

Product datasheet

Anti-TUBA4A antibody ab116659

1 Image

Overview

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

Properties

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

Applications

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

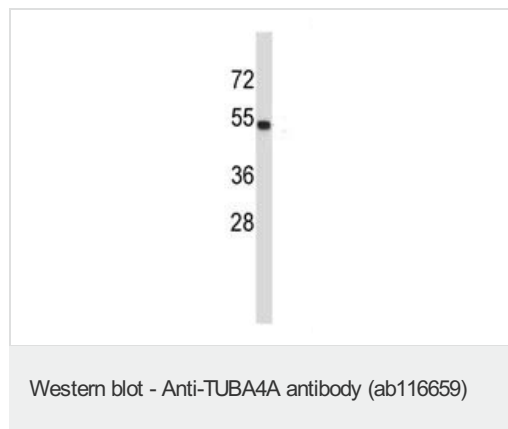
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

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

Target

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.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the tubulin family.
Post-translational modifications	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 polyglutamylation, 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.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton.

Images



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

Predicted band size : 50 kDa

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