TPPP Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-18394**

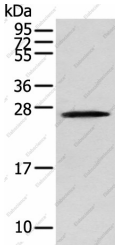
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Immunogen	Full length fusion protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:25-1:100

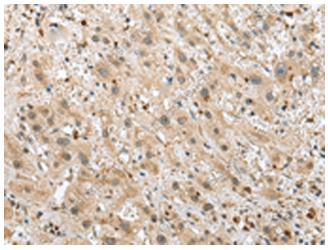
Data



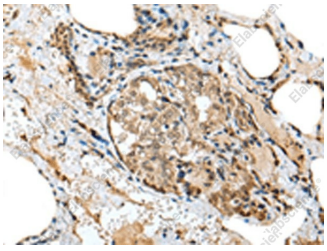
Western blot analysis of Human fetal brain tissue using TPPP Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:250

Observed-MW:Refer to figures

Calculated-MW:24 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using TPPP Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:25(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using TPPP Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:25(×200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Tubulin family members are globular proteins important in the assembly of microtubules. Microtubules are structural components that play important roles in mitosis, cytokinesis and vesicle transport. TPPP (Tubulin polymerization-promoting protein), also known as p24 and p25, is a widely expressed 219 amino acid protein found in the perinuclear region of the cytoplasm. TPPP may form dimers and functions in polymerizing tubulin into double-walled tubules, polymorphic aggregates, or stabilized blocks. TPPP overexpression prevents formation of the mitotic spindle assembly and breakdown of the nuclear envelope. TPPP is phosphorylated by TPK II and is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 5, which contains 181 million base pairs and comprises nearly 6% of the human genome. May play a role in the polymerization of tubulin into microtubules, microtubule bundling and the stabilization of existing microtubules, thus maintaining the integrity of the microtubule network. May play a role in mitotic spindle assembly and nuclear envelope breakdown.

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