

**Anti-Aurora B Antibody**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AH13604**

**Specification**

**Anti-Aurora B Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IF, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q96GD4</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">442658</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG2b
Calculated MW	39311

**Anti-Aurora B Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID 9212**

**Other Names**

AIK2; AIM-1; ARK-2; AurB; AURKB; Aurora-1; Aurora and Ipl1 like midbody associated protein 1; Aurora kinase B; Aurora-B; Aurora-related kinase 2; Aurora/IPL1-related kinase 2; IPL1; Protein phosphatase 1 regulatory subunit 48 (PPP1R48); Serine/threonine-protein kinase 12; Serine/threonine-protein kinase aurora-B; STK1; STK12; STK5

**Application Note**

<span class ="dilution\_WB">WB~~1:1000</span><br /><span class ="dilution\_IF">IF~~1:50~200</span><br /><span class ="dilution\_FC">FC~~1:10~50</span>

**Format**

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

**Storage**

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**

Anti-Aurora B Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Anti-Aurora B Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name AURKB**

**Function**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase component of the chromosomal passenger complex (CPC), a complex that acts as a key regulator of mitosis (PubMed:[11516652](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11516652)), PubMed:[11516652](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11516652)

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12925766" target="\_blank">>12925766</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14610074" target="\_blank">>14610074</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14722118" target="\_blank">>14722118</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29449677" target="\_blank">>29449677</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11516652" target="\_blank">>11516652</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12925766" target="\_blank">>12925766</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14610074" target="\_blank">>14610074</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14722118" target="\_blank">>14722118</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26829474" target="\_blank">>26829474</a>). Involved in the bipolar attachment of spindle microtubules to kinetochores and is a key regulator for the onset of cytokinesis during mitosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15249581" target="\_blank">>15249581</a>). Required for central/midzone spindle assembly and cleavage furrow formation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12458200" target="\_blank">>12458200</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12686604" target="\_blank">>12686604</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22422861" target="\_blank">>22422861</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24814515" target="\_blank">>24814515</a>). AURKB phosphorylates the CPC complex subunits BIRC5/survivin, CDCA8/borealin and INCENP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11516652" target="\_blank">>11516652</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12925766" target="\_blank">>12925766</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14610074" target="\_blank">>14610074</a>). Phosphorylation of INCENP leads to increased AURKB activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11516652" target="\_blank">>11516652</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12925766" target="\_blank">>12925766</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14610074" target="\_blank">>14610074</a>). Other known AURKB substrates involved in centromeric functions and mitosis are CENPA, DES/desmin, GPAF, KIF2C, NSUN2, RACGAP1, SEPTIN1, VIM/vimentin, HASPIN, and histones H1.4 and H3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11756469" target="\_blank">>11756469</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11784863" target="\_blank">>11784863</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11856369" target="\_blank">>11856369</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12689593" target="\_blank">>12689593</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14602875" target="\_blank">>14602875</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16103226" target="\_blank">>16103226</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21511733" target="\_blank">>21511733</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21658950" target="\_blank">>21658950</a>). A positive feedback loop involving HASPIN and AURKB contributes to localization of CPC to centromeres (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21658950" target="\_blank">>21658950</a>). Phosphorylation of VIM controls vimentin filament segregation in cytokinetic process, whereas histone H3 is phosphorylated at 'Ser-10' and 'Ser-28' during mitosis (H3S10ph and H3S28ph, respectively) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11784863" target="\_blank">>11784863</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11856369" target="\_blank">>11856369</a>). AURKB is also required for kinetochore localization of BUB1 and SGO1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15020684" target="\_blank">>15020684</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17617734" target="\_blank">>17617734</a>). Phosphorylation of p53/TP53 negatively regulates its transcriptional activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20959462" target="\_blank">>20959462</a>). Key regulator of active promoters in resting B- and T-lymphocytes: acts by mediating phosphorylation of H3S28ph at active promoters in resting B-cells, inhibiting RNF2/RING1B-mediated ubiquitination of histone H2A and enhancing binding and activity of the USP16 deubiquitinase at transcribed genes (By similarity). Acts as an inhibitor of CGAS during mitosis: catalyzes phosphorylation of the N-terminus of CGAS during the G2-M

transition, blocking CGAS liquid phase separation and activation, and thereby preventing CGAS-induced autoimmunity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33542149" target="\_blank">33542149</a>). Phosphorylates KRT5 during anaphase and telophase (By similarity). Phosphorylates ATXN10 which promotes phosphorylation of ATXN10 by PLK1 and may play a role in the regulation of cytokinesis and stimulating the proteasomal degradation of ATXN10 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25666058" target="\_blank">25666058</a>).

### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Chromosome. Chromosome, centromere. Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Midbody. Note=Localizes on chromosome arms and inner centromeres from prophase through metaphase and then transferring to the spindle midzone and midbody from anaphase through cytokinesis (PubMed:20929775). Colocalized with gamma tubulin in the midbody (PubMed:17726514). Proper localization of the active, Thr-232- phosphorylated form during metaphase may be dependent upon interaction with SPDYC (PubMed:20605920). Colocalized with SIRT2 during cytokinesis with the midbody (PubMed:17726514). Localization (and probably targeting of the CPC) to the inner centromere occurs predominantly in regions with overlapping mitosis-specific histone phosphorylations H3pT3 and H2ApT12 (PubMed:20929775).

### **Tissue Location**

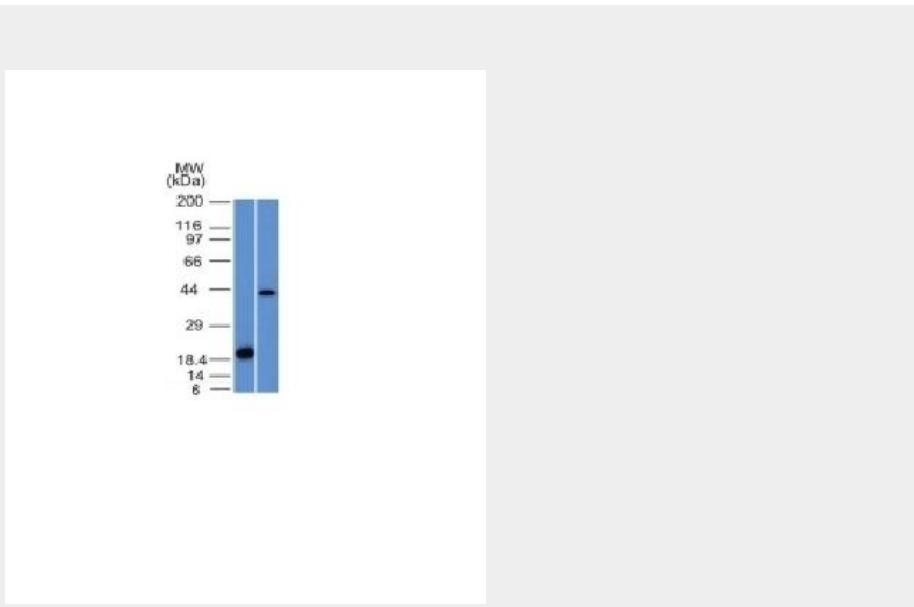
High level expression seen in the thymus. It is also expressed in the spleen, lung, testis, colon, placenta and fetal liver. Expressed during S and G2/M phase and expression is up-regulated in cancer cells during M phase.

### **Anti-Aurora B 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 B Antibody - Images**



Western Blot Analysis (A) Recombinant Protein (B) Human Liver Lysate Using Aurora B Monoclonal Antibody (AURKB/1521).

### **Anti-Aurora B Antibody - Background**

Recognizes a protein of 39kDa, which is identified as Aurora B. The serine/threonine protein kinase aurora B (Aurora B) is a chromosomal passenger protein critical for accurate chromosome segregation, cytokinesis, protein localization to the centromere and kinetochore, correct microtubule-kinetochore attachment, and regulation of the mitotic checkpoint. Aurora B forms a tight complex with inner centrosome protein and survivin. Inactivation of any of these proteins causes similar defects in chromosome segregation. A significant overexpression of Aurora B has been found in a variety of human tumors including non-small cell lung carcinoma, astrocytoma, seminoma and carcinomas of the colon, prostate, endometrium and thyroid. The expression level of Aurora B is associated with cell proliferation and prognosis in these tumors.