

Anti- β III-Tubulin (C-terminus) Antibody Catalog # AN2003

Specification

Anti- β III-Tubulin (C-terminus) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q13509
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	50433

Anti- β III-Tubulin (C-terminus) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	10381
Other Names	
TUBB3	

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- β III-Tubulin (C-terminus) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

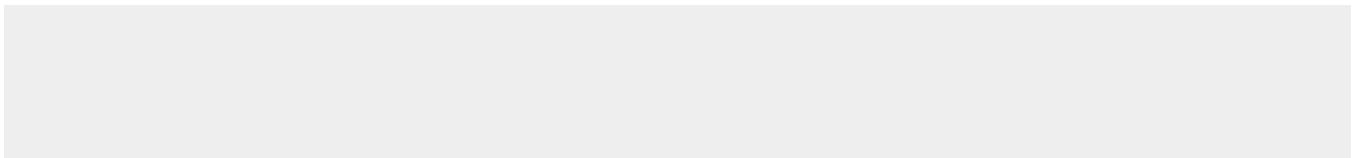
Blue Ice

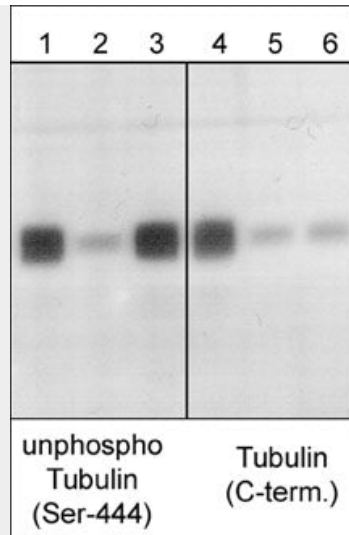
Anti- β III-Tubulin (C-terminus) Antibody - Protocols

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

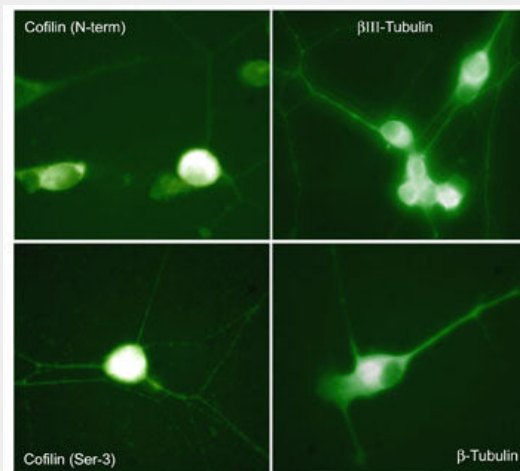
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti- β III-Tubulin (C-terminus) Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of mouse brain. The blot was probed with anti-unphosphorylated β III-Tubulin (Ser-444) (lanes 1-3) and anti- β III-Tubulin (C-terminus) (lanes 4-6) polyclonal antibodies. Both antibodies were used in the presence of unphosphorylated β III-Tubulin (Ser-444) peptide (lanes 2 & 5; TX1815) and phospho- β III-Tubulin (Ser-444) peptide (lanes 3 & 6; TX1695).



Immunocytochemical labeling in chick dorsal root ganglion neurons using anti-Cofilin (N-terminus; CP1131), anti-Cofilin (Ser-3; CP1151), anti- β III-Tubulin (C-terminus; TP1691) and anti- β -Tubulin (TM1541) antibodies. (Images provided by Dr. Diane Snow, Department of Anatomy & Neurobiology, University of Kentucky).

Anti- β III-Tubulin (C-terminus) Antibody - Background

Microtubules (MTs) are cytoskeletal elements that play an essential role in cell division and cytoplasmic organization. MTs are dynamic polymers of α/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 β -Tubulin isoforms. Multiple kinases can phosphorylate Ser-444 at the C-terminus of β III-Tubulin *in vitro*. Unphosphorylated Ser-444 in β III-Tubulin is an early marker for cells of neuronal lineage, while phosphorylation of Ser-444 is upregulated after neuronal maturation and may preferentially occur in assembled MTs. By contrast, Cdk1 phosphorylation of Ser-172 in β -Tubulin occurs in mitotic cells and may impair tubulin incorporation into microtubules.