

TBCB rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES10401

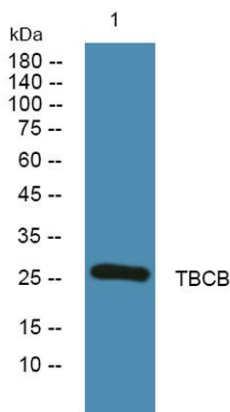
For research use only

Overview

Product Name	TBCB rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	TBCB Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Tubulin-folding cofactor B (Cytoskeleton-associated protein 1) (Cytoskeleton-associated protein CKAP1) (Tubulin-specific chaperone B)
Gene Name	TBCB CG22 CKAP1
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Colocalizes with microtubules. In differentiated neurons, located in the cytoplasm. In differentiating neurons, accumulates at the growth cone. .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	26kD
Human Gene ID	1155
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q99426
Alternative Names	
Background	function: Binds to alpha-tubulin folding intermediates after their interaction with cytosolic chaperonin in the pathway leading from newly synthesized tubulin to properly folded heterodimer.



Involved in regulation of tubulin heterodimer dissociation. May function as a negative regulator of axonal growth.,PTM:Phosphorylation by PAK1 is required for normal function. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,PTM:Ubiquitinated in the presence of GAN which targets it for degradation by the proteasome.,similarity:Belongs to the TBCB family.,similarity:Contains 1 CAP-Gly domain.,subcellular location:Colocalizes with microtubules. In differentiated neurons, located in the cytoplasm. In differentiating neurons, accumulates at the growth cone.,subunit:Supercomplex made of cofactors A to E. Cofactors A and D function by capturing and stabilizing tubulin in a quasi-native conformation. Cofactor E binds to the cofactor D-tubulin complex; interaction with cofactor C then causes the release of tubulin polypeptides that are committed to the native state. Cofactors B and E can form a heterodimer which binds to alpha-tubulin and enhances their ability to dissociate tubulin heterodimers. Binds to GAN.,tissue specificity:Found in most tissues.,



Western blot analysis of lysates from SH-SY5Y cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night

