

DATA SHEET

Lanleys™ Biotechnologies Laboratory

α -Tubulin (2G6)

CATALOG

Mab2026

BACKGROUND

Tubulin is a small family of globular proteins in nearly all eukaryotic cells. The most common members of this family are α -tubulin and β -tubulin, the proteins that make up microtubules. To form microtubules, the dimers of α - and β -tubulin bind to GTP and assemble onto the (+) ends of microtubules while in the GTP-bound state. After a dimer is incorporated into microtubule, the molecule of GTP bound to the β -tubulin subunit eventually hydrolyzes into GDP through inter-dimer contacts along the microtubule filament. Thus, the binding of β -tubulin to GTP/GDP influences the formation of microtubules, and GTP cycle is essential for the dynamic instability of microtubule in cells.

SOURCE

This is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against the full-length α -tubulin of human origin.

GENE SYMBOL

TUBA1A (Human)

ISOTYPE

IgM

PHYSICAL FORM

Freeze-dried powder from 1 × PBS solution

SPECIFICITY

This antibody detects the α -tubulin of human and mouse origins. Other species have not been tested.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT

50 kDa (α -tubulin), but it appears as ~55 kDa in SDS-PAGE.

APPLICATIONS

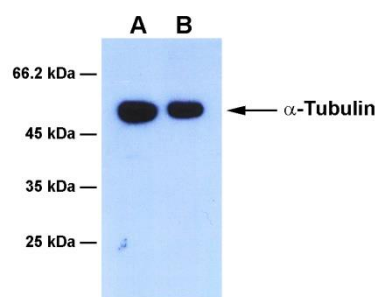
Western blotting (WB, dilution range: 1:1,000 – 10,000). Other applications have not been tested.

STORAGE

Store freeze-dried powder at 2 - 8°C upon arrival. When ready to use, rehydrate with 0.1 ml dH₂O and centrifuge if not clear. For long-term storage, make aliquots and keep them at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

DATA

>> Western blot: HT-1080 (A) and NIH/3T3 (B) cell extracts prepared in 1% Triton-X lysis buffer.



IMPORTANT NOTE

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

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