Product Datasheet

Beta III Tubulin Antibody

Catalog No: #48193

Package Size: #48193-1 50ul #48193-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

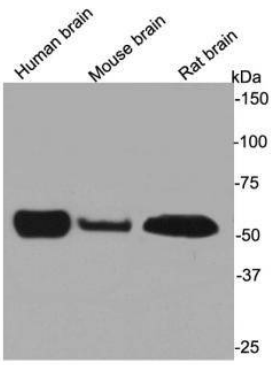
Description

Product Name	Beta III Tubulin Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Peptide affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC, IHC, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	peptide
Other Names	beta 3 tubulin antibody beta-4 antibody CDCBM antibody CDCBM1 antibody CFEOM3 antibody CFEOM3A antibody FEOM3 antibody M(beta)3 antibody M(beta)6 antibody MC1R antibody Neuron specific beta III Tubulin antibody Neuron-specific class III beta-tubulin antibody QccE-11995 antibody QccE-15186 antibody TBB3_HUMAN antibody Tubb 3 antibody TUBB3 antibody TUBB4 antibody Tubulin beta 3 antibody Tubulin beta 3 chain antibody Tubulin beta 4 antibody Tubulin beta III antibody Tubulin beta-3 chain antibody Tubulin beta-4 chain antibody Tubulin beta-III antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q13509
Uniprot	Q13509
GeneID	10381;
Calculated MW	50kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

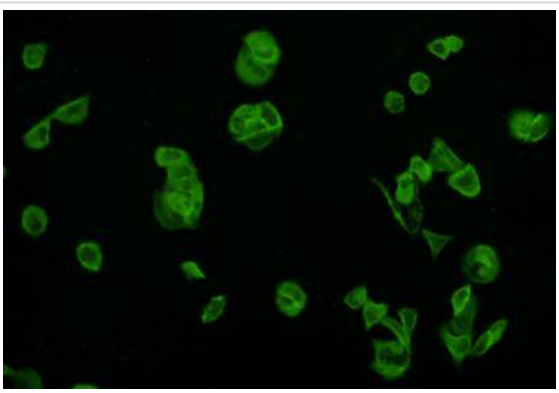
Application Details

WB: 1:2000-1:5000 ICC: 1:100-1:200

Images



Western blot analysis on different lysates using anti-beta III tubulin rabbit polyclonal antibodies.



ICC staining beta III tubulin in Hela cells (green). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

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. TUBB3 plays a critical role in proper axon guidance and mantainance. It has been reported that β3-tubulin is expressed in a wide variety of tumors. Overexpression of this isotype in clinical samples correlates with tumor aggressiveness, resistance to chemotherapeutic drugs, and poor patient survival. The β3 isotype increases tumor aggressiveness by two distinct mechanisms. Incorporation of this isotype makes microtubule networks hypostable, allowing them to resist the cytotoxic effects of microtubule stabilizing drugs like taxanes or epothilones. Mechanistically, it was found that overexpression of β3-tubulin increases the rate of microtubule detachment from microtubule organizing centers, an activity that is suppressed by drugs such as paclitaxel.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only