abcam

ab278768

Anti-PLK1 (phospho T210) antibody [PLK1T210-C2]

Recombinant | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide within Human PLK1 pT210. The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. Database link P53350
Clone number	PLK1T210-C2
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A/G
Light chain type	kappa
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	0.001-1 µg/mL

Notes	-

Target data

See full target information PLK1 pT210

Function	Serine/threonine-protein kinase that performs several important functions throughout M phase of the cell cycle, including the regulation of centrosome maturation and spindle assembly, the removal of cohesins from chromosome arms, the inactivation of anaphase-promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C) inhibitors, and the regulation of mitotic exit and cytokinesis (PubMed:11202906, PubMed:12207013, PubMed:12447691, PubMed:12524548, PubMed:12738781, PubMed:12852856, PubMed:12939256, PubMed:14532005, PubMed:14734534, PubMed:15070733, PubMed:15148369, PubMed:15469984, PubMed:16198290, PubMed:16247472, PubMed:16980960, PubMed:17081991, PubMed:17351640, PubMed:17376779, PubMed:17617734, PubMed:18174154, PubMed:18331714, PubMed:18418051, PubMed:18477460, PubMed:18521620, PubMed:18615013, PubMed:19160488, PubMed:19351716, PubMed:19468300, PubMed:19468302, PubMed:19473992, PubMed:19509060, PubMed:19597481, PubMed:23455478, PubMed:23509069, PubMed:28512243, PubMed:8991084). Polo-like kinase proteins act by binding and phosphorylating proteins that are already phosphorylated on a specific motif recognized by the POLO box domains (PubMed:11202906, PubMed:12207013, PubMed:12447691, PubMed:12524548, PubMed:12738781, PubMed:12852856, PubMed:12939256, PubMed:14532005, PubMed:14734534, PubMed:15070733, PubMed:15148369, PubMed:15469984, PubMed:16198290, PubMed:16247472, PubMed:16980960, PubMed:17081991, PubMed:17351640, PubMed:17376779, PubMed:17617734, PubMed:18174154, PubMed:18331714, PubMed:18418051, PubMed:18477460, PubMed:18521620, PubMed:18615013, PubMed:19160488, PubMed:19351716, PubMed:19468300, PubMed:19468302, PubMed:19473992, PubMed:19509060, PubMed:19597481, PubMed:23455478, PubMed:23509069, PubMed:28512243, PubMed:8991084). Phosphorylates BORA, BUB1B/BUBR1, CCNB1, CDC25C, CEP55, ECT2, ERCC6L, FBXO5/EMI1, FOXM1, KIF20A/MKLP2, CENPU, NEDD1, NINL, NPM1, NUDC, PKMYT1/MYT1, KIZ, MRE11, PPP1R12A/MYPT1, POLQ, PRC1, RACGAP1/CYK4, RAD51, RHNO1, SGO1, STAG2/SA2, TEX14, TOPORS, p73/TP73, TPT1, WEE1 and HNRNPU (PubMed:11202906, PubMed:12207013, PubMed:12447691, PubMed:12524548, PubMed:12738781, PubMed:12852856, PubMed:12939256, PubMed:14532005, PubMed:14734534, PubMed:15070733, PubMed:15148369, PubMed:15469984, PubMed:16198290, PubMed:16247472, PubMed:16980960, PubMed:17081991, PubMed:17218258, PubMed:17351640, PubMed:17376779, PubMed:17617734, PubMed:18174154, PubMed:18331714, PubMed:18418051, PubMed:18477460, PubMed:18521620, PubMed:18615013, PubMed:19160488, PubMed:19351716, PubMed:19468300, PubMed:19468302, PubMed:19473992, PubMed:19509060, PubMed:19597481, PubMed:22325354, PubMed:23455478, PubMed:23509069, PubMed:25986610, PubMed:26811421, PubMed:28512243, PubMed:37440612, PubMed:37674080, PubMed:8991084). Plays a key role in centrosome functions and the assembly of bipolar spindles by phosphorylating KIZ, NEDD1 and NINL (PubMed:16980960, PubMed:19509060). NEDD1 phosphorylation promotes subsequent targeting of the gamma-tubulin ring complex (gTuRC) to the centrosome, an important step for spindle formation (PubMed:19509060). Phosphorylation of NINL component of the centrosome leads to NINL dissociation from other centrosomal proteins (PubMed:12852856). Involved in mitosis exit and cytokinesis by phosphorylating

CEP55, ECT2, KIF20A/MKLP2, CENPU, PRC1 and RACGAP1 (PubMed:12939256, PubMed:16247472, PubMed:17351640, PubMed:19468300, PubMed:19468302). Recruited at the central spindle by phosphorylating and docking PRC1 and KIF20A/MKLP2; creates its own docking sites on PRC1 and KIF20A/MKLP2 by mediating phosphorylation of sites subsequently recognized by the POLO box domains (PubMed:12939256, PubMed:17351640). Phosphorylates RACGAP1, thereby creating a docking site for the Rho GTP exchange factor ECT2 that is essential for the cleavage furrow formation (PubMed:19468300, PubMed:19468302). Promotes the central spindle recruitment of ECT2 (PubMed:16247472). Plays a central role in G2/M transition of mitotic cell cycle by phosphorylating CCNB1, CDC25C, FOXM1, CENPU, PKMYT1/MYT1, PPP1R12A/MYPT1 and WEE1 (PubMed:11202906, PubMed:12447691, PubMed:12524548, PubMed:19160488). Part of a regulatory circuit that promotes the activation of CDK1 by phosphorylating the positive regulator CDC25C and inhibiting the negative regulators WEE1 and PKMYT1/MYT1 (PubMed:11202906). Also acts by mediating phosphorylation of cyclin-B1 (CCNB1) on centrosomes in prophase (PubMed:12447691, PubMed:12524548). Phosphorylates FOXM1, a key mitotic transcription regulator, leading to enhance FOXM1 transcriptional activity (PubMed:19160488). Involved in kinetochore functions and sister chromatid cohesion by phosphorylating BUB1B/BUBR1, FBXO5/EMI1 and STAG2/SA2 (PubMed:15148369, PubMed:15469984, PubMed:17376779, PubMed:18331714). PLK1 is high on non-attached kinetochores suggesting a role of PLK1 in kinetochore attachment or in spindle assembly checkpoint (SAC) regulation (PubMed:17617734). Required for kinetochore localization of BUB1B (PubMed:17376779). Regulates the dissociation of cohesin from chromosomes by phosphorylating cohesin subunits such as STAG2/SA2 (By similarity). Phosphorylates SGO1: required for spindle pole localization of isoform 3 of SGO1 and plays a role in regulating its centriole cohesion function (PubMed:18331714). Mediates phosphorylation of FBXO5/EMI1, a negative regulator of the APC/C complex during prophase, leading to FBXO5/EMI1 ubiquitination and degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:15148369, PubMed:15469984). Acts as a negative regulator of p53 family members: phosphorylates TOPORS, leading to inhibit the sumoylation of p53/TP53 and simultaneously enhance the ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of p53/TP53 (PubMed:19473992). Phosphorylates the transactivation domain of the transcription factor p73/TP73, leading to inhibit p73/TP73-mediated transcriptional activation and pro-apoptotic functions. Phosphorylates BORA, and thereby promotes the degradation of BORA (PubMed:18521620). Contributes to the regulation of AURKA function (PubMed:18615013, PubMed:18662541). Also required for recovery after DNA damage checkpoint and entry into mitosis (PubMed:18615013, PubMed:18662541). Phosphorylates MISP, leading to stabilization of cortical and astral microtubule attachments required for proper spindle positioning (PubMed:23509069). Together with MEIKIN, acts as a regulator of kinetochore function during meiosis I: required both for mono-orientation of kinetochores on sister chromosomes and protection of centromeric cohesin from separase-mediated cleavage (By similarity). Phosphorylates CEP68 and is required for its degradation (PubMed:25503564). Regulates nuclear envelope breakdown during prophase by phosphorylating DCTN1 resulting in its localization in the nuclear envelope (PubMed:20679239). Phosphorylates the heat shock transcription factor HSF1, promoting HSF1 nuclear translocation upon heat shock (PubMed:15661742). Phosphorylates HSF1 also in the early mitotic period; this phosphorylation regulates HSF1 localization to the spindle pole, the recruitment of the SCF(BTRC) ubiquitin ligase complex induicing HSF1 degradation, and hence mitotic progression (PubMed:18794143). Regulates mitotic progression by phosphorylating RIOK2 (PubMed:21880710). Through the

phosphorylation of DZIP1 regulates the localization during mitosis of the BBSome, a ciliary protein complex involved in cilium biogenesis (PubMed:27979967). Regulates DNA repair during mitosis by mediating phosphorylation of POLQ and RHNO1, thereby promoting POLQ recruitment to DNA damage sites (PubMed:37440612, PubMed:37674080). Phosphorylates ATXN10 which may play a role in the regulation of cytokinesis and may stimulate the proteasome-mediated degradation of ATXN10 (PubMed:21857149).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

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.

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.

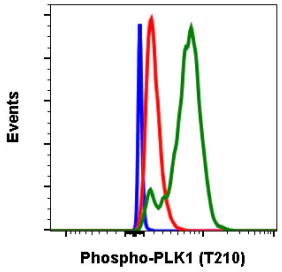
We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

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.

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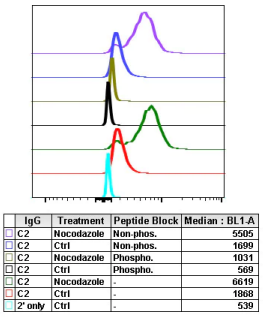
2 product images



Flow Cytometry - Anti-PLK1 (phospho T210) antibody [PLK1T210-C2] (ab278768)

PLK1 (phospho T210) Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-PLK1 (phospho T210) antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells secondary antibody only negative control (blue) or untreated (red) or treated with nocodazole (green) using ab278768 at 0.01 µg/mL.



	IgG	Treatment	Peptide Block	Median : BL1-A
	C2	Nocodazole	Non-phos.	5505
	C2	Ctrl	Non-phos.	1699
	C2	Nocodazole	Phospho.	1031
	C2	Ctrl	Phospho.	569
	C2	Nocodazole	-	6619
	C2	Ctrl	-	1868
	2° only	Ctrl	-	539

Flow Cytometry - Anti-PLK1 (phospho T210) antibody [PLK1T210-C2] (ab278768)

PLK1 (phospho T210) Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-PLK1 (phospho T210) antibody

Peptide blocking flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells secondary antibody only negative control (light blue) or untreated (red) or treated with nocodazole (green) or untreated and blocked with phospho peptide (black) or treated and blocked with phospho peptide (gold) or untreated and blocked with non-phospho peptide (dark blue) or treated and blocked with non-phospho peptide (purple) using ab278768 at 0.01 µg/mL.

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