abcam

ab239837

# Anti-Aurora B antibody [EP1009Y] - BSA and Azide free

Recombinant | RabMAb

## Key facts

| | |
|---|---|
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Host species** | Rabbit |
| **Storage buffer** | pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS |
| **Form** | Liquid |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Immunogen** | The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. |
| **Carrier free** | Yes |
| **Clone number** | EP1009Y |
| **Purification technique** | Affinity purification Protein A |
| **Dissociation constant** | 5.5 x $10^{-11}$ M |
| **Concentration** | 1.04 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent<br>Batch concentration finder → |

## Reactivity data

## ICC/IF

**Tested**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Species** | Human |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Dilution info** | - |
| **Notes** | - |

## IP

### Tested

| | |
|---|---|
| **Species** | Human |
| **Dilution info** | - |
| **Notes** | - |

## WB

### Expected

| | |
|---|---|
| **Species** | Human |
| **Dilution info** | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| **Notes** | - |

## IHC-P

### Tested

| | |
|---|---|
| **Species** | Human |
| **Dilution info** | - |
| **Notes** | - |

## Flow Cyt (Intra)

### Tested

| | |
|---|---|
| **Species** | Human |
| **Dilution info** | - |
| **Notes** | - |

# Target data

See full target information 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, PubMed:12925766, PubMed:14610074, PubMed:14722118, PubMed:29449677). 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:11516652, PubMed:12925766, PubMed:14610074, PubMed:14722118, PubMed:26829474). Involved in the bipolar attachment of spindle microtubules to kinetochores and is a key regulator for the onset of cytokinesis during mitosis (PubMed:15249581). Required for central/midzone spindle assembly and cleavage furrow formation (PubMed:12458200, PubMed:12686604). 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:22422861, PubMed:24814515). AURKB phosphorylates the CPC complex subunits BIRC5/survivin, CDCA8/borealin and INCENP (PubMed:11516652, PubMed:12925766, PubMed:14610074). Phosphorylation of INCENP leads to increased AURKB activity (PubMed:11516652, PubMed:12925766, PubMed:14610074). 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:11756469, PubMed:11784863, PubMed:11856369, PubMed:12689593, PubMed:14602875, PubMed:16103226, PubMed:21511733, PubMed:21658950). A positive feedback loop involving HASPIN and AURKB contributes to localization of CPC to centromeres (PubMed:21658950). 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:11784863, PubMed:11856369). AURKB is also required for kinetochore localization of BUB1 and SGO1 (PubMed:15020684, PubMed:17617734). Phosphorylation of p53/TP53 negatively regulates its transcriptional activity (PubMed:20959462). 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:33542149). 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:25666058). |

## Storage

| | |
|---|---|
| **Shipped at conditions** | Blue Ice |
| **Appropriate short-term storage conditions** | +4°C |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Appropriate long-term storage conditions** | +4°C |
| **Storage information** | Do Not Freeze |

## Notes

ab239837 is the carrier-free version of ab45145.

**Species reactivity**
Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with these species. Please contact us for more information.

**Patented technology**
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

**What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?**
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

**Conjugation ready**
Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

**Compatibility**
This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

## Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Activity summary** | Aurora B also known as Aurora kinase B or AURKB is a serine/threonine protein kinase with a molecular mass of approximately 39 kDa. This protein expresses across various cell types and tissues playing a critical role during cell division. It localizes to the centromeres during early mitosis and later associates with the central spindle and midbody. Aurora B is a component of the chromosomal passenger complex (CPC) which includes other proteins such as INCENP survivin and borealin essential for its function. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Biological function summary** | Aurora B kinase functions to ensure proper chromosome alignment segregation and cytokinesis during mitosis and meiosis. It phosphorylates various substrates to facilitate processes like correction of kinetochore-microtubule attachments and regulation of the mitotic checkpoint. As a part of the CPC Aurora B acts in coordination with other proteins to control these cellular events ensuring that cells divide accurately and safely. |
| **Pathways** | Aurora B integrates into the cell cycle and mitotic pathways operating closely with the spindle assembly checkpoint. It interacts with proteins like CENP-A and CENP-E ensuring error-free chromosome segregation. Aurora B's activity within these pathways is critical for maintaining genomic stability and preventing aneuploidy a condition linked to improper chromosome number. |
| **Associated diseases and disorders** | Aurora B's malfunction associates with cancer and chromosomal instability. Overexpression or dysregulation of Aurora B kinase frequently occurs in several types of cancer contributing to tumorigenesis by promoting abnormal cell division. Proteins such as p53 a well-known tumor suppressor often become functionally compromised when Aurora B activity is altered further advancing disease progression. Aurora B also holds implications in other disorders marked by faulty cell cycle regulation emphasizing its potential as a therapeutic target. |

## Product promise

**Tested**

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

**Expected**

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

**Predicted**

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

**Not recommended**

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

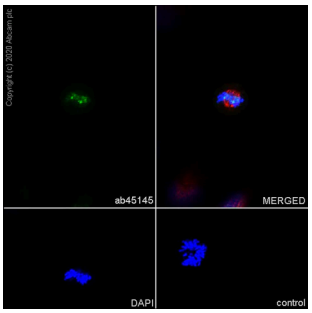
---

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

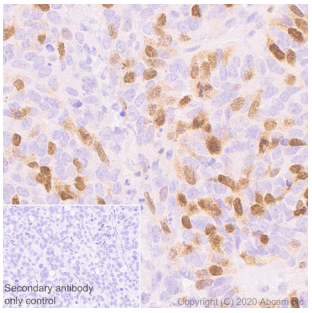
## 5 product images




### Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Aurora B antibody [EP1009Y] - BSA and Azide free (ab239837)

Aurora B Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-Aurora B antibody

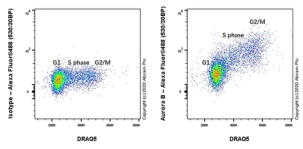
This data was developed using ab45145, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation. Immunocytochemistry analysis of HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling Aurora B with Purified ab45145 at 1:50 dilution (5.4 µg/ml). Cells were fixed in 4% Paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% tritonX-100. Cells were counterstained with ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) 1:200 (2.5 µg/ml). Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488,ab150077) was used as the secondary antibody at 1:1000 (2 µg/ml) dilution. DAPI (blue) was used as nuclear counterstain. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control.




### Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Aurora B antibody [EP1009Y] - BSA and Azide free (ab239837)

Aurora B Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-Aurora B antibody

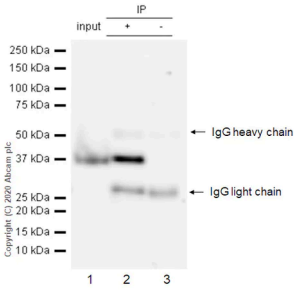
This data was developed using ab45145, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation. Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of Human endometrium carcinoma tissue sections labeling Aurora B with purified ab45145 at 1/200 dilution (1.35 µg/mL). Heat mediated antigen retrieval using Bond™ Epitope Retrieval Solution 2 (pH 9.0). The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Rabbit specific IHC polymer detection kit HRP/DAB (ab209101) was used as the secondary antibody. Negative control: PBS instead of the primary antibody. Hematoxylin was used as a counterstain.




### Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-Aurora B antibody [EP1009Y] - BSA and Azide free (ab239837)

Aurora B Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-Aurora B antibody

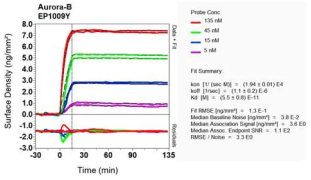
This data was developed using ab45145, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation. Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling Aurora B with Purified ab45145 at 1/300 dilution (0.1 µg/ml) (Red). Cells were fixed with 4% Paraformaldehyde and permeabilised with 90% Methanol. A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488 ,ab150077) secondary antibody was used at 1/2000. Isotype control - Rabbit monoclonal IgG (Left). Unlabeled control - /.




## Immunoprecipitation - Anti-Aurora B antibody [EP1009Y] - BSA and Azide free (ab239837)

This data was developed using ab45145, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Purified ab45145 at 1/20 dilution (1µg) immunoprecipitating Aurora B in HeLa whole cell lysate.
Lane 1 (input): HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate 10µg
Lane 2 (+): ab45145 + HeLa whole cell lysate.
Lane 3 (-): Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab45145 in HeLa whole cell lysate.
VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366) (1/1000 dilution) was used for Western blotting.
Blocking Buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.
Diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.
Observed band size: 39 kDa
All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-Aurora B antibody [EP1009Y] (ab45145)

Predicted band size: 39 kDa




## OI-RD Scanning - Anti-Aurora B antibody [EP1009Y] - BSA and Azide free (ab239837)

We have systematically measured KD (the equilibrium dissociation constant between the antibody and its antigen), of more than 840 recombinant antibodies to assess not only their individual KD values but also to see the average affinity of antibody. Based on the comparison with published literature values for mouse monoclonal antibodies, Recombinant antibodies appear to be on average 1-2 order of magnitude higher affinity.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.