

# Alpha-tubulin Antibody

Catalog # ASC11733

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IF, E, IHC-P
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q13748</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">NP_005992</a> , <a href="#">17921993</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Calculated MW</b>	50 KDa
<b>Concentration (mg/ml)</b>	1 mg/mL
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Application Notes</b>	Alpha-tubulin antibody can be used for detection of alpha-tubulin by Western blot at 0.25 - 0.5 $\mu$ g/ml. Antibody can also be used for Immunohistochemistry starting at 5 $\mu$ g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 $\mu$ g/mL.

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	7278
<b>Other Names</b>	Tubulin alpha-3C/D chain, Alpha-tubulin 2, Alpha-tubulin 3C/D, Tubulin alpha-2 chain, TUBA3C, TUBA2
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	TUBA3C; Alpha-tubulin antibody is human, mouse and rat reactive.
<b>Reconstitution &amp; Storage</b>	Alpha-tubulin antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year.
<b>Precautions</b>	Alpha-tubulin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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### Background

Alpha-tubulin belongs to the tubulin superfamily, which is composed of six distinct families. Along with beta-tubulins, alpha-tubulins are the major components of microtubules. These microtubules are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities ranging from mitosis and transport events to cell movement and the maintenance of cell shape. Alpha- and beta-tubulin dimers are assembled to 13 protofilaments that form a microtubule of 22-nm diameter (reviewed in 1). Tyrosine ligase adds a C-terminal tyrosine to monomeric alpha-tubulin. Assembled microtubules can again be detyrosinated by a cytoskeleton-associated carboxypeptidase (2). Another post-translational modification of detyrosinated alpha-tubulin is C-terminal polyglutamylation, which is characteristic of microtubules in neuronal cells and the mitotic spindle (3). Like GAPDH and  $\beta$ -Actin, this antibody makes an excellent loading control in immunoblots.

## References

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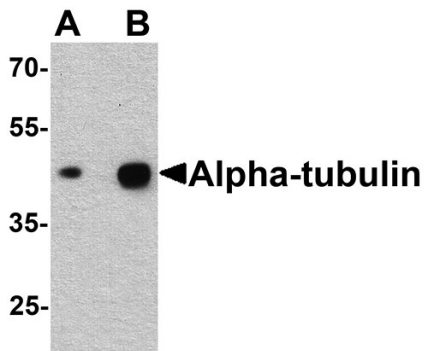
McKean PG, Vaughan S, and Gull K. The extended tubulin family. *J. Cell Sci.* 2001; 114:2723-33.

Barra HA, Arce CA, and Argarana CE. Posttranslational tyrosination/detyrosination of tubulin. *Mol. Neurobiol.* 1988; 2:133-53.

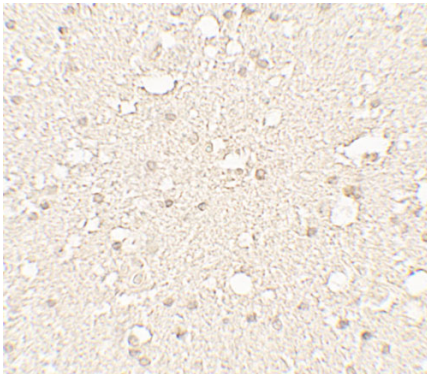
Fukushima N, Furuta D, Hidaka Y, et al. Post-translational modifications of tubulin in the nervous system. *J. Neurochem.* 2009; 109:683-693.

## Images

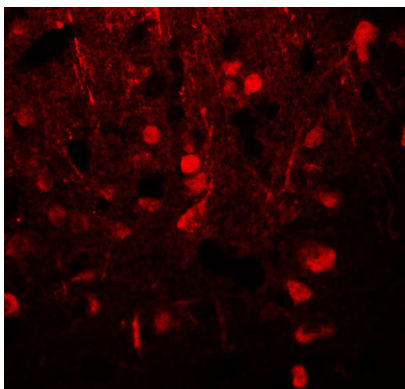
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Western blot analysis of alpha-tubulin in human brain tissue lysate with alpha-tubulin antibody at (A) 0.25 and (B) 0.5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ .



Immunohistochemistry of Alpha-tubulin in human brain tissue with Alpha-tubulin antibody at 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ .



Immunofluorescence of Alpha-tubulin in human brain tissue with Alpha-tubulin antibody at 20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ .

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