

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human beta II Tubulin protein ab160969

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Recombinant Human beta II Tubulin protein
Protein length	Full length protein

Description

Nature	Recombinant
Source	Wheat germ
Amino Acid Sequence	
Species	Human
Sequence	<p>MREIVHLQAGQCQGNQIGAKFWEVISDEHGIDPTGTYHG DSDLQLERINVY YNEATGGKYVPRAVLVDLEPGTMDSVRSGPFGQIFRP DNFVFGQSGAGNN WAKGHYTEGAELVDSVLDVVRKEAESCDCLQGFQLT HSLGGGTGSGMGTL LISKIREEYPDRIMNTFSVVPSPKVSDTVVEPYNATLSV HQLVENTDETY CIDNEALYDICFRTLKLTTPTYGDLNHLVSATMSGVTTC LRFPGQLNADL RKLAVNMVFPRLHFFMPGFAPLTSRGSQQYRALTVP ELTQQMFDKNNMM AACDPRHGRLTVAAVFRGRMSMKEVDEQMLNVQNK NSSYFVEWIPNNVK TAVCDIPPRGLKMSATFIGNSTAIQELFKRISEQFTAMF RRKAFLHWYTG EGMDEMEFTEAESNMNDLVSEYQQYQDATAEEEEGEF EEEEEEVA</p>
Amino acids	1 to 445
Tags	GST tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab160969** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	ELISA Western blot
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	Protein concentration is above or equal to 0.05 mg/ml. Previously labeled as TUBB4B

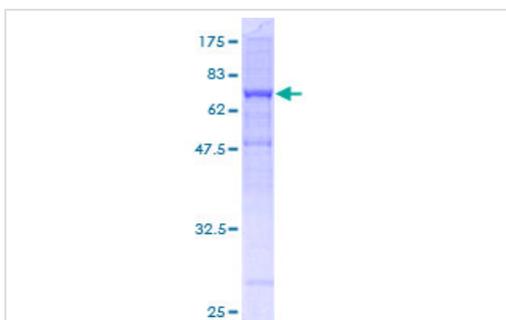
Preparation and Storage

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
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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	Ubiquitous.
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



ab160969 on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human beta II Tubulin protein (ab160969)

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