Immunotag™ β III Tubulin Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITM3248
Product Description	Immunotag™ β III Tubulin Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	βIII-Tubulin
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB
Recommended Dilution	WB: 1:2000-5000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide of β III Tubulin
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous β III tubulin protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabby antiserum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen
Form	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Gene Name	TUBB3
Accession No.	Q13509 Q9ERD7 Q4QRB4
Alternate Names	TUBB3; TUBB4; Tubulin beta-3 chain; Tubulin beta-4 chain; Tubulin beta-III

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Description	tubulin beta 3 class III(TUBB3) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a class III member of the beta tubulin protein family. Beta tubulins are one of two core protein families (alpha and beta tubulins) that heterodimerize and assemble to form microtubules. This protein is primarily expressed in neurons and may be involved in neurogenesis and axon guidance and maintenance. Mutations in this gene are the cause of congenital fibrosis of the extraocular muscles type 3. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. A pseudogene of this gene is found on chromosome 6. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2010],
Protein Expression	Brain,Cajal-Retzius cell,Fetal brain cortex,Lung,Mammary cancer,Skin,Thyroid,
Subcellular Localization	nucleus,cytoplasm,microtubule,axon,dendrite,neuronal cell body,extracellular exosome,cell periphery,
Protein Function	domain:The highly acidic C-terminal region may bind cations such as calcium.,function:Receptor for MSH (alpha, beta and gamma) and ACTH. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylate cyclase.,function: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.,polymorphism:Genetic variations in MC1R are associated with variation in skin/hair/eye pigmentation type 2 (SHEP2) [MIM:266300]. Hair, eye and skin pigmentation are among the most visible examples of human phenotypic variation, with a broad normal range that is subject to substantial geographic stratification. In the case of skin, individuals tend to have lighter pigmentation with increasing distance from the equator. By contrast, the majority of variation in human eye and hair color is found among individuals of European ancestry, with most other human populations fixed for brown eyes and black hair.,polymorphism:Variations in MC1R are linked to the degree of skin pigmentation (Types I-IV). Type I skin the most lightly pigmented and type IV the most dark pigmented. Partial loss-of-function mutations are associated with fair skin, poor tanning and increased skin cancer risk.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,similarity:Belongs to the tubulin family.,subunit:Dimer of alpha and beta chains.,tissue specificity:Melanocytes and corticoadrenal tissue.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.