Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Cat. No.  AbC-2001

Recommended Dilution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Dilution</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ELISA</td>
<td>1/5000 – 1/10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western blot</td>
<td>1/2000 – 1/5000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.

Size  200ul

Host Species  Rabbit

Cross reactivity  Human, Mouse, Rat

Tested application  ELISA, Western blot

(Other application is not tested)

Immunogen  Synthetic peptide.

VGDSVEGEGRGEE (435-450 a.a.) of human alpha tubulin.

Form  Liquid

Storage  Store at -20°C.

Purification  Immunoaffinity chromatography purified.

Concentration  1mg/ml

Storage buffer  0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol in PBS

Clonity  Polyclonal

Isotype  IgG

Positive control  A431 cell

Background  Microtubules are polymers of tubulin, a dimer of two 55kDa subunits, designated alpha and beta. Within the microtubule lattice, alpha-beta heterodimers associate in a head-to-tail fashion, giving rise to microtubule polarity. Fluorescent labelling studies have suggested that tubulin is oriented in microtubules with beta-tubulin toward the plus end. For maximal rate and extent of polymerisation into microtubules, tubulin requires GTP. Two molecules of GTP are bound at different sites, termed N and E. At the E (Exchangeable) site, GTP is hydrolysed during incorporation into the microtubule. Close to the E site is an invariant region rich in glycine residues, which is found in both chains and is thought to control access of the nucleotide to its binding site.

Reference

1) Cleveland DW, Sullivan KF. Annu. Rev. Biochem. 54:331-65, 1985

Note: For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.