



TBCB Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-06325
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	TBCB CG22 CKAP1
Protein Name	Tubulin-folding cofactor B (Cytoskeleton-associated protein 1) (Cytoskeleton-associated protein CKAPI) (Tubulin-specific chaperone B)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	TBCB Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	26kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Colocalizes with microtubules. In differentiated neurons, located in the cytoplasm. In differentiating neurons, accumulates at the growth cone. .
Tissue Specificity	Found in most tissues.
Function	function: Binds to alpha-tubulin folding intermediates after their interaction with cytosolic chaperonin in the pathway leading from newly synthesized tubulin to properly folded heterodimer. Involved in regulation of tubulin heterodimer dissociation. May function as a negative regulator of axonal growth.,PTM: Phosphorylation by PAK1 is required for normal function. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,PTM: Ubiquitinated in the presence of GAN which targets it for degradation by the proteasome.,similarity: Belongs to the TBCB family.,similarity: Contains 1 CAP-Gly domain.,subcellular location: Colocalizes with microtubules. In differentiated neurons, located in the cytoplasm. In differentiating neurons, accumulates at the

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growth cone.,subunit:Supercomplex made of cofactors A to E. Cofactors A and D function by capturing and stabilizing tubulin in a quasi-native conformation.

Background

function: Binds to alpha-tubulin folding intermediates after their interaction with cytosolic chaperonin in the pathway leading from newly synthesized tubulin to properly folded heterodimer. Involved in regulation of tubulin heterodimer dissociation. May function as a negative regulator of axonal growth.,PTM: Phosphorylation by PAK1 is required for normal function. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,PTM: Ubiquitinated in the presence of GAN which targets it for degradation by the proteasome.,similarity: Belongs to the TBCB family.,similarity: Contains 1 CAP-Gly domain.,subcellular location: Colocalizes with microtubules. In differentiated neurons, located in the cytoplasm. In differentiating neurons, accumulates at the growth cone.,subunit: Supercomplex made of cofactors A to E. Cofactors A and D function by capturing and stabilizing tubulin in a quasi-native conformation. Cofactor E binds to the cofactor D-tubulin complex; interaction with cofactor C then causes the release of tubulin polypeptides that are committed to the native state. Cofactors B and E can form a heterodimer which binds to alpha-tubulin and enhances their ability to dissociate tubulin heterodimers. Binds to GAN.,tissue specificity: Found in most tissues.,

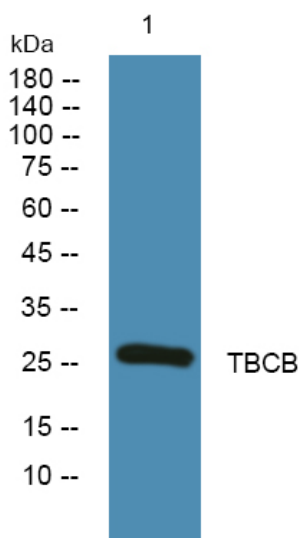
matters needing attention

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 lysates from SH-SY5Y cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night