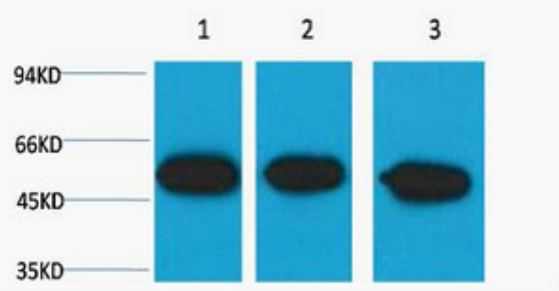
β III tubulin Monoclonal Antibody(Mix)

Catalog No	BYab-02990
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	TUBB3
Protein Name	Tubulin beta-3 chain
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide of β III tubulin
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous β III tubulin protein.
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%BSA, 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1:5000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	TUBB3; TUBB4; Tubulin beta-3 chain; Tubulin beta-4 chain; Tubulin beta-III
Observed Band	50kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Cell projection, growth cone . Cell projection, lamellipodium . Cell projection, filopodium .
Tissue Specificity	Expression is primarily restricted to central and peripheral nervous system. Greatly increased expression in most cancerous tissues.
Function	domain:The highly acidic C-terminal region may bind cations such as calcium.,function:Receptor for MSH (alpha, beta and gamma) and ACTH. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylate cyclase.,function:Tubulin is the major constituent of microtubules. It binds two moles of GTP, one at an exchangeable site on the beta chain and one at a non-exchangeable site on the alpha-chain.,polymorphism:Genetic variations in MC1R are associated with variation in skin/hair/eye pigmentation type 2 (SHEP2) [MIM:266300]. Hair, eye and skin pigmentation are among the most visible examples of human phenotypic variation, with a broad normal range that is subject to substantial geographic stratification. In the case of skin, individuals tend to have lighter pigmentation with increasing distance from the equator. By

	contrast, the majority of variation in human eye and hair col
Background	tubulin beta 3 class III(TUBB3) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a class III member of the beta tubulin protein family. Beta tubulins are one of two core protein families (alpha and beta tubulins) that heterodimerize and assemble to form microtubules. This protein is primarily expressed in neurons and may be involved in neurogenesis and axon guidance and maintenance. Mutations in this gene are the cause of congenital fibrosis of the extraocular muscles type 3. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. A pseudogene of this gene is found on chromosome 6. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2010],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of 1) Hela, 2) Mouse Brain, 3) Rat Brain, diluted at 1:5000.