

Rabbit Tubulin beta Polyclonal Antibody | anti-TUBB antibody

Tubulin beta Antibody

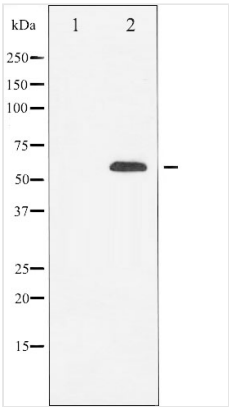
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA328226	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Tubulin beta; Polyclonal Antibody; Tubulin beta Antibody; TUBB3; CDCBM; Beta III Tubulin; Class III beta-tubulin; TUBB4; Tubulin; beta 3; Tubulin beta-III; Tubulin beta-3 chain; Tubulin beta-4 chain; beta 3 class III; CFEOM3A; anti-TUBB antibody

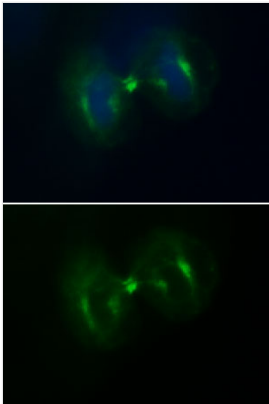
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	Tubulin beta Antibody detects endogenous levels of total Tubulin beta.
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin (Thermo Fisher Scientific).
Form/Format	Liquid; Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	444
Applicable Applications for anti-TUBB antibody	ELISA (Peptide ELISA), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Tubulin beta.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitously expressed with highest levels in spleen, thymus and immature brain.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Subcellular Location	Cytoskeleton
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



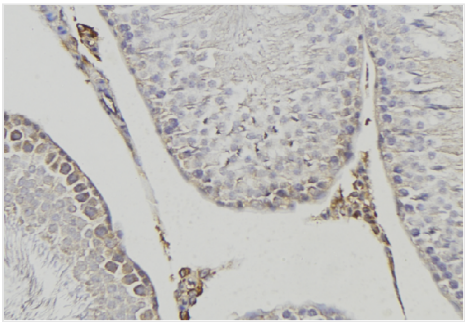
WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of Tubulin beta expression in Mouse Brain, whole cell lysates, The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells during mitosis, using tubulin rabbit pAb. Green: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L) Alexa Fluor488(S0018). Blue: DAPI.



IHC (Immunohistochemisry)

At 1/100 staining Mouse testis tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary



IF (Immunofluorescence)

At 37 degree C. The primary antibody was diluted 1/400 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. A Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG (H+L), diluted 1/600 was used as secondary antibod

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-TUBB antibody	Description: Tubulin is the major constituent of microtubules. It binds two moles of GTP, one at an exchangeable site on the beta chain and one at a non-exchangeable site on the alpha chain. Post Translational Modifications: Some glutamate residues at the C-terminus are polyglutamylated, resulting in polyglutamate chains on the gamma-carboxyl group (PubMed:26875866). Polyglutamylation plays a key role in microtubule severing by spastin (SPAST). SPAST preferentially recognizes and acts on microtubules decorated with short polyglutamate tails: severing activity by SPAST increases as the number of glutamates per tubulin rises from one to eight, but decreases beyond this glutamylation threshold (PubMed:26875866). Some glutamate residues at the C-terminus are monoglycylated but not polyglycylated due to the absence of functional TTL10 in human. Monoglycylation is mainly limited to tubulin incorporated into axonemes (cilia and flagella). Both polyglutamylation and monoglycylation can coexist on the same protein on adjacent residues, and lowering glycylation levels increases polyglutamylation, and reciprocally. The precise function of monoglycylation is still unclear (Probable). Phosphorylated on Ser-172 by CDK1 during the cell cycle, from metaphase to telophase, but not in interphase. This phosphorylation inhibits tubulin incorporation into microtubules. Subunit Structure: Heterodimer of alpha and beta chains (PubMed:26637975). A typical microtubule is a hollow water-filled tube with an outer diameter of 25 nm and an inner diameter of 15 nm. Alpha-beta heterodimers associate head-to-tail to form protofilaments running lengthwise along the microtubule wall with the beta-tubulin subunit facing the microtubule plus end conferring a structural polarity. Microtubules usually have 13 protofilaments but different protofilament numbers can be found in some organisms and specialized cells. Interacts with PIFO (PubMed:20643351). Interacts with DIAPH1 (PubMed:23325789). Interacts with MX1 (By similarity). May interact with RNABP10 (By similarity). Interacts with CFAP157 (By similarity). Similarity: The highly acidic C-terminal region may bind cations such as calcium. Belongs to the tubulin family.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	29788785
NCBI GeneID	203068
NCBI Accession #	NP_821133.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_821133.1
UniProt Accession #	P07437
Molecular Weight	Observed: 55 kDa Predicted: 50 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	tubulin beta chain isoform b
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	tubulin beta class I
NCBI Official Symbol	TUBB
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	M40; TUBB1; TUBB5; CDCBM6; CSCSC1; OK/SW-cl.56
NCBI Protein Information	tubulin beta chain
UniProt Protein Name	Tubulin beta chain
UniProt Gene Name	TUBB
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	TUBB5
UniProt Entry Name	TBB5_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/tubulin-beta-antibody-peptide-elisa-immunocytochemistry-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/328226>