

## BORA Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-53604

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

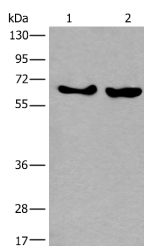
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide of human BORA
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4

### Applications Recommended Dilution

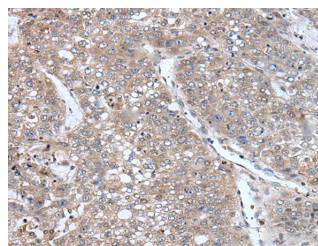
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IHC</b>	1:50-1:300

### Data



Western blot analysis of K562 and Hela cell lysates using BORA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:800

**Observed Mw: Refer to figures**  
**Calculated Mw: 61 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using BORA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:105 (×200)

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### 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.

### For Research Use Only