
Product Name: Tubulin α 1/3/4 (phospho Tyr272) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab05600**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylated
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
Molecular Weight	50-55kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	TUBA1A TUBA1A; TUBA3; Tubulin alpha-1A chain; Alpha-tubulin 3; Tubulin B-alpha-1; Tubulin alpha-3 chain; TUBA1B; Tubulin alpha-1B chain; Alpha-tubulin ubiquitous; Tubulin K-alpha-1; Tubulin alpha-ubiquitous chain; TUBA1C; TUBA6; Tubulin alpha-1C c
Gene ID	7846/10376/84790/113457/7278/112714/7277
SwissProt ID	Q71U36/P68363/Q9BQE3/Q13748/Q6PEY2/P68366
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TUBA1/3/4 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr272. AA range:238-287

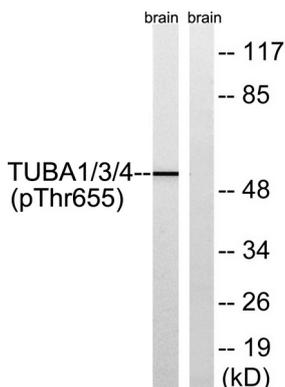
Background

Microtubules of the eukaryotic cytoskeleton perform essential and diverse functions and are composed of a heterodimer of alpha and beta tubulins. The genes encoding these microtubule constituents belong to the tubulin superfamily, which is composed of six distinct families. Genes from the alpha, beta and gamma tubulin families are found in all eukaryotes. The alpha and beta tubulins represent the major components of microtubules, while gamma tubulin plays a critical role in the nucleation of microtubule assembly. There are multiple alpha and beta tubulin genes, which are highly conserved among species. This gene encodes alpha tubulin and is highly similar to the mouse and rat Tuba1 genes. Northern blotting studies have shown that the gene expression is predominantly found in morphologically differentiated neurologic cells. This gene is one of three alpha-tubulin genes in a cluster on chromosome 12q. disease: Defects in TUBA1A are the cause of lissencephaly type 3 (LIS3) [MIM:611603]. LIS is characterized by a smooth brain surface due to the absence (agyria) or reduction (pachygyria) of surface convolutions. It is often associated with psychomotor retardation and seizures. LIS3 features include agyria or pachygyria or laminar heterotopia, severe mental retardation, motor delay, variable presence of seizures, and abnormalities of corpus callosum, hippocampus, cerebellar vermis and brainstem. function: 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. PTM: Undergoes a tyrosination/detyrosination cycle, the cyclic removal and re-addition of a C-terminal tyrosine residue by the enzymes tubulin tyrosine carboxypeptidase (TTCP) and tubulin tyrosine ligase (TTL), respectively. similarity: Belongs to the tubulin family. subunit: Dimer of alpha and beta chains. tissue specificity: Expressed at a high level in fetal brain.

Research Area

Gap junction; Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from Rat brain, using TUBA1/3/4 (Phospho-Tyr272) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.