



## Rabbit Anti-Tubulin-alpha antibody

SL0159R

<b>Product Name:</b>	Tubulin-alpha
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	微管蛋白 $\alpha$ /Tubulin $\alpha$ 抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	Alpha tubulin 1; Alpha-tubulin 1; Detyrosinated alpha Tubulin; FLJ30169; H2 alpha; TBA4A_HUMAN; Testis specific alpha tubulin; Testis-specific alpha-tubulin; TUBA 4A; TUBA1; Tuba4a; Tubulin alpha 1 (testis specific); Tubulin alpha 1; Tubulin alpha 1 chain; Tubulin alpha 4a; Tubulin alpha 4A chain; Tubulin alpha-1 chain; Tubulin alpha-4A chain; Tubulin H2 alpha; Tubulin H2-alpha; TUBA4A; $\alpha$ -tubulin; $\alpha$ tubulin.
<b>文献引用</b> PubMed :	<p><b>Specific References(2)</b>SL0159R has been referenced in 2 publications.</p> <p><b>[IF=1.81]</b>FANG, Wan-Ping, et al. "Differentially Expression of Tua 1, a Tubulin-encoding Gene, during Flowering of Tea Plant Camellia sinensis (L.) O. Kuntze Using cDNA Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism Technique." Acta biochimica et biophysica Sinica 38.9 (2006): 653-662.<b>WB;Plant.</b>  <a href="#">PubMed:16953305</a></p> <p><b>[IF=2.19]</b>Wang, Jin, et al. "Clinical and tumor significance of tropomyosin-1 expression levels in renal cell carcinoma." Oncology Reports 33.3 (2015): 1326-1334.<b>other;</b>  <a href="#">PubMed:25607530</a></p>
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Cow,Sheep,
<b>Applications:</b>	WB=1:2000-5000ELISA=1:500-1000Flow-Cyt=1 $\mu$ g/Test not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	50kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	cytoplasmic
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml

<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Tubulin-alpha 1:375-448/448
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	<p>Tubulin is a major cytoskeleton that has five distinct forms, designated alpha, beta, gamma, delta and epsilon tubulin. The alpha and beta tubulins form a heterodimer that polymerize into the cylindrical microtubule fibers. Both alpha and beta tubulin bind GTP. Only beta tubulin hydrolyzes GTP to GDP. This hydrolysis is a process that is linked to tubulin polymerization and microtubule formation. The alpha tubulin isomer can be modified by addition of a C-terminal tyrosine residue. This modification may influence polymerization rates. The gamma tubulin isomer is localized to centrosomes which compose the heart of the microtubule organizing center from which microtubule fibers emanate.</p> <p><b>Function:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Subunit:</b> Dimer of alpha and beta chains.</p> <p><b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.</p> <p><b>Post-translational modifications:</b> 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 TTLL10 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 (Probable). Acetylation of alpha chains at Lys-40 stabilizes microtubules and affects affinity and processivity of microtubule motors. This modification has a role in multiple cellular functions, ranging from cell motility, cell cycle progression or cell differentiation to intracellular trafficking and signaling.</p>

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the tubulin family.

**SWISS:**

Q71U36

**Gene ID:**

7846

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 7846](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 22142](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 64158](#)Rat

[Omim: 602529](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q71U36](#)Human

[SwissProt: P68369](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P68370](#)Rat

[Unigene: 654422](#)Human

[Unigene: 405359](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 234326](#)Rat

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

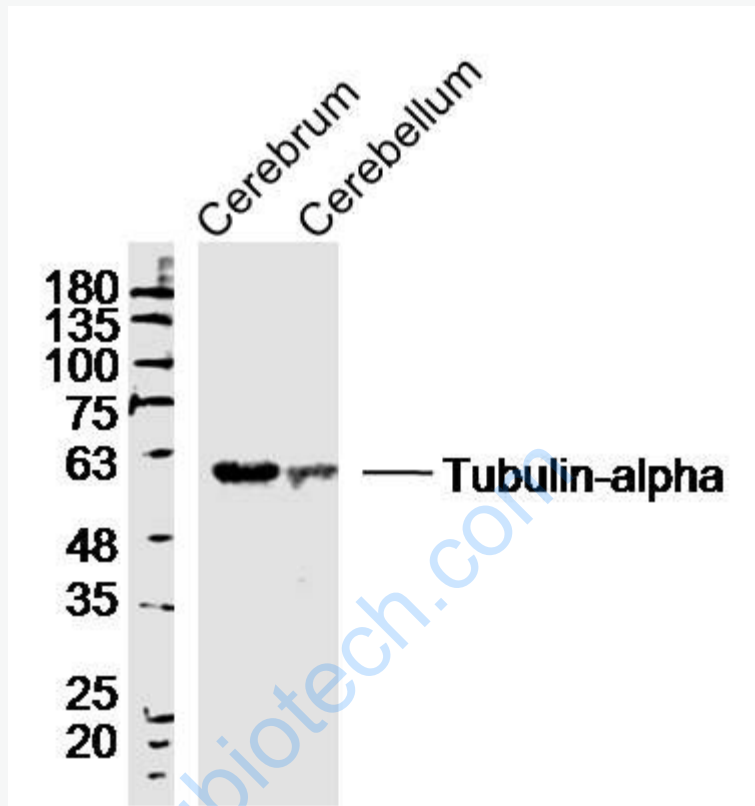
**结构蛋白 (Structural Proteins)**

tubulin是一种大量存在于哺乳动物脑组织中的微管亚基蛋白, 在结构上是由两个极为相近的 $\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 亚基组成的二聚体、多聚体形成微管细丝, 是微管的主要成分。

微管蛋白是球形分子, 有两种类型: $\alpha$ 微管蛋白( $\alpha$ -tubulin)和 $\beta$ 微管蛋白( $\beta$ -tubulin)货号:bs-0210R, 这两种微管蛋白具有相似的三维结构, 能够紧密地结合成二聚体, 作为微管组装的亚基。

$\alpha$ 亚基由450个氨基酸组成,  $\beta$ 亚基是由455个氨基酸组成, 这两种亚基有35~40%的氨基酸序列同源, 表明编码它们的基因可能是由同一原始祖先演变而来。

Picture:



Sample:

Cerebrum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

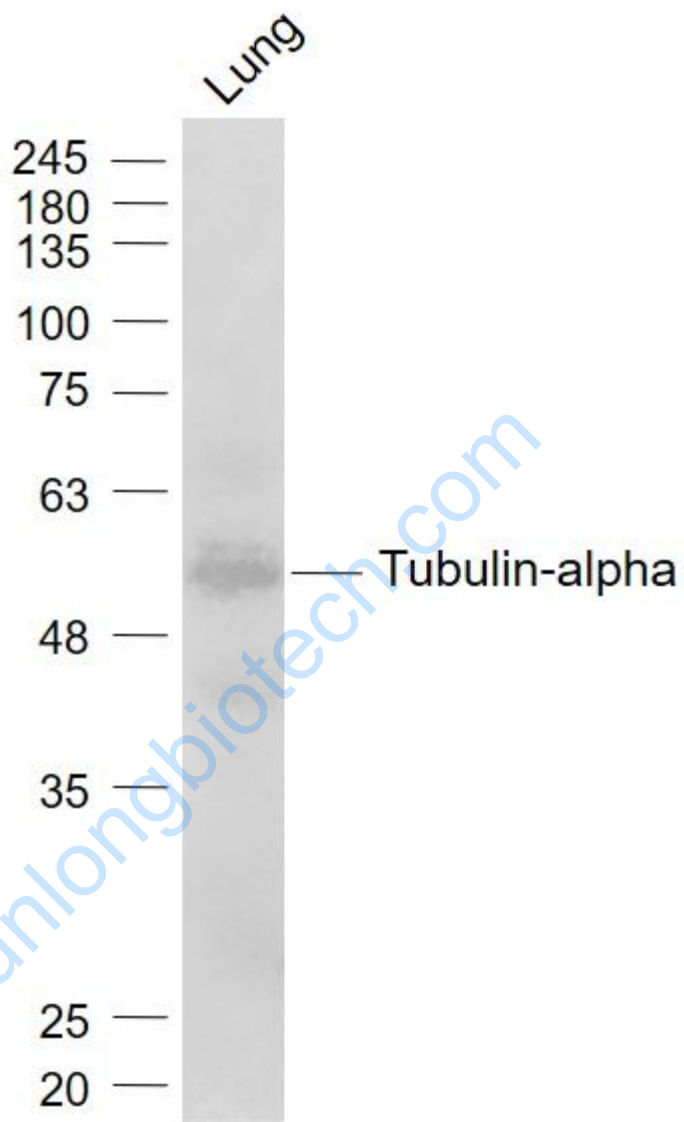
Cerebellum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-Tubulin-alpha(SL0159R)at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 50kD

Observed band size: 55kD



Sample:

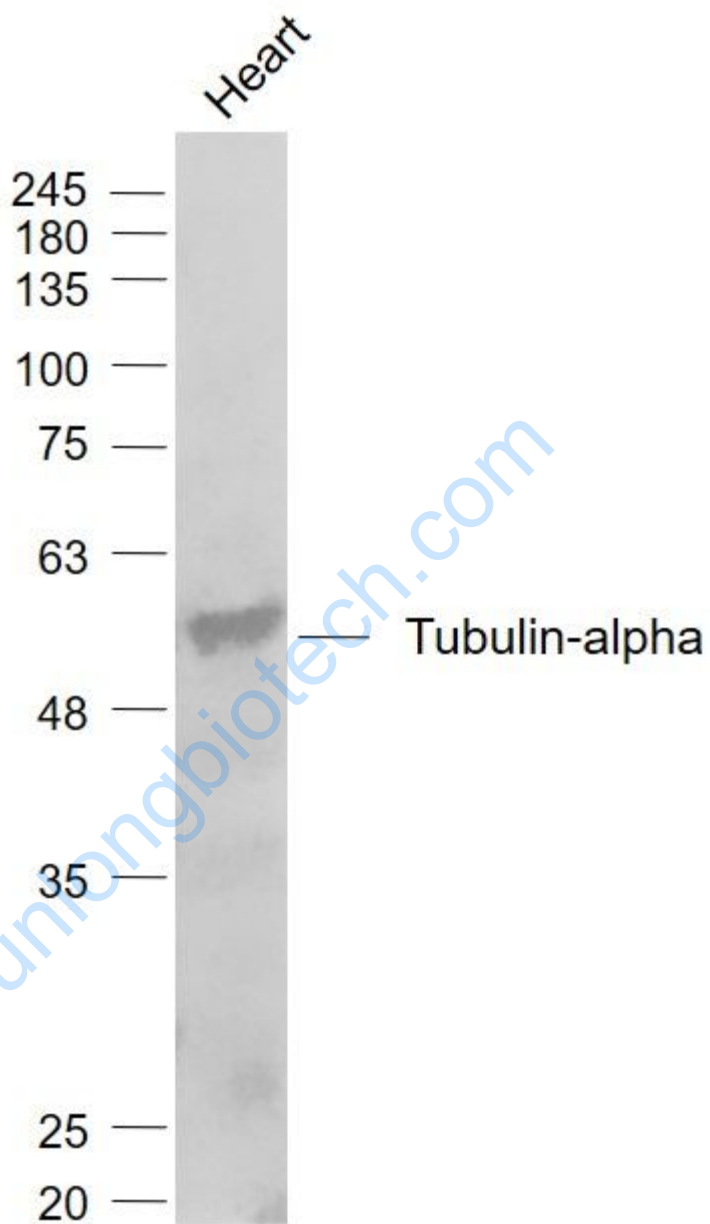
Lung (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- Tubulin-alpha (SL0159R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 50 kD

Observed band size: 52 kD



Sample:

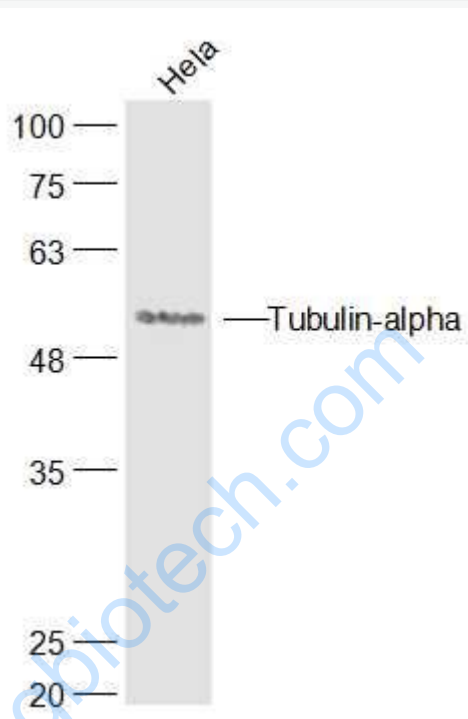
Heart (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- Tubulin-alpha (SL0159R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 50 kD

Observed band size: 52 kD



Sample:

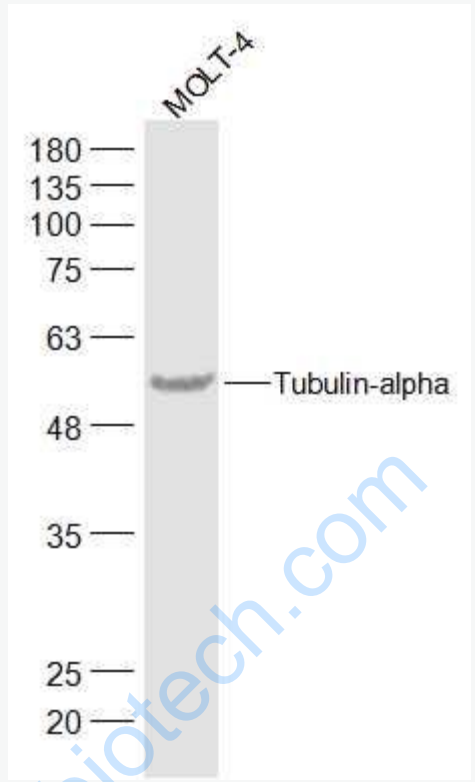
HeLa(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-Tubulin-alpha (SL0159R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 50 kD

Observed band size: 50 kD



Sample:

MOLT-4(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

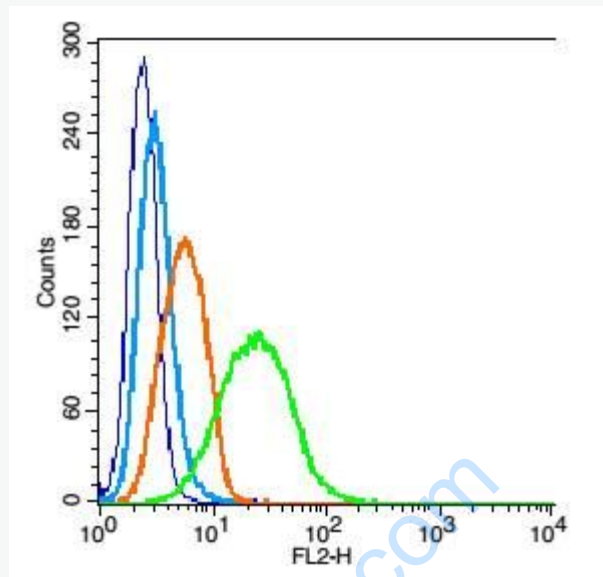
Primary: Anti-Tubulin-alpha (SL0159R) at 1/2000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 50 kD

Observed band size: 50 kD





Blank control: RSC96 Cells (blue).

Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti- Tubulin-alpha 1 antibody(SL0159R), Dilution: 1 $\mu$ g in 100  $\mu$ L 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA;

Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG(orange) ,used under the same conditions );

Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE(white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA.

#### Protocol

The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) , then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 30 min on ice. Primary antibody (SL0159R) were incubated for 30 min on the ice, followed by 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA + 1 0% goat serum (15 min) to block non-specific protein-protein interactions. Then the Goat Anti-rabbit IgG/PE antibody was added into the blocking buffer mentioned above to react with the primary antibody at 1/200 dilution for 30 min on ice.

Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

