abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human beta I Tubulin protein ab164310

1 References　画像数 1

製品の詳細

製品名	Recombinant Human beta I Tubulin protein
発現系	Wheat germ
タンパク質長	Full length protein
Animal free	No
由来	Recombinant
生物種	Human
配列	MREIVHIQIGQCGNQIGAKFWEMIGEEHGIDLAGSDRGASALQLERISVY YNEAYGRKYVPRAVLVDLEPGTMDSIRSSKLGALFQPDSFVHGNSGAGNN WAKGHYTEGAELIENVLEVVRHESESCDCLQGFQIVHSLGGGTGSGMGTL LMNKIREEYPDRIMNSFSVMPSPKVSDTVVEPYNAVLSIHQLIENADACF CIDNEALYDICFRTLKLTTPTYGDLNHLVSLTMSGITTSLRFPGQLNADL RKLAVNMVPFPRLHFFMPGFAPLTAQGSQQYRALSVAELTQQMFDARNTM AACDLRRGRYLTVACIFRGKMSTKEVDQQLLSVQTRNSSCFVEWIPNNVK VAVCDIPPRGLSMAATFIGNNTAIQEIFNRVSEHFSAMFKRKAFVHWYTS EGMDINEFGEAENNIHDLVSEYQQFQDAKAVLEEDEEVTEEAEMEPEDKG H
領域	1 to 451
タグ	GST tag N-Terminus

特性

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab164310** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

アプリケーション	ELISA
	Western blot

製品の状態	Liquid
備考	

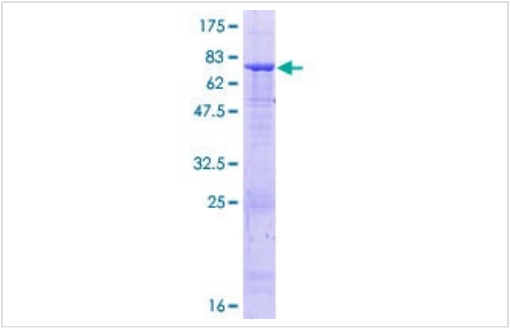
前処理および保存

保存方法および安定性	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80ºC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl

関連情報

機能	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.
関連疾患	Defects in TUBB1 are a cause of macrothrombocytopenia autosomal dominant TUBB1-related (MAD-TUBB1) [MIM:613112]. It is a congenital blood disorder characterized by increased platelet size and decreased number of circulating platelets.
配列類似性	Belongs to the tubulin family.
翻訳後修飾	Some glutamate residues at the C-terminus are polyglutamylated. This modification occurs exclusively on glutamate residues and results in polyglutamate chains on the gamma-carboxyl group. Also monoglycylated but not polyglycylated due to the absence of functional TTLL10 in human. Monoglycylation is mainly limited to tubulin incorporated into axonemes (cilia and flagella) whereas glutamylation is prevalent in neuronal cells, centrioles, axonemes, and the mitotic spindle. Both modifications can coexist on the same protein on adjacent residues, and lowering glycylation levels increases polyglutamylation, and reciprocally. The precise function of such modifications is still unclear but they regulate the assembly and dynamics of axonemal microtubules.
細胞内局在	Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton.

画像



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human beta I Tubulin protein (ab164310)

ab164310 on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

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