

Rabbit beta-III-Tubulin (C-terminus) Polyclonal Antibody

beta-III-Tubulin (C-terminus)

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA71513	Rabbit	Human, Rat, Mouse	Immunocytochemistry, Western Blot, ELISA

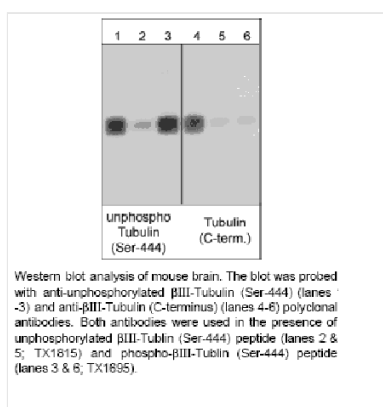
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

beta-III-Tubulin (C-terminus); Polyclonal Antibody; Tubulin beta; anti-beta-III-Tubulin (C-terminus) antibody

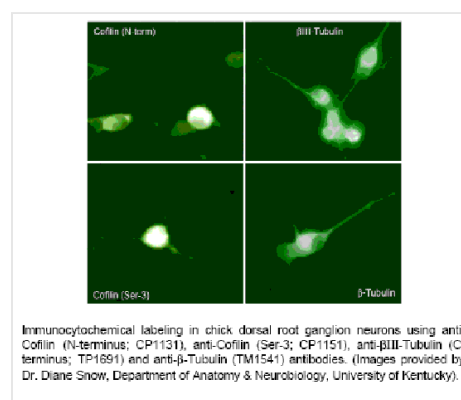
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Specificity	This antibody was affinity purified using bIII-Tubulin (C-terminus) peptide (without carrier). The antibody detects a 50 kDa* protein corresponding to the molecular mass of bIII-Tubulin on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of purified brain tubulin and mouse brain tissue.
Purity/Purification	Affinity Purified
Form/Format	Rabbit polyclonal, affinity-purified antibody is supplied in 100 ul phosphate-buffered saline, 50% glycerol, 1 mg/ml BSA, and 0.05% sodium azide.
Applicable Applications for anti-beta-III-Tubulin (C-terminus) antibody	ICC (Immunocytochemistry), WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Immunogen	bIII-Tubulin synthetic peptide (coupled to KLH) corresponding to amino acid residues at the C-terminus of human bIII-tubulin. This sequence is not found in bI or bII-tubulin isotypes, but is well conserved in bIII-tubulins from rat and mouse.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Do not aliquot. Stable for 1 year.

IMAGES



Application Data



Application Data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-beta-III-Tubulin (C-terminus) antibody	Microtubules (MTs) are cytoskeletal elements that play an essential role in cell division and cytoplasmic organization. MTs are dynamic polymers of α/β-tubulin heterodimers. At least two populations of MTs, called dynamic and stable according to their rates of turnover, are readily distinguishable in cells. The proteins associated with MTs (MAPs) are among the best-known factors that regulate MT dynamics and stability. In addition, a variety of different post-translational modifications may also regulate MT dynamics and stability. Phosphorylation is one of these modifications and it can occur on serine, threonine, and tyrosine residues in β-tubulin isoforms. Multiple kinases can phosphorylate Ser-444 at the C-terminus of βIII-tubulin in vitro. Unphosphorylated Ser-444 in βIII-tubulin is an early marker for cells of neuronal lineage, while phosphorylation of Ser-444 is upregulated after neuronal maturation and may preferentially occur in assembled MTs. By contrast, Cdk1 phosphorylation of Ser-172 in β-tubulin occurs in mitotic cells and may impair tubulin incorporation into microtubules.
References	• Fourest-Lieuvin, A. et al. (2006) Mol. Biol. Cell. 17(3):1041. • Westermann, S. & Weber, K. (2003) Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell. Biol. 4:938. • Fanarraga, M.L. et al. (1999) Eur. J. Neurosci. 11:517. • Diaz-Nido, J. et al. (1990) J Biol. Chem. 265(23):13949.

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/beta-iii-tubulin-c-terminus-antibody-immunocytochemistry-western-blot-elisa/71513>