

TUBB4Q Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP16294a

Specification

TUBB4Q Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	O99867
Other Accession	NP_064424.3
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	64-93

TUBB4Q Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Target/Specificity

This TUBB4Q antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 64-93 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human TUBB4Q.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

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

TUBB4Q Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TUBB4Q Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

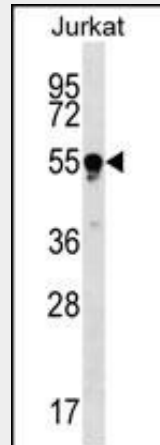
TUBB4Q Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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](#)

TUBB4Q Antibody (N-term) - Images



TUBB4Q Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP16294a) western blot analysis in Jurkat cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the TUBB4Q antibody detected the TUBB4Q protein (arrow).

TUBB4Q Antibody (N-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 (By similarity).

TUBB4Q Antibody (N-term) - References

- van Geel, M., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 70(1):269-278(2002)
van Geel, M., et al. Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 88 (3-4), 316-321 (2000) :
van Geel, M., et al. Genomics 61(1):55-65(1999)