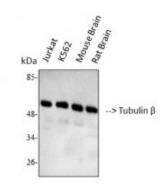


Anti-Tubulin beta antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of 1)Jurkat, 2)K562, 3)mouse brain, 4|rat brain cells using Tubulin β antibody (ST)96145).



Description

Beta tubulin is a protein encoded by the tubb gene which is approximately 49,7 kDa. Beta tubulin is localised to the cytoskeleton and cytoplasm. It is involved in the regulation of PLK1 activity at G2/M transition, development of Slit-Robo signalling, the innate immune system, cell cycle and organelle biogenesis and maintenance. Beta tubulin contains a highly acidic C-terminal region which can bind cations such as calcium. 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 and forms part of the cytoskeleton. Beta tubulin is ubiquitously expressed in the spleen, thymus and immature brain. Mutations in the tubb gene result in complex cortical dysplasia with other brain malformations. Mutations can also cause congenital symmetric circumferential, an autosomal dominant disease which results in multiple rings of folded skin mostly affecting the limbs. STJ96145 was affinitypurified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitopespecific immunogen. This polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of Tubulin beta protein.

Model STJ96145

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications ELISA, FC, IF, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of mouse Tubulin

beta

Immunogen Region 370-450 aa, C-terminal

Gene ID <u>10381</u>

Gene Symbol TUBB3

Dilution range WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF/ICC 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:5000

Specificity Tubulin beta Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Tubulin beta

protein.

Tissue Specificity Expression is primarily restricted to central and peripheral nervous system.

Greatly increased expression in most cancerous tissues.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name Tubulin beta-3 chain Tubulin beta-4 chain Tubulin beta-III

Molecular Weight 55 kDa

Clonality Polyclonal

Conjugation Unconjugated

Isotype IgG

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage Instruction Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Database Links HGNC:20772OMIM:600638

Alternative Names Tubulin beta-3 chain Tubulin beta-4 chain Tubulin beta-III

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. TUBB3 plays a critical role in proper axon guidance

and mantainance.

Sequence and Domain Family The highly acidic C-terminal region may bind cations such as calcium.

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). Phosphorylated on Ser-172 by CDK1 during the cell cycle, from metaphase to telophase, but not in interphase. This phosphorylation inhibits tubulin incorporation into microtubules.

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