

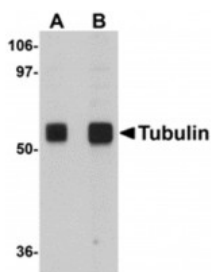
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Alpha-tubulin Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 5103



Western blot analysis of Tubulin in rat brain tissue lysate with Tubulin antibody at (A) 0.5 and (B) 1 ug/mL.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
HOMOLOGY:	Predicted species reactivity based on immunogen sequence: Bovine: (100%), Pig: (100%), Chicken: (100%)
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	Tubulin antibody can be used for detection of Tubulin by Western blot at 0.5 - 1 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1463 - Rat Brain Tissue Lysate
IMMUNOGEN:	Tubulin antibody was raised against a 16 amino acid synthetic peptide near the amino terminus of human Tubulin. The immunogen is located within amino acids 140 - 190 of Alpha-tubulin.
HOST SPECIES:	Chicken

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Alpha-tubulin Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	Alpha-tubulin Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Alpha-tubulin antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgY
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	Alpha-tubulin Antibody: TUBA2, bA408E5.3, TUBA2, TUBA3D, Alpha-tubulin 2
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_005992
PROTEIN GI NO.:	17921993
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	TUBA3C
GENE ID:	7278

Background

BACKGROUND: Alpha-tubulin Antibody: Alpha-tubulin belongs to the tubulin superfamily, which is composed of six distinct families. Along with beta-tubulins, alpha-tubulins are the major components of microtubules. These microtubules are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities ranging from mitosis and transport events to cell movement and the maintenance of cell shape. Alpha- and beta-tubulin dimers are assembled to 13 protofilaments that form a microtubule of 22-nm diameter. Tyrosine ligase adds a C-terminal tyrosine to monomeric alpha-tubulin. Assembled microtubules can again be detyrosinated by a cytoskeleton-associated carboxypeptidase. Another post-translational modification of detyrosinated alpha-tubulin is C-terminal polyglutamylation, which is characteristic of microtubules in neuronal cells and the mitotic spindle. Like GAPDH and beta-Actin, this antibody makes an excellent loading control in immunoblots.

REFERENCES:

- 1) McKean PG, Vaughan S, and Gull K. The extended tubulin family. *J. Cell Sci.*2001; 114:2723-33.
- 2) Barra HA, Arce CA, and Argarana CE. Posttranslational tyrosination/detyrosination of tubulin. *Mol. Neurobiol.*1988; 2:133-53.
- 3) Fukshima N, Furuta D, Hidaka Y, et al. Post-translational modifications of tubulin in the nervous system. *J. Neurochem.*2009; 109:683-693.

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