

Anti-INCE antibody



Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to INCE
Model	STJ190160
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human INCE protein.
Immunogen Region	1-80aa
Gene ID	3619
Gene Symbol	INCENP
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	INCE Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Purification	INCE antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Inner centromere protein
Molecular Weight	100 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG

Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:6058OMIM:604411
Alternative Names	Inner centromere protein
Function	Component of the chromosomal passenger complex (CPC), a complex that acts as a key regulator of mitosis. 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. Acts as a scaffold regulating CPC localization and activity. The C-terminus associates with AURKB or AURKC, the N-terminus associated with BIRC5/survivin and CDCA8/borealin tethers the CPC to the inner centromere, and the microtubule binding activity within the central SAH domain directs AURKB/C toward substrates near microtubules. The flexibility of the SAH domain is proposed to allow AURKB/C to follow substrates on dynamic microtubules while ensuring CPC docking to static chromatin. Activates AURKB and AURKC. Required for localization of CBX5 to mitotic centromeres. Controls the kinetochore localization of BUB1.
Sequence and Domain Family	The IN box mediates interaction with AURKB and AURKC. The SAH (single alpha-helix) region is characterized by a high content of charged residues which are predicted to stabilize the alpha-helical structure by ionic bonds. It can refold after extension suggesting an in vivo force-dependent function. The isolated SAH domain is monomeric.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus Chromosome, centromere Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle Midbody Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore. Colocalized at synaptonemal complex central element from zygotene up to late pachytene when it begins to relocate to heterochromatic chromocenters. Colocalizes with AURKB at a connecting strand traversing the centromere region and joining sister kinetochores, in metaphase II centromeres. This strand disappears at the metaphase II/anaphase II transition and relocates to the spindle midzone. Colocalizes with AURKB at mitotic chromosomes. Localizes to inner kinetochore. Localizes on chromosome arms and inner centromeres from prophase through metaphase and then transferring to the spindle midzone and midbody from anaphase through cytokinesis. Colocalizes to the equatorial cell cortex at anaphase.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylation by AURKB or AURKC at its C-terminal part is important for AURKB or AURKC activation by INCENP.