Datasheet for ABIN2476992

anti-Tubulin antibody

1 Publication

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Overview

Quantity:	0.5 mL
Target:	Tubulin (TUB)
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Tubulin antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA

Product Details

Immunogen:	Purified porcine brain tubulin
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	This antibody detects tubulin, a protein which is the major constituent of microtubules. Tubulin is a dimer of alpha and beta chains, which binds two molecules of GTP, one at an exchangeable site on the beta chain and one at a non-exchangeable site on the alpha-chain. There are at least six isotypes of both alpha- and beta- tubulin in human cells, which are distinguished by slightly different amino acid sequences and encoded by a large, multigene family that has been highly conserved throughout evolution. Although the most important functions of microtubules in proliferative cells are through their actions as components of the mitotic spindle, they are also involved in many other essential functions throughout the cell cycle of both malignant and nonmalignant cells. Antimicrotubule agents including Vinca alkaloids and taxanes may disrupt many of these essential functions.
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse (Murine), Rat (Rattus)

Product Details

Characteristics:	Purified IgG
Purification:	Purified

Target Details

Target:	Tubulin (TUB)
Alternative Name:	TUBULIN (TUB Products)

Application Details

Application Notes:	Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	5.0 mg/mL

Publications

Product cited in:

Hine, Hunt, Beasley, Windon, Glover, Colditz: "Selective transport of IgE into ovine mammary secretions." in: **Research in veterinary science**, Vol. 89, Issue 2, pp. 184-90, (2010) (PubMed).

Vande Walle, Yekta, Verdonck, De Zutter, Cox: "Rectal inoculation of sheep with E. coli O157:H7 results in persistent infection in the absence of a protective immune response." in: **Veterinary microbiology**, Vol. 147, Issue 3-4, pp. 376-82, (2010) (PubMed).