

**Anti-Alpha-Tubulin Antibody (Monoclonal, DM1A)**  
**Catalog # ABO10490****Specification**

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**Anti-Alpha-Tubulin Antibody (Monoclonal, DM1A) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q71U36</a>
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Mouse IgG monoclonal antibody for alpha-Tubulin detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;mouse;rat;chicken. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

**Reconstitution**

Add 1ml of PBS buffer will yield a concentration of 100ug/ml.

**Anti-Alpha-Tubulin Antibody (Monoclonal, DM1A) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 7846

**Other Names**

Tubulin alpha-1A chain, Alpha-tubulin 3, Tubulin B-alpha-1, Tubulin alpha-3 chain, Detyrosinated tubulin alpha-1A chain, TUBA1A, TUBA3

**Calculated MW**

50136 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 1-2 µg/ml, Human, mouse, rat, chicken, By Heat<br> <br>Western blot, 2 µg/ml, Human, mouse, rat, chicken<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.

**Tissue Specificity**

Expressed at a high level in fetal brain. .

**Protein Name**

Tubulin alpha-1A chain

**Contents**

Mouse ascites fluid, 1.2% sodium acetate, 2mg BSA, with 0.01mg NaN<sub>3</sub> as preservative.

**Immunogen**

Microtubules from chicken embryo brain.

**Purification**

Ascites

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

**Anti-Alpha-Tubulin Antibody (Monoclonal, DM1A) - Protein Information**

**Name** TUBA1A

**Synonyms** TUBA3

**Function**

Tubulin is the major constituent of microtubules, a cylinder consisting of laterally associated linear protofilaments composed of alpha- and beta-tubulin heterodimers. Microtubules grow by the addition of GTP-tubulin dimers to the microtubule end, where a stabilizing cap forms. Below the cap, tubulin dimers are in GDP-bound state, owing to GTPase activity of alpha-tubulin.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, flagellum axoneme  
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P68369}

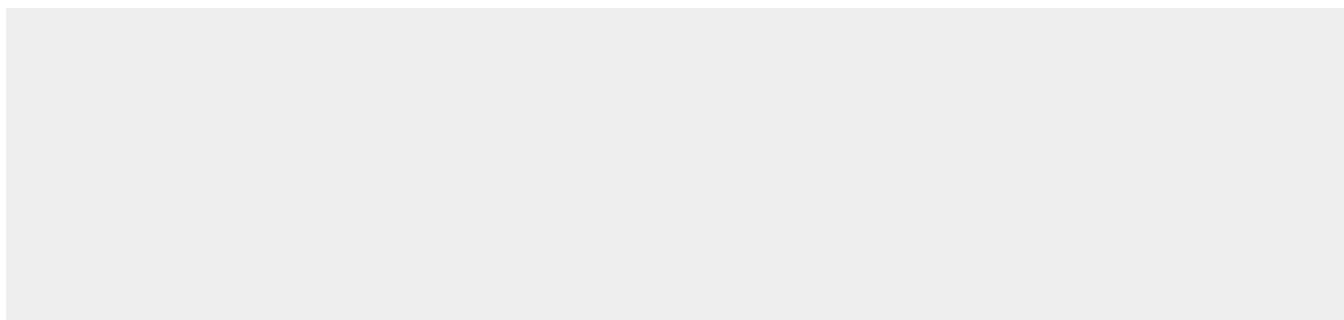
**Tissue Location**

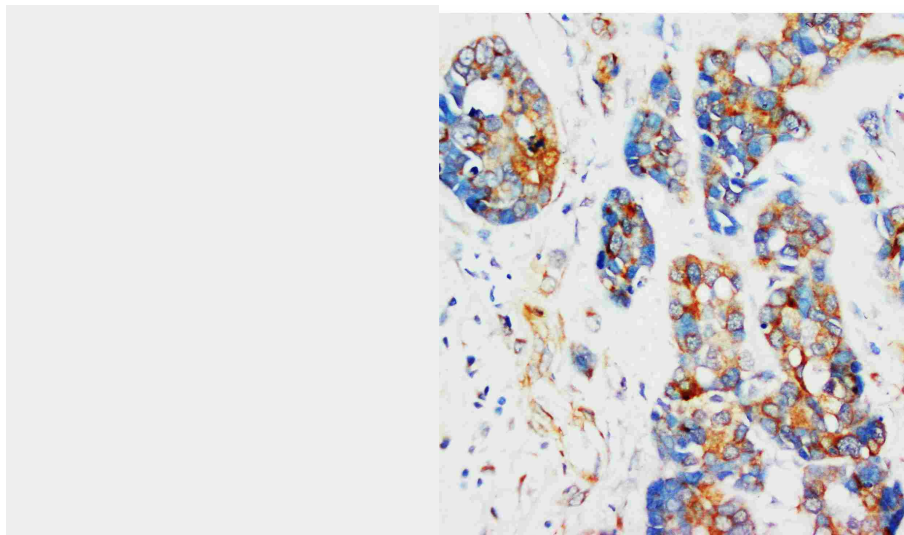
Expressed at a high level in fetal brain.

**Anti-Alpha-Tubulin Antibody (Monoclonal, DM1A) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-Alpha-Tubulin Antibody (Monoclonal, DM1A) - Images**



Anti-alpha-Tubulin antibody (monoclonal), ABO10490, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Mammary Cancer Tissue

#### **Anti-Alpha-Tubulin Antibody (Monoclonal, DM1A) - Background**

Alpha-tubulin(b-alpha-1) mRNA is expressed only in brain with a molecular weight of about 55,000. The 3-prime UTR of b-alpha-1 is more than 80% homologous to the UTR of the rat brain alpha-tubulin gene, IL-alpha-T1. B-alpha-1 encodes a predicted 451-amino acid protein that is 100% identical to the rat homolog and differs by only 2 and 3 amino acids from the pig and chicken homologs, respectively.