

TUBB3 antibody - C-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AI15018

Product Information

Additional Information

Gene ID	10381
Alias Symbol Other Names	CFEOM3A, MC1R, TUBB4, beta-4, CDCBM Tubulin beta-3 chain, Tubulin beta-4 chain, Tubulin beta-III, TUBB3, TUBB4
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-TUBB3 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	TUBB3 antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

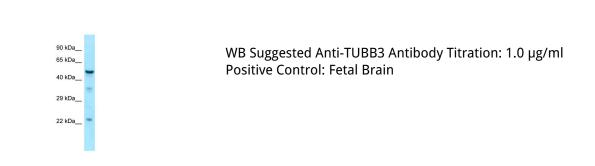
Name	TUBB3
Synonyms	TUBB4
Function	Tubulin is the major constituent of microtubules, protein filaments consisting of alpha- and beta-tubulin heterodimers (PubMed: <u>34996871</u> , PubMed: <u>38305685</u> , PubMed: <u>38609661</u>). Microtubules grow by the addition of GTP-tubulin dimers to the microtubule end, where a stabilizing cap forms (PubMed: <u>34996871</u> , PubMed: <u>38305685</u> , PubMed: <u>38609661</u>). Below the cap, alpha-beta tubulin heterodimers are in GDP-bound state, owing to GTPase activity of alpha-tubulin (PubMed: <u>34996871</u> , PubMed: <u>38609661</u>). TUBB3 plays a critical role in proper axon guidance and maintenance (PubMed: <u>20074521</u>). Binding of NTN1/Netrin-1 to its receptor UNC5C might cause dissociation of

	UNC5C from polymerized TUBB3 in microtubules and thereby lead to increased microtubule dynamics and axon repulsion (PubMed: <u>28483977</u>). Plays a role in dorsal root ganglion axon projection towards the spinal cord (PubMed: <u>28483977</u>).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell projection, growth cone {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q9ERD7}. Cell projection, lamellipodium {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q9ERD7}. Cell projection, filopodium {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q9ERD7}
Tissue Location	Expression is primarily restricted to central and peripheral nervous system. Greatly increased expression in most cancerous tissues.

References

Ranganathan S.,et al.Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1395:237-245(1998). Banerjee A.,et al.Submitted (OCT-2001) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). Martin J.,et al.Nature 432:988-994(2004). Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



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