

Product datasheet

Anti-TUBA8 antibody [3G2] ab117909

1 图像

概述

产品名称	Anti-TUBA8抗体[3G2]
描述	小鼠单克隆抗体[3G2] to TUBA8
宿主	Mouse
经测试应用	适用于: WB
种属反应性	与反应: Human
免疫原	Recombinant full length Human TUBA8 produced in HEK293T cells (NP_061816).
阳性对照	HEK293T cell lysate transfected with pCMV6-ENTRY TUBA8 cDNA.
常规说明	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
存储溶液	pH: 7.30 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 48% PBS, 1% BSA, 50% Glycerol
纯度	Protein A purified
纯化说明	ab117909 is purified from Mouse ascites fluids by affinity chromatography.
克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	3G2
同种型	IgG2a

应用

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab117909** in the following tested applications.

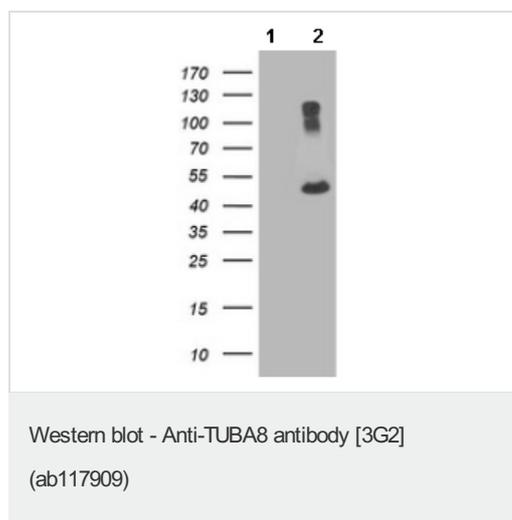
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	Ab评论	说明
WB		1/2000. Predicted molecular weight: 50 kDa.

靶标

功能	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.
组织特异性	Preferentially expressed in heart, skeletal muscle and testis. Expressed at low levels in the developing brain.
疾病相关	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.
序列相似性	Belongs to the tubulin family.
翻译后修饰	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 polyglutamylated, and reciprocally. The precise function of such modifications is still unclear but they regulate the assembly and dynamics of axonemal microtubules.
细胞定位	Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton.

图片



All lanes : Anti-TUBA8 antibody [3G2] (ab117909) at 1/2000 dilution

Lane 1 : HEK293T cell lysate, transfected with pCMV6-ENTRY control

Lane 2 : HEK293T cell lysate, transfected with pCMV6-ENTRY TUBA8 cDNA

Lysates/proteins at 5 µg per lane.

Predicted band size: 50 kDa

HEK293T cell lysates were generated from transient transfection of the cDNA clone (RC211175)

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