

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human TUBA8 protein ab162673

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Recombinant Human TUBA8 protein
Protein length	Protein fragment

Description

Nature	Recombinant
Source	Wheat germ
Amino Acid Sequence	
Species	Human
Sequence	MRECISVHVGQAGVQIGNACWELFCLEHG IQADGTFD AQASKINDDDSFT TFFSETGNGKHVPRAVMIDLEPTVVDEV RAGTYRQLF HP
Amino acids	1 to 89
Tags	GST tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab162673** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	Western blot ELISA
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	Protein concentration is above or equal to 0.05 mg/ml.

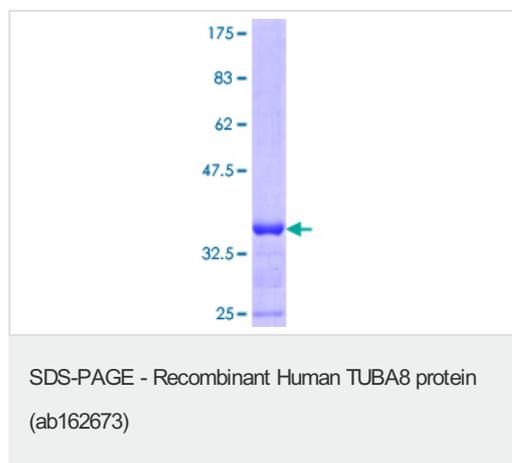
Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl
------------------------------	--

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.
Tissue specificity	Preferentially expressed in heart, skeletal muscle and testis. Expressed at low levels in the developing brain.
Involvement in disease	Defects in TUBA8 are the cause of polymicrogyria with optic nerve hypoplasia (PMGONH) [MIM:613180]. It is a disease characterized by extensive polymicrogyria, optic nerve hypoplasia, severe developmental delay, hypotonia, seizures, a dysplastic or absent corpus callosum and colpocephaly. Polymicrogyria is a malformation of the cortex in which the brain surface is irregular and characterized by an excessive number of small gyri with abnormal lamination.
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 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



ab162673 on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish

- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit <https://www.abcam.com/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors