**BACKGROUND**

TUB4, the gene for *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* γ-Tubulin, encodes a 473-amino acid structural protein that localizes to the spindle pole body. γ-Tubulin, an essential protein for cell growth, organizes microtubule arrays in the nucleus and cytoplasm. γ-Tubulin-depleted cells fail to form functional spindles and arrest during nuclear division. γ-Tubulin associates with spindle body components Spc97 and Spc98 to form the γ-Tubulin complex. The budding yeast γ-Tubulin complex contains one molecule each of Spc97 and Spc98 and two molecules of γ-Tubulin. In the SPB, Spc110 binds Spc97 and Spc98 of the γ-Tubulin complex. 2D gel analysis indicates five isoforms of γ-Tubulin. The phosphorylation of γ-Tubulin at Tyr 445 plays a regulatory role in microtubule formation. The incidence rate for this phosphorylation event peaks during G1.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

γ Tubulin (γN-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of γ-Tubulin of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin.

**PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-26147 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).