, CDC25B, DLGP5, HDAC6, KIF2A, LATS2, NDEL1, PARD3, PPP1R2, PLK1, RASSF1, TACC3, p53/TP53 and TPX2 (PubMed:11551964, PubMed:14702041, PubMed:15128871, PubMed:15147269, PubMed:15987997, PubMed:17604723, PubMed:18056443, PubMed:18615013). Regulates KIF2A tubulin depolymerase activity (PubMed:19351716). Important for microtubule formation and/or stabilization (PubMed:18056443). Required for normal axon formation (PubMed:19812038). Plays a role in microtubule remodeling during neurite extension (PubMed:19668197). Also acts as a key regulatory component of the p53/TP53 pathway, and particularly the checkpoint- response pathways critical for oncogenic transformation of cells, by phosphorylating and destabilizing p53/TP53 (PubMed:14702041). Phosphorylates its own inhibitors, the protein phosphatase type 1 (PP1) isoforms, to inhibit their activity (PubMed:11551964). Inhibits cilia outgrowth (By similarity). Required for cilia disassembly via phosphorylation of HDAC6 and subsequent deacetylation of alpha-tubulin (PubMed:17604723, PubMed:20643351). Regulates protein levels of the anti-apoptosis protein BIRC5 by suppressing the expression of the SCF(FBXL7) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase substrate adapter FBXL7 through the phosphorylation of the transcription factor FOXP1 (PubMed:28218735).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriole {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P97477}. Cell projection, neuron projection {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P97477}. Cell projection, cilium. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body. Basolateral cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:F1PNY0}. Note=Detected at the neurite hillock in developing neurons (By similarity). Localizes at the centrosome in mitotic cells from early prophase until telophase, but also localizes to the spindle pole MTs from prophase to anaphase (PubMed:17229885, PubMed:21225229, PubMed:9606188). Colocalized with SIRT2 at centrosome (PubMed:22014574). Moves to the midbody during both telophase and cytokinesis (PubMed:17726514). Associates with both the pericentriolar material (PCM) and centrioles

(PubMed:22014574). The localization to the spindle poles is regulated by AAAS
(PubMed:26246606) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P97477, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17229885,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:17726514, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21225229,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:22014574, ECO:0000269|PubMed:26246606,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:9606188}

Tissue Location

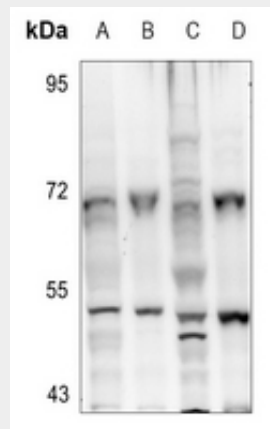
Highly expressed in testis and weakly in skeletal muscle, thymus and spleen. Also highly expressed in colon, ovarian, prostate, neuroblastoma, breast and cervical cancer cell lines

Anti-Aurora A (pT288) Antibody - Protocols

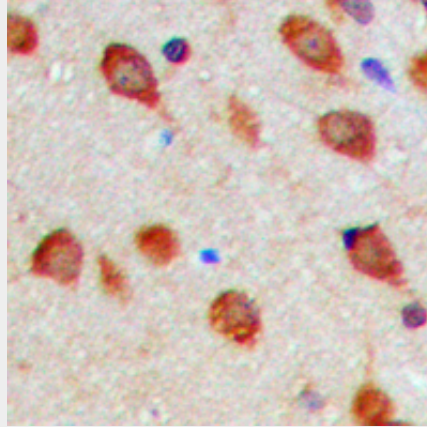
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

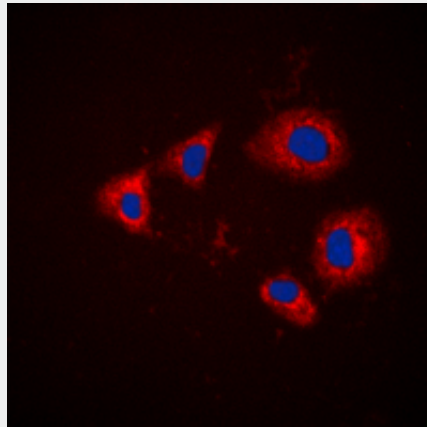
Anti-Aurora A (pT288) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Aurora A (pT288) expression in HCT116 (A), SHSY5Y (B), CT26 (C), C6 (D) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of Aurora A (pT288) staining in human brain formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of Aurora A (pT288) staining in HEK293T cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

Anti-Aurora A (pT288) Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human Aurora A (pT288). The exact sequence is proprietary.