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TBB1 Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP9023A

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, FC, WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9H4B7
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB23148
Calculated MW	50327

Additional Information

Gene ID	81027
Other Names	Tubulin beta-1 chain, TUBB1
Target/Specificity	This TBB1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with human TBB1 recombinant protein.
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	TBB1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TUBB1
Function	Tubulin is the major constituent of microtubules, a cylinder consisting of laterally associated linear protofilaments composed of alpha- and beta-tubulin heterodimers. Microtubules grow by the addition of GTP-tubulin dimers to the microtubule end, where a stabilizing cap forms. Below the cap, tubulin dimers are in GDP-bound state, owing to GTPase activity of alpha-tubulin.

Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton
Tissue Location	Hematopoietic cell-specific. Major isotype in leukocytes, where it represents 50% of all beta-tubulins

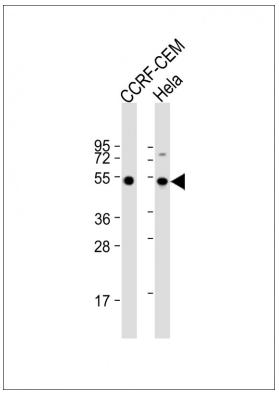
Background

The tubulin family of globular proteins has several members, the most common of which are a-tubulin and ?tubulin; proteins which make up microtubules of the cytoskeltons of probably all eukaryotic cells. Except in the simplest eukaryotes, tubulin (100 kDa) exists in all cells as a heterodimer of two similar but non-identical polypeptides (55 kDa each), designated alpha and beta. Within either family of alpha/beta tubulin heterodimers, individual subunits diverge from each other (both within and across species) at less than 10% of the amino acid positions. The most extreme diversity is localized to the carboxyl-terminal 15 residues. Delta (d) and epsilon (e) tubulin have been found to localize at centrioles and may play a role in forming the mitotic spindle during mitosis, though neither is as well-studied as the a- and ? forms.

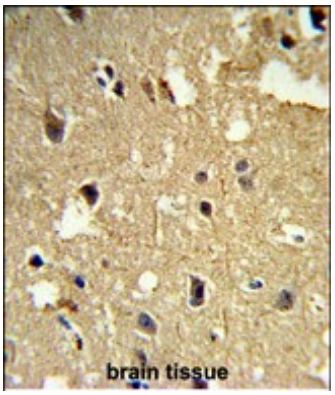
References

Rogowski K., et.al., Cell 137:1076-1087(2009).

Images

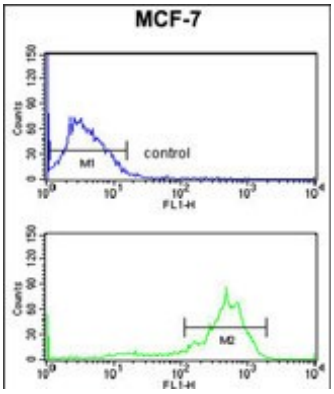


All lanes : Anti-TBB1 Antibody at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: CCRF-CEM whole cell lysate Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 50 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human brain tissue reacted with TBB1 Antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

TBB1 Antibody (Cat. #AP9023a) flow cytometry analysis of MCF-7 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.