Lanleys™ Biotechnologies Laboratory

α-Tubulin (2G6)

CATALOG

Mab2026

BACKGROUND

Tubulin is a small family of globular proteins in nearly all eukaryotic cells. The most common members of this family are α-tubulin and β-tubulin, the proteins that make up microtubules. To form microtubules, the dimers of α- and β-tubulin bind to GTP and assemble onto the (+) ends of microtubules while in the GTP-bound state. After a dimer is incorporated into microtubule, the molecule of GTP bound to the β-tubulin subunit eventually hydrolyzes into GDP through inter-dimer contacts along the microtubule filament. Thus, the binding of β-tubulin to GTP or GDP influences the formation of microtubules, and GTP cycle is essential for the dynamic instability of microtubule in cells.

SOURCE

This is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against the full-length α-tubulin of human origin.

GENE SYMBOL

TUBA1A (Human)

ISOTYPE

IgM

PURITY

Protein A-purified antibodies in 1 × PBS with 0.02% sodium azide.

SPECIFICITY

This antibody detects α-tubulin of human and mouse origins. Other species have not been tested.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT

50 kDa (α-tubulin), but it appears as ~55 kDa in SDS-PAGE.

APPLICATIONS

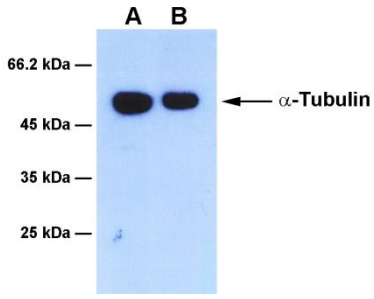
Western blotting (WB, dilution range: 1:500 – 5,000). Other applications have not been tested.

STORAGE

Keep at 2 - 8°C upon arrival (stable for six months from the date of shipment). For long-term storage, make aliquots and keep them at –20°C or below. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

DATA

>> Western blot: HT-1080 (**A**) and NIH/3T3 (**B**) cell extracts prepared in 1% Triton-X lysis buffer.



IMPORTANT NOTE

This product is intended for research use only, not for use in human therapeutic or diagnostic procedures.