

### 30-1380: Anti-gamma-tubulin Monoclonal Antibody (Clone:TU-32)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	TU-32
<b>Application :</b>	WB
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	human gamma-tubulin peptide EYHAATRPDYISWGTQ, amino acids 434-449

#### Description

The gamma-tubulin (TUBG1; relative molecular weight about 48 kDa) is a minor member of tubulin family (less than 0.01% of tubulin dimer). The gamma-tubulin ring structures, however, serve to provide structural primer for initiation of microtubular nucleation and growth, thereby being crucial for microtubule-based cellular processes, above all for mitotic spindle formation. In animal cells, a center of microtubule organization is the centrosome composed of a pair of cylindrical centrioles surrounded by fibrous pericentriolar material containing gamma-tubulin. Formation of the mitotic spindle is preceded by duplication of centrosome during S phase. Before mitosis, both centrosomes increase their microtubule nucleation capacity and form two microtubule asters that are pushed apart from each other by the forces of motor proteins associated at the microtubule surface. Humans possess two gamma-tubulin genes. Gamma-tubulin 1 represents a ubiquitous isotype, whereas gamma-tubulin 2 is found predominantly in the brain, where it may be endowed with divergent functions beyond microtubule nucleation.

#### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	0.1 mg
<b>Purification :</b>	Purified by protein-A affinity chromatography
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.

#### Application Note

Western blotting: Recommended dilution: 1-2 µg/ml, reducing conditions.  
Immunocytochemistry: Methanol/acetone fixation required.

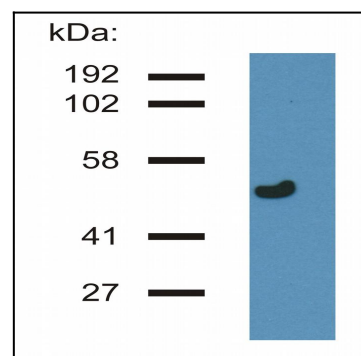


Figure 1: Western blotting analysis of gamma-Tubulin in porcine brain lysate by antibody TU-32.

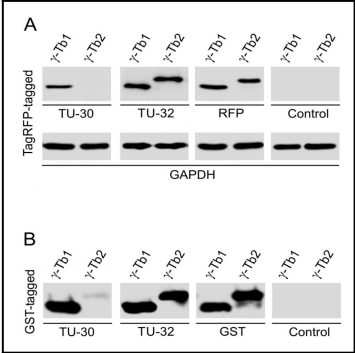


Figure 2: Differential reactivity of monoclonal antibodies to gamma-tubulin-tubulin with human gamma-tubulin-tubulin isotypes.