



TBCB (h3): 293T Lysate: sc-170497

BACKGROUND

Microtubules, the primary component of the cytoskeletal network, are highly dynamic structures composed of α/β Tubulin heterodimers. Biosynthesis of functional microtubules involve the participation of several chaperones, termed tubulin folding cofactors A (TBCA), B (TBCB), D (TBCD), E (TBCE) and C (TBCC), that act on folding intermediates downstream of the cytosolic chaperon, alternatively named TCP. TBCB (Tubulin folding cofactor B), also known as CG22, CKAP1 or CKAPI, is a 244 amino acid cytoplasmic protein containing one CAP-Gly domain and is widely expressed. TBCB is involved in the regulation of Tubulin heterodimer dissociation and may function as a negative regulator of axonal growth.

REFERENCES

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4. Wang, W., et al. 2005. Gigaxonin interacts with tubulin folding cofactor B and controls its degradation through the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway. *Curr. Biol.* 15: 2050-2055.
5. Vadlamudi, R.K., et al. 2005. p21-activated kinase 1 regulates microtubule dynamics by phosphorylating tubulin cofactor B. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 25: 3726-3736.
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7. Lopez-Fanarraga, M., et al. 2007. Tubulin cofactor B plays a role in the neuronal growth cone. *J. Neurochem.* 100: 1680-1687.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TBCB (human) mapping to 19q13.12.

PRODUCT

TBCB (h3): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human TBCB transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

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

APPLICATIONS

TBCB (h3): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive TBCB antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

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