

Mouse anti-beta-Tubulin Purified, clone TU-12 (Monoclonal)

Clone no. TU-12

MONOSAN

Product name	Mouse anti-beta-Tubulin Purified, clone TU-12 (Monoclonal)
Host	Mouse
Applications	ICC, FC , WB
Species reactivity	Mouse, Rat, Pig, Human
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	Porcine brain microtubule protein MTP-1.
Isotype	IgM
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	TU-12
Size	0.1 mg
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Format	Purified by sequential steps of physicochemical fractionation (differential
Storage buffer	Tris buffered saline (TBS), pH 8.0, 15 mM sodium azide
Storage until expiry date	2-8°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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Additional info

The microtubules are intracellular dynamic polymers made up of evolutionarily conserved polymorphic alpha/beta-tubulin heterodimers and a large number of microtubule-associated proteins (MAPs). The microtubules consist of 13 protofilaments and have an outer diameter 25 nm. Microtubules have their intrinsic polarity; highly dynamic plus ends and less dynamic minus ends. Microtubules are required for vital processes in eukaryotic cells including mitosis, meiosis, maintenance of cell shape and intracellular transport. Microtubules are also necessary for movement of cells by means of flagella and cilia. In mammalian tissue culture cells microtubules have their minus ends anchored in microtubule organizing centers (MTOCs). The GTP (guanosin triphosphate) molecule is an essential for tubulin heterodimer to associate with other heterodimers to form microtubule. In vivo, microtubule dynamics vary considerably. Microtubule polymerization is reversible and a populations of microtubules in cells are on their minus ends either growing or shortening – this phenomenon is called dynamic instability of microtubules. On a practical level, microtubules can easily be stabilized by the addition of non-hydrolysable analogues of GTP (eg. GMPPCP) or more commonly by anti-cancer drugs such as Taxol. Taxol stabilizes microtubules at room temperature for many hours. Using limited proteolysis by enzymes both tubulin subunits can be divided into N-terminal and C-terminal structural domains.

The beta-tubulin (relative molecular weight around 50 kDa) is counterpart of alpha-tubulin in tubulin heterodimer. It is coded by multiple tubulin genes and it is also posttranslationally modified. Heterogeneity of subunit is concentrated in C-terminal structural domain. Specificity The antibody HE-195 recognizes human blood group A including weak variants A₃, A_X, A₃B, A_XB. The specificity of

References

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