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TUBA1C Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP99736

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9BQE3
Other Accession	Q9BQE3
Reactivity	Rat, Human
Predicted	Pig, Mouse, Rabbit, Dog, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	49895
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Tubulin alpha 6
Epitope Specificity	51-150/449
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the tubulin family.
SUBUNIT	Dimer of alpha and beta chains.
Post-translational modifications	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. Some glutamate residues at the C-terminus are polyglutamylated. This modification occurs exclusively on glutamate residues and results in polyglutamate chains on the gamma-carboxyl group. Also monoglycylated but not polyglycylated due to the absence of functional TTLL10 in human. Monoglycylation is mainly limited to tubulin incorporated into axonemes (cilia and flagella) whereas glutamylation is prevalent in neuronal cells, centrioles, axonemes, and the mitotic spindle. Both modifications can coexist on the same protein on adjacent residues, and lowering glycylation levels increases polyglutamylation, and reciprocally. The precise function of such modifications is still unclear but they regulate the assembly and dynamics of axonemal microtubules (Probable). Acetylation of alpha chains at Lys-40 stabilizes microtubules and affects affinity and processivity of microtubule motors. This modification has a role in multiple cellular functions, ranging from cell motility, cell cycle progression or cell differentiation to intracellular trafficking and signaling.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	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.

Additional Information

84790

Gene ID	
Other Names	OZEMA24; TUBA6; bcm948; TUBA1; TUBA4A; M[a]6; TBA1C_BOVIN; TUBA1C; 3.6.5.-; TBA1C_HUMAN; Alpha-tubulin 6; Tubulin alpha-6 chain; TBA1C_MOUSE; Alpha-tubulin isotype M-alpha-6; TBA1C_RAT; tubulin alpha 1c; tubulin, alpha 6
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cyt=1 g/Test
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	TUBA1C
Synonyms	TUBA6
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.

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