Anti-TBA1A antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to TBA1A

Model	STJ192898
Host	Rabbit
Applications	ELISA, WB
Gene ID	7846
Gene Symbol	TUBA1A
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	TBA1A Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed at a high level in fetal brain.
Purification	TBA1A antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Tubulin alpha-1A chain Alpha-tubulin 3 Tubulin B-alpha-1 Tubulin alpha-3 chain Detyrosinated tubulin alpha-1A chain
Molecular Weight	49 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide.

Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:20766OMIM:602529
Alternative Names	Tubulin alpha-1A chain Alpha-tubulin 3 Tubulin B-alpha-1 Tubulin alpha-3 chain Detyrosinated tubulin alpha-1A chain
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.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.
Post-translational Modifications	Some glutamate residues at the C-terminus are polyglutamylated, resulting in polyglutamate chains on the gamma-carboxyl group . Polyglutamylation plays a key role in microtubule severing by spastin (SPAST). SPAST preferentially recognizes and acts on microtubules decorated with short polyglutamate tails: severing activity by SPAST increases as the number of glutamates per tubulin rises from one to eight, but decreases beyond this glutamylation threshold . Some glutamate residues at the C-terminus are 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). Both polyglutamylation and monoglycylation can coexist on the same protein on adjacent residues, and lowering glycylation levels increases polyglutamylation, and reciprocally. The precise function of monoglycylation is still unclear (Probable). Acetylation of alpha chains at Lys-40 is located inside the microtubule lumen. This modification has been correlated with increased microtubule stability, intracellular transport and ciliary assembly. Methylation of alpha chains at Lys-40 is found in mitotic microtubules and is required for normal mitosis and cytokinesis contributing to genomic stability. Nitration of Tyr-451 is irreversible and interferes with normal dynein intracellular distribution. 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. Tubulin alpha-1A chain: Tyrosination promotes microtubule interaction with CAP-Gly domain-containing proteins such as CLIP1, CLIP2 and DCTN1. Tyrosination regulates the initiation of dynein-dynactin motility via interaction with DCTN1, which brings the dynein-dynactin complex into contact with microtubules . In neurons, tyrosinated tubulins mediate the initiation of retrograde vesicle transport . Detyrosinated tubulin alpha-1A chain: Detyrosination is involved in metaphase plate congression by guiding chromosomes during mitosis: detyrosination promotes interaction with CENPE, promoting pole-proximal transport of chromosomes toward the equator . Detyrosination increases microtubules-dependent mechanotransduction in dystrophic cardiac and skeletal muscle. In cardiomyocytes, detyrosinated microtubules are required to resist to contractile compression during contraction: detyrosination promotes association with desmin (DES) at force-generating sarcomeres, leading to buckled microtubules and mechanical resistance to contraction .

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