

Rabbit Anti-Beta tubulin cofactor D antibody

SL7849R

Product Name:	Beta tubulin cofactor D
Chinese Name:	微管蛋白β辅助因子D抗体
Alias:	Beta tubulin cofactor D; Beta-tubulin cofactor D; KIAA0988; SSD 1; SSD-1; SSD1; tbcd; TBCD_HUMAN; tfcD; Tubulin folding cofactor D; Tubulin specific chaperone D; Tubulin-folding cofactor D; Tubulin-specific chaperone D.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	133kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TBCD/Beta tubulin cofactor D:401-500/1192
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Tubulin-folding protein; involved in the first step of the tubulin folding pathway. Modulates microtubule dynamics by capturing GTP-bound beta-tubulin (TUBB). Acts as a GTPase-activating protein (GAP) for ARL2. Its ability to interact with beta tubulin is regulated via its interaction with ARL2. Induces microtubule disruption in absence of

ARL2. Increases degradation of beta tubulin, when overexpressed in polarized cells. Promotes epithelial cell detachment, a process antagonized by ARL2. Induces tight adherens and tight junctions disassembly at the lateral cell membrane.

Function:

Tubulin-folding protein; involved in the first step ofthe tubulin folding pathway. Modulates microtubule dynamics bycapturing GTP-bound beta-tubulin (TUBB). Acts as aGTPase-activating protein (GAP) for ARL2. Its ability to interact with beta tubulin is regulated via its interaction with ARL2. Induces microtubule disruption in absence of ARL2. Increases degradation of beta tubulin, when overexpressed in polarized cells. Promotes epithelial cell detachment, a process antagonized by ARL2. Induces tight adherens and tight junctions disassembly at the lateral cell membrane.

Subunit:

Found in a complex with at least ARL2, PPP2CB, PPP2R1A, PPP2R2A, PPP2R5E and TBCD. Interacts with PPP2CB. Interacts withARL2 (By similarity). Supercomplex made of cofactors A to E.Cofactors A and D function by capturing and stabilizing tubulin ina quasi-native conformation. Cofactor E binds to the cofactorD-tubulin complex; interaction with cofactor C then causes therelease of tubulin polypeptides that are committed to the nativestate. Interacts with ARL2; interaction is enhanced with theGDP-bound form of ARL2. Does not interact with ARL3, ARL4A andARL4D. Interacts with beta tubulin.

Subcellular Location:

Cell junction, tight junction (Bysimilarity). Lateral cell membrane (By similarity). Cytoplasm (Bysimilarity). Cell junction, adherens junction (By similarity). Note=Localized in cell-cell contacts (By similarity).

Tissue Specificity:

Ubiquitously expressed.

Similarity:

Belongs to the TBCD family. Contains 3 HEAT repeats.

SWISS:

O9BTW9

Gene ID:

6904

Database links:

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q9BTW9.2

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human,

