

## Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

<b>Cat. No.</b>	AbC-2001
<b>Size</b>	200ul
<b>Host Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Cross reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Tested application</b>	ELISA, Western blot (Other application is not tested)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide. VGVDSEGESEEEEE (435-450a.a) of human alpha tubulin.
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C.
<b>Purification</b>	Immunoaffinity chromatography purified.
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Storage buffer</b>	0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol in PBS
<b>Clonity</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Positive control</b>	A431 cell

### Background

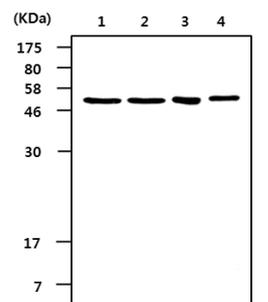
Microtubules are polymers of tubulin, a dimer of two 55kDa subunits, designated alpha and beta. Within the microtubule lattice, alpha-beta heterodimers associate in a head-to-tail fashion, giving rise to microtubule polarity. Fluorescent labelling studies have suggested that tubulin is oriented in microtubules 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.

### Recommended Dilution

ELISA	1/5000 – 1/10000
Western blot	1/2000 – 1/5000

*Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.*

### Image



Western blot analysis of cell lysate :  
 Lane 1: A431 cell lysate  
 Lane 2: BT-474 cell lysate  
 Lane 3: NIH3T3 cell lysate  
 Lane 4 : PC-12 cell lysate

### Reference

- 1) Cleveland DW, Sullivan KF. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 54:331-65, 1985
- 2) Joshi HC, Cleveland DW. *Cell Motil. Cytoskeleton.* 16:159-63, 1990.
- 3) Mitchison TJ. *Science.* 261:1044-7, 1993.

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