

**TUBA4A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP13535b****Specification**

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**TUBA4A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P68366](#)**TUBA4A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7277**Other Names**

Tubulin alpha-4A chain, Alpha-tubulin 1, Testis-specific alpha-tubulin, Tubulin H2-alpha, Tubulin alpha-1 chain, TUBA4A, TUBA1

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13535b was selected from the C-term region of TUBA4A. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TUBA4A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** TUBA4A**Synonyms** TUBA1**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.

## **TUBA4A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **TUBA4A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**

## **TUBA4A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

Microtubules of the eukaryotic cytoskeleton perform essential and diverse functions and are composed of a heterodimer of alpha and beta tubulin. The genes encoding these microtubule constituents are part of the tubulin superfamily, which is composed of six distinct families. Genes from the alpha, beta and gamma tubulin families are found in all eukaryotes. The alpha and beta tubulins represent the major components of microtubules, while gamma tubulin plays a critical role in the nucleation of microtubule assembly. There are multiple alpha and beta tubulin genes and they are highly conserved among and between species. This gene encodes an alpha tubulin that is a highly conserved homolog of a rat testis-specific alpha tubulin.

## **TUBA4A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Houck, S.A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11795 (2010) :Zhao, J., et al. BMC Med. Genet. 11, 96 (2010)  
:Gudbjartsson, D.F., et al. Nat. Genet. 40(5):609-615(2008) Petretti, C., et al. EMBO Rep.  
7(4):418-424(2006) Fiore, G., et al. Neurosci. Lett. 394(1):57-62(2006)