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Anti-α6-Tubulin (central region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1999

Specification

Anti-α6-Tubulin (central region) Antibody - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q9BQE3
Reactivity	**Bovine, Chicken, Drosophila, C.Elegans**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Rabbit Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**49895**

Anti-α6-Tubulin (central region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **84790**

Other Names
alpha 6 Tubulin, Tubulin A6

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Anti-α6-Tubulin (central region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-α6-Tubulin (central region) Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-α6-Tubulin (central region) Antibody - Images

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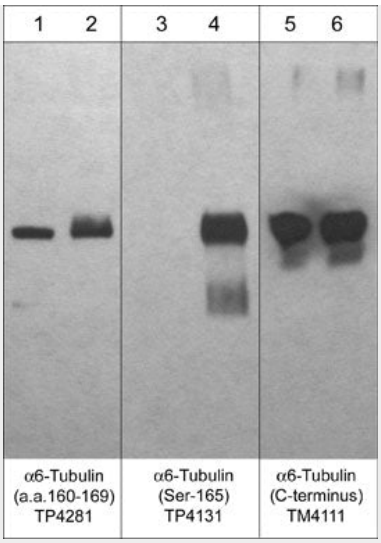

Western blot analysis of 250 ng/lane of a1-Tubulin unphosphorylated (lanes 1, 3, & 5) or phosphorylated at Ser-165 with PKCα (lanes 2, 4, & 6). The blots were probed with anti-α6-Tubulin (a.a. 160-169) (TP4281; lanes 1 & 2), anti-α6-Tubulin (Ser-165) (TP4131; lanes 3 & 4), and anti-α-Tubulin (C-terminus) (TM4111; lanes 5 & 6).

Anti-α6-Tubulin (central region) Antibody - Background

Microtubules (MTs) are cytoskeletal elements that play an essential role in cell division and cytoplasmic organization. MTs are dynamic polymers of a/β-Tubulin heterodimers. At least two populations of MTs, called dynamic and stable according to their rates of turnover, are readily distinguishable in cells. The proteins associated with MTs (MAPs) are among the best-known factors that regulate MT dynamics and stability. In addition, a variety of different post-translational modifications may also regulate MT dynamics and stability. Phosphorylation is one of these modifications and it can occur on serine, threonine, and tyrosine residues in α- and β-Tubulin isoforms. Multiple kinases can phosphorylate Ser-444 at the C-terminus of βIII-Tubulin in vitro, and unphosphorylated Ser-444 may be an early marker for cells of neuronal lineage. Cdk1 can phosphorylate Ser-172 in β-Tubulin during mitosis and this may impair tubulin incorporation into microtubules. In α-tubulin, PKC can phosphorylate Ser-165 leading to increased cell motility in human breast cells.