abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human PLK1 protein ab82064

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human PLK1 protein
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. The His-tag recombinant protein is purified by affinity chromatography in combination with FPLC columns.
Expression system	Baculovirus infected insect cells
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Tags	His tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab82064** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	Functional Studies
Form	Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80ºC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 7.9 Constituents: 0.75% Potassium chloride, 0.0154% DTT, 0.316% Tris HCl, 0.00584% EDTA, 20% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)

General Info

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 APC/C inhibitors, and the regulation of mitotic exit and cytokinesis. Required for recovery after DNA damage checkpoint and entry into mitosis. Required for kinetochore localization of BUB1B. Phosphorylates SGOL1.

	Required for spindle pole localization of isoform 3 of SGOL1 and plays a role in regulating its centriole cohesion function. Phosphorylates BORA, and thereby promotes the degradation of BORA. Contributes to the regulation of AURKA function. Regulates TP53 stability through phosphorylation of TOPORS.
Tissue specificity	Placenta and colon.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Ser/Thr protein kinase family. CDC5/Polo subfamily. Contains 2 POLO box domains. Contains 1 protein kinase domain.
Developmental stage	Accumulates to a maximum during the G2 and M phases, declines to a nearly undetectable level following mitosis and throughout G1 phase, and then begins to accumulate again during S phase.
Post-translational modifications	Catalytic activity is enhanced by phosphorylation of Thr-210. Phosphorylation at Thr-210 is first detected on centrosomes in the G2 phase of the cell cycle, peaks in prometaphase and gradually disappears from centrosomes during anaphase. Autophosphorylation and phosphorylation of Ser-137 may not be significant for the activation of PLK1 during mitosis, but may enhance catalytic activity during recovery after DNA damage checkpoint. Ubiquitinated by the anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C) in anaphase and following DNA damage, leading to its degradation by the proteasome. Ubiquitination is mediated via its interaction with FZR1/CDH1. Ubiquitination and subsequent degradation prevents entry into mitosis and is essential to maintain an efficient G2 DNA damage checkpoint.
Cellular localization	Nucleus. Chromosome > centromere > kinetochore. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton > centrosome. During early stages of mitosis, the phosphorylated form is detected on centrosomes and kinetochores. Localizes to the outer kinetochore. Presence of SGOL1 and interaction with the phosphorylated form of BUB1 is required for the kinetochore localization.