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Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Mouse anti- α -Tubulin, clone TU-16 (Monoclonal)

Clone no. TU-16

MONOSAN

Product name	Mouse anti- α -Tubulin, clone TU-16 (Monoclonal)
Host	Mouse
Applications	IP, WB, IHC-P, ICC, ELISA
Species reactivity	Mouse, Rat, Pig, Nicotiana, Human, Dog
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	Porcine brain microtubule protein MTP-1.
Isotype	IgM
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	TU-16
Size	0.1 mg
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Format	-
Storage buffer	Tris buffered saline (TBS) solution with 15 mM sodium azide
Storage until expiry date	2-8°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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Additional info

The microtubules are intracellular dynamic polymers made up of evolutionarily conserved polymorphic α / β -tubulin heterodimers and a large number of microtubule-associated proteins (MAPs). The microtubules consist of 13 protofilaments and have an outer diameter 25 nm. Microtubules have their intrinsic polarity; highly dynamic plus ends and less dynamic minus ends. Microtubules are required for vital processes in eukaryotic cells including mitosis, meiosis, maintenance of cell shape and intracellular transport. Microtubules are also necessary for movement of cells by means of flagella and cilia. In mammalian tissue culture cells microtubules have their minus ends anchored in microtubule organizing centers (MTOCs). The GTP (guanosinotriphosphate) molecule is an essential for tubulin heterodimer to associate with other heterodimers to form microtubule. In vivo, microtubule dynamics vary considerably. Microtubule polymerization is reversible and a populations of microtubules in cells are on their minus ends either growing or shortening; this phenomenon is called dynamic instability of microtubules. On a practical level, microtubules can easily be stabilized by the addition of non-hydrolysable analogues of GTP (eg. GMPPCP) or more commonly by anti-cancer drugs such as Taxol. Taxol stabilizes microtubules at room temperature for many hours. Using limited proteolysis by enzymes both tubulin subunits can be divided into N-terminal and C-terminal structural domains. The α -tubulin (relative molecular weight around 50 kDa) is globular protein that exists in cells as part of soluble α / β -tubulin dimer or it is polymerized into microtubules. In different species it is coded by multiple tubulin genes that form tubulin classes (in human 6 genes). Expressed tubulin genes are named tubulin isotypes. Some of the tubulin isotypes are expressed ubiquitously, while some have more restricted tissue expression. α -tubulin is also subject of numerous post-translational modifications. Tubulin isotypes and their posttranslational modifications are responsible for multiple tubulin charge variants - tubulin isoforms. Heterogeneity of α -tubulin is concentrated in C-terminal structural domain.

References

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