

TUBA1C Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP12043b

Specification

TUBA1C Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	O9BOE3
Other Accession	P08537 , NP_116093.1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Predicted	Xenopus
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	414-441

TUBA1C Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 84790

Other Names

Tubulin alpha-1C chain, Alpha-tubulin 6, Tubulin alpha-6 chain, TUBA1C, TUBA6

Target/Specificity

This TUBA1C antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 414-441 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human TUBA1C.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

IHC-P~~1:25

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

TUBA1C Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TUBA1C Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name TUBA1C

Synonyms TUBA6

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

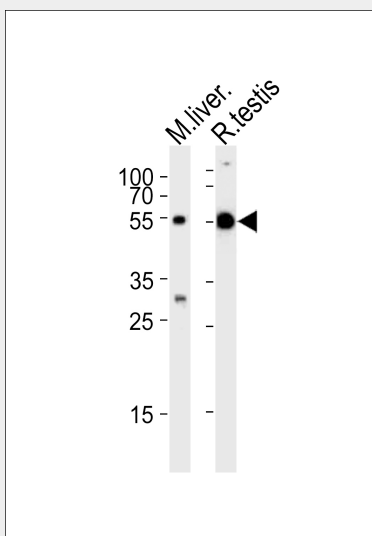
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.

TUBA1C Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

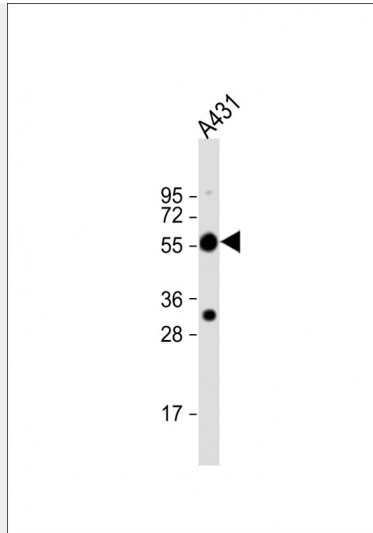
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

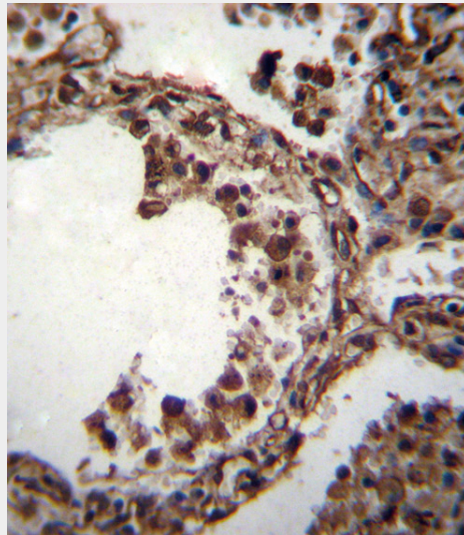
TUBA1C Antibody (C-term) - Images



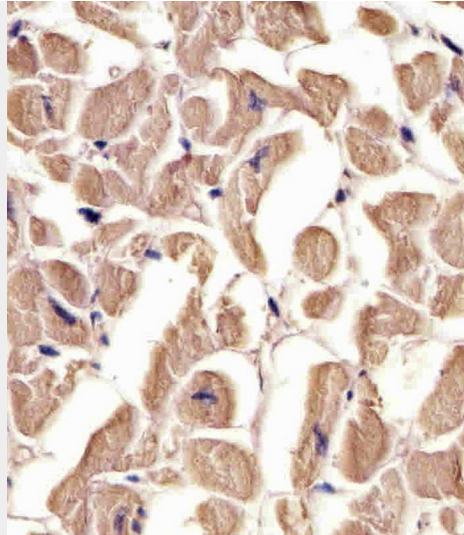
Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse liver and rat testis tissue lysate (from left to right), using TUBA1C Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP12043b). AP12043b was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



Anti-TUBA1C Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution + A431 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 50 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MBST.



TUBA1C Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP12043b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human lung tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of TUBA1C Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



AP12043b staining TUBA1C in human heart tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hour at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

TUBA1C Antibody (C-term) - Background

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.

TUBA1C Antibody (C-term) - References

Frum, R., et al. J. Proteome Res. 6(4):1410-1417(2007)
Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)
Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)
Guo, D., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 337(4):1308-1318(2005)
Rush, J., et al. Nat. Biotechnol. 23(1):94-101(2005)

TUBA1C Antibody (C-term) - Citations

- [Quantitative proteomic study of human prostate cancer cells with different metastatic potentials.](#)