

α Tubulin (Acetyl Lys163) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YK0177

| Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- WB, ELISA

MW

- 50kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

| Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

| Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:1000-2000

ELISA 1:5000-20000

| Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

| Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human Tubulin α (Acetyl Lys163)

Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human, Mouse, Rat Tubulin α (Acetyl Lys163). The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites): YGkKS

Target Information

Gene name TUBA1A TUBA3

Protein Name Tubulin α (Acetyl Lys163)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	7846 ;	Q71U36 ; P68363 ; Q9BQE3 ; Q13748 ; P68366 ;
Mouse	22142 ;	P68369 ;
Rat	64158 ;	P68370 ;

Cellular Localization Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.

Tissue specificity Expressed at a high level in fetal brain.

Function Disease:Defects in TUBA1A are the cause of lissencephaly type 3 (LIS3) [MIM:611603]. LIS is characterized by a smooth brain surface due to the absence (agyria) or reduction (pachygyria) of surface convolutions. It is often associated with psychomotor retardation and seizures. LIS3 features include agyria or pachygyria or laminar heterotopia, severe mental retardation, motor delay, variable presence of seizures, and abnormalities of corpus callosum, hippocampus, cerebellar vermis and brainstem.,Function: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.,PTM:Undergoes a tyrosination/detyrosination cycle, the cyclic removal and re-addition of a C-terminal tyrosine residue by the enzymes tubulin tyrosine carboxypeptidase (TTCP) and tubulin tyrosine ligase (TTL), respectively.,similarity:Belongs to the tubulin family.,subunit:Dimer of alpha and beta chains.,tissue specificity:Expressed at a high level in fetal brain.,

Validation Data

Contact information

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