

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human beta IV Tubulin protein (His tag)
ab236168

1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human beta IV Tubulin protein (His tag)
Purity	> 90 % SDS-PAGE.
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Accession	P04350
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	<pre> MREIVHLQAGQCQGNQIGAKFWEVISDEHGIDPTGTYHG DSDLQLERINVY YNEATGGNYVPRAVLVDLEPGTMDSVRSGPFGQIFRP DNFVFGQSGAGNN WAKGHYTEGAELVDAVL DVVRKEAESCDCLQGFQLT HSLGGGTGSGMGTL LISKIREEPDRIMNTFSVVPSPKVSDTVVEPYNATLSV HQLVENTDETY CIDNEALYDICFRTLKLTTPYGDNLHLVSATMSGVTTCC LRFPGQLNADL RKLAVNMVFPRLHFFMPGFAPLTSRGSQQYRALTVP ELTQQMFDKNNMM AACDPRHGRLTVAAVFRGRMSMKEVDEQMLSVQSK NSSYFVEWIPNNVK TAVCDIPPRGLKMAATFIGNSTAIQELFKRISEQFTAMF RRKAFLHWYTG EGMDEMEFTEAESNMNDLVSEYQQYQDATAEEGEFE EEAEEEEVA </pre>
Predicted molecular weight	54 kDa including tags
Amino acids	1 to 444
Tags	His tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab236168** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications SDS-PAGE

Form Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Constituents: Tris buffer, 50% Glycerol

General Info

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.

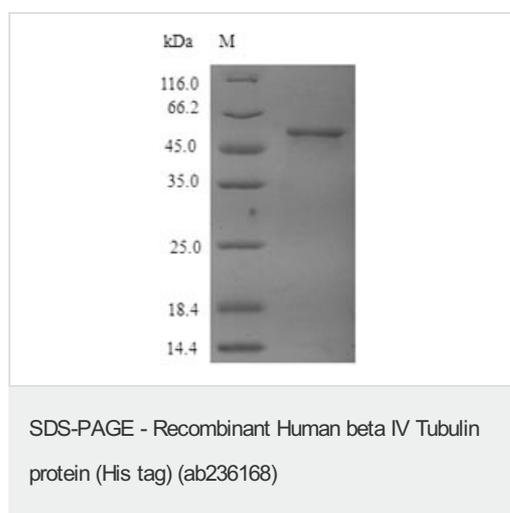
Sequence similarities Belongs to the tubulin family.

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

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 TTL10 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.

Cellular localization Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton.

Images



Analysis of ab236168 (Tris-Glycine gel) discontinuous SDS-PAGE (reduced) with 5% enrichment gel and 15% separation gel.

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