

ARK-1 (phospho Thr288) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP67577

Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E

Primary Accession <u>014965</u>

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW45823

Additional Information

Gene ID 6790

Other Names AURKA; 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/threonin

Dilution WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.

ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200

ICC~~N/A E~~N/A

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium

azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

Protein Information

Name AURKA (<u>HGNC:11393</u>)

Function Mitotic serine/threonine kinase that contributes to the regulation of cell

cycle progression (PubMed:11039908, PubMed:12390251, PubMed: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:<u>15128871</u>). 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). Phosphorylates MCRS1 which is required for MCRS1- mediated kinetochore fiber assembly and mitotic progression (PubMed: <u>27192185</u>). 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

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

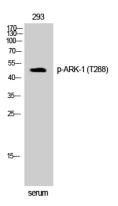
Background

Mitotic serine/threonine kinase that contributes to the regulation of cell cycle progression. 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. 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. Phosphorylates numerous target proteins, including ARHGEF2, BORA, BRCA1, CDC25B, DLGP5, HDAC6, KIF2A, LATS2, NDEL1, PARD3, PPP1R2, PLK1, RASSF1, TACC3, p53/TP53 and TPX2. Regulates KIF2A tubulin depolymerase activity. Required for normal axon formation. Plays a role in microtubule remodeling during neurite extension. Important for microtubule formation and/or stabilization. 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 stabilizing p53/TP53. Phosphorylates its own inhibitors, the protein phosphatase type 1 (PP1) isoforms, to inhibit their activity. Necessary for proper cilia

(PubMed: 28218735).

disassembly prior to mitosis.

Images



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Phospho-ARK-1 (T288) Polyclonal Antibody

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