



α Tubulin (aN-13): sc-33999

BACKGROUND

Tubulin is a major cytoskeleton component that has five distinct forms, designated α , β , γ and ϵ tubulin. α and β Tubulins form heterodimers which multimerize to form a microtubule filament. There are five β Tubulin isoforms ($\beta 1$, $\beta 2$, $\beta 3$, $\beta 4a$ and $\beta 4b$) that are expressed in mammalian tissues. $\beta 1$ and $\beta 4$ are present throughout the cytosol, $\beta 2$ is present in the nuclei and nucleoplasm, and $\beta 3$ is a neuron-specific cytoskeletal protein. γ Tubulin forms the gamma-some, which is required for nucleating microtubule filaments at the centrosome. Both δ Tubulin and ϵ Tubulin are associated with the centrosome. δ Tubulin is a homolog of the *Chlamydomonas* δ Tubulin Uni3 and is found in association with the centrioles, whereas ϵ Tubulin localizes to the pericentriolar material. ϵ Tubulin exhibits a cell-cycle-specific pattern of localization, first associating with only the older of the centrosomes in a newly duplicated pair and later associating with both centrosomes.

REFERENCES

1. Weisenberg, R. 1981. Invited review: the role of nucleotide triphosphate in actin and Tubulin assembly and function. *Cell Motil.* 1: 485-497.
2. Hoffman, P.N. 1988. Distinct roles of neurofilament and Tubulin gene expression in axonal growth. *Ciba Found. Symp.* 138: 192-204.
3. Burns, R.G. 1991. α , β , and γ Tubulins: sequence comparisons and structural constraints. *Cell Motil. Cytoskeleton* 20: 181-189.
4. Zheng, Y., et al. 1991. γ Tubulin is present in *Drosophila melanogaster* and *Homo sapiens* and is associated with the centrosome. *Cell* 65: 817-823.
5. Leask, A., et al. 1998. Expression of amino- and carboxyl-terminal γ and α Tubulin mutants in cultured epithelial cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 273: 2661-2668.
6. Luduena, R.F. 1998. Multiple forms of Tubulin: different gene products and covalent modifications. *Int. Rev. Cytol.* 178: 207-275.

SOURCE

α Tubulin (aN-13) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of α Tubulin of *Arabidopsis thaliana* origin.

PRODUCT

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

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-33999 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

APPLICATIONS

α Tubulin (aN-13) is recommended for detection of α Tubulin of *Arabidopsis thaliana* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Molecular Weight of α Tubulin: 55 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.