

Rabbit beta II Tubulin Polyclonal Antibody | anti-TUBB4B antibody

beta II Tubulin Antibody

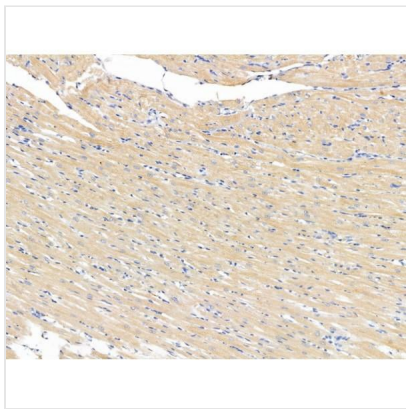
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA329115	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat Predicted Reactivity: Pig(100%), Zebrafish(100%), Bovine(100%), Dog(100%), Chicken(100%), Xenopus(100%)	ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

beta II Tubulin; Polyclonal Antibody; beta II Tubulin Antibody; anti-TUBB4B antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

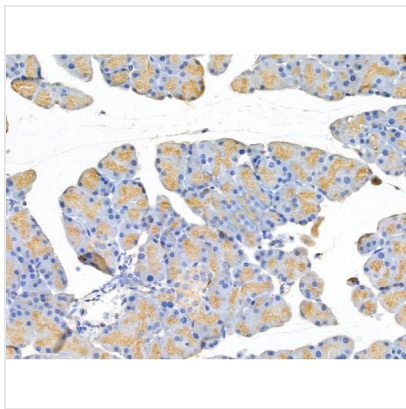
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat Predicted Reactivity: Pig(100%), Zebrafish(100%), Bovine(100%), Dog(100%), Chicken(100%), Xenopus(100%)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	beta II Tubulin Antibody detects endogenous levels of total beta II Tubulin.
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin (Thermo Fisher Scientific).
Form/Format	Liquid. Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	445
Applicable Applications for anti-TUBB4B antibody	ELISA
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human beta II Tubulin, corresponding to a region within C-terminal amino acids.
Fragment	Fab fragment
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



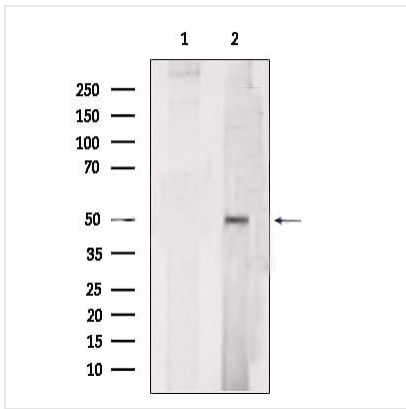
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
AAA329115 at 1/100 staining Rat heart tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the primary antibody at 4Â°C overnight. An HRP conjugated anti-Rabbit antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



IHC (Immunohistochemisry)
AAA329115 at 1/100 staining Rat muscle tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the primary antibody at 4Â°C overnight. An HRP conjugated anti-Rabbit antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



IHC (Immunohiostchemistry)
AAA329115 at 1/100 staining Rat pancreatic tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the primary antibody at 4Â°C overnight. An HRP conjugated anti-Rabbit antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of extracts from PC12, using beta II Tubulin Antibody. The lane on the left was treated with blocking peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-TUBB4B antibody	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. Post Translational Modifications: Some glutamate residues at the C-terminus are polyglutamylated, resulting in polyglutamate chains on the gamma-carboxyl group (PubMed:26875866). 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 (PubMed:26875866). Some glutamate residues at the C-terminus are monoglycylated but not polyglycylated due to the absence of functional TTL10 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. Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm>Cytoskeleton. Tissue Specificity: Ubiquitous. Subunit Structure: Dimer of alpha and beta chains. A typical microtubule is a hollow water-filled tube with an outer diameter of 25 nm and an inner diameter of 15 nm. Alpha-beta heterodimers associate head-to-tail to form protofilaments running lengthwise along the microtubule wall with the beta-tubulin subunit facing the microtubule plus end conferring a structural polarity. Microtubules usually have 13 protofilaments but different protofilament numbers can be found in some organisms and specialized cells. Similarity: The highly acidic C-terminal region may bind cations such as calcium. Belongs to the tubulin family.
--	--

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	5174735
NCBI GeneID	10383
NCBI Accession #	NP_006079.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_006079.1
UniProt Accession #	P68371
Molecular Weight	Observed Molecular Weight: (Observed)49kD. Predicted Molecular Weight: (Calculated)50kDa.
NCBI Official Full Name	tubulin beta-4B chain
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	tubulin beta 4B class IVb
NCBI Official Symbol	TUBB4B
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Beta2; TUBB2; LCAEOD; TUBB2C
NCBI Protein Information	tubulin beta-4B chain
UniProt Protein Name	Tubulin beta-4B chain
UniProt Gene Name	TUBB4B
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	TUBB2C

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.