

Product datasheet

Anti-TUBA4A antibody ab116659

1 Image

Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-TUBA4A antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to TUBA4A
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide conjugated to KLH, corresponding to a region within C terminal amino acids 416-446 of Human TUBA4A (NP_005991.1).
<b>Positive control</b>	MDA-MB-435 cell lysate.

Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at 4°C (up to 6 months). Store at -20°C long term.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituent: 99% PBS
<b>Purity</b>	Immunogen affinity purified
<b>Purification notes</b>	ab116659 was purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab116659** in the following tested applications.

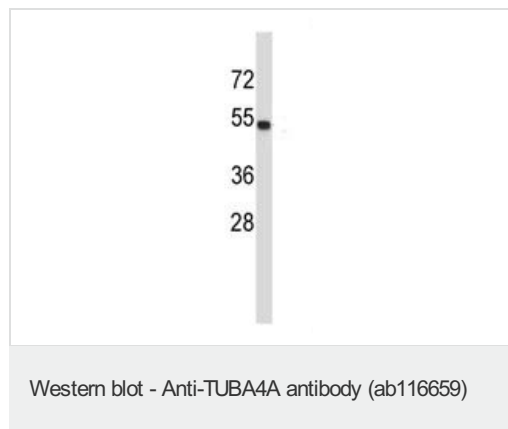
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/100 - 1/500. Predicted molecular weight: 50 kDa.

Target

<b>Function</b>	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.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the tubulin family.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	Some glutamate residues at the C-terminus are polyglutamylated. This modification occurs exclusively on glutamate residues and results in polyglutamate chains on the gamma-carboxyl group. Also monoglycylated but not polyglycylated due to the absence of functional TLL10 in human. Monoglycylation is mainly limited to tubulin incorporated into axonemes (cilia and flagella) whereas glutamylation is prevalent in neuronal cells, centrioles, axonemes, and the mitotic spindle. Both modifications can coexist on the same protein on adjacent residues, and lowering glycylation levels increases polyglutamylated, and reciprocally. The precise function of such modifications is still unclear but they regulate the assembly and dynamics of axonemal microtubules. Acetylation of alpha-tubulins at Lys-40 stabilizes microtubules and affects affinity and processivity of microtubule motors. This modification has a role in multiple cellular functions, ranging from cell motility, cell cycle progression or cell differentiation to intracellular trafficking and signaling.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton.

## Images



Anti-TUBA4A antibody (ab116659) at 1/100 dilution + MDA-MB-435 cell lysate at 35 µg

**Predicted band size : 50 kDa**

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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