

Acetyl- α -Tubulin (Lys40) (6-11B-1) Mouse mAb

✓ 100 μ l
(10 western blots)



Orders ■ 877-616-CELL (2355)
orders@cellsignal.com
Support ■ 877-678-TECH (8324)
info@cellsignal.com
Web ■ www.cellsignal.com

New 12/12

For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

Entrez-Gene ID #10376
Swiss-Prot Acc. #P68363

Applications W, IP Endogenous	Species Cross-Reactivity* H, R, (M)	Molecular Wt. 52 kDa	Isotype Mouse IgG2b**
-------------------------------------	--	-------------------------	--------------------------

Background: The cytoskeleton consists of three types of cytosolic fibers: microtubules, microfilaments (actin filaments), and intermediate filaments. Globular tubulin subunits comprise the microtubule building block, with α / β -tubulin heterodimers forming the tubulin subunit common to all eukaryotic cells. γ -tubulin is required to nucleate polymerization of tubulin subunits to form microtubule polymers. Many cell movements are mediated by microtubule action, including the beating of cilia and flagella, cytoplasmic transport of membrane vesicles, chromosome alignment during meiosis/mitosis, and nerve-cell axon migration. These movements result from competitive microtubule polymerization and depolymerization or through the actions of microtubule motor proteins (1).

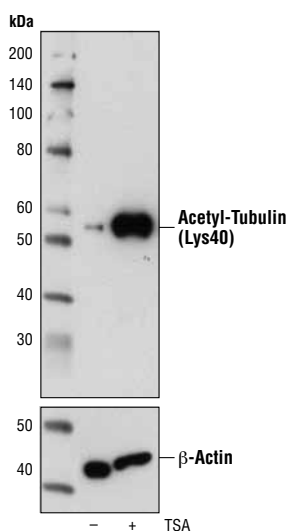
The Elongator complex catalytic subunit (Eip3) acetylates α -tubulin at Lys40, while the histone deacetylase HDAC6 functions as a tubulin deacetylase. This post-translational modification may be required for dynamic cell shape remodeling, cell motility, tubulin stability, and terminal branching of cortical neurons (2,3).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Acetyl- α -Tubulin (Lys40) (6-11B-1) Mouse mAb recognizes endogenous levels of α -tubulin protein only when acetylated at Lys40.

Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic acetylpeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Lys40 of human α -tubulin protein.

Background References:

- (1) Westermann, S. and Weber, K. (2003) *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* 4, 938-947.
- (2) Creppe, C. et al. (2009) *Cell* 136, 551-64.
- (3) Hubbert, C. et al. (2002) *Nature* 417, 455-8.



Western blot analysis of extracts from HeLa cells, untreated (-) or treated with TSA #9950 (400 nM, 16 hr; +), using Acetyl- α -Tubulin (Lys40) (6-11B-1) Mouse mAb (upper) or β -Actin (D6A8) Rabbit mAb #8457 (lower).

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

****Anti-mouse secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:50

For product specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended complementary products.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine
Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.