

beta Tubulin Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP22332a

Specification

beta Tubulin Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, FC, E **Primary Accession** P99024

Other Accession Q17299, P12456, P09203, Q24560, Q9YHC3,

> Q27U48, Q25009, Q17449, P36221, Q13885, Q4R5B3, Q7TMM9, P85108, Q6B856, Q9BVA1, Q9CWF2, Q3KRE8, P32882, P83130, P61858, P61857, Q9NFZ6, P13602, Q2T9S0, P09206, P08841, Q13509, Q60HC2, Q9ERD7, Q4QRB4,

03ZBU7, P04350

Reactivity Mouse

Predicted C.Elegans, Chicken, Drosophila, Human,

Monkey, Rat, Bovine, Xenopus, Hamster,

Rabbit polyclonal Rabbit IgG Calculated MW 49671

beta Tubulin Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 22154

Host

Clonality

Isotype

Other Names

Tubulin beta-5 chain, Tubb5

Target/Specificity

This beta Tubulin antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 298-328 amino acids from the mouse region of mouse beta Tubulin.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000 FC~~1:25

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

beta Tubulin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



beta Tubulin Antibody - Protein Information

Name Tubb5

Function Tubulin is the major constituent of microtubules, a cylinder consisting of laterally associated linear protofilaments composed of alpha- and beta-tubulin heterodimers. Microtubules grow by the addition of GTP-tubulin dimers to the microtubule end, where a stabilizing cap forms. Below the cap, tubulin dimers are in GDP-bound state, owing to GTPase activity of alpha-tubulin.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton

Tissue Location

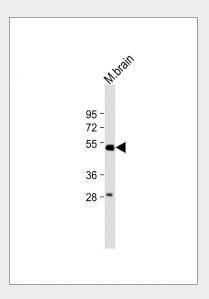
Ubiquitously expressed with highest levels in spleen, thymus and immature brain. Expressed in embryonic brain, including throughout the developing cortex and in the subventricular zone. Also found in radial glial cells, intermediate progenitors, migrating neurons and postmitotic neurons (PubMed:23246003). Expressed in skin and developing hair follicle (PubMed:26637975)

beta Tubulin Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

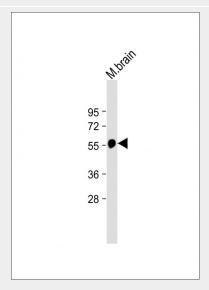
beta Tubulin Antibody - Images



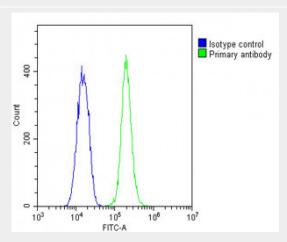
Anti-beta Tubulin Antibody at 1:2000 dilution + Mouse brain lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted



band size: 50 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Anti-beta Tubulin Antibody at 1:2000 dilution + Mouse brain lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 50 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Overlay histogram showing C2C12 cells stained with AP22332a(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at Room temperature. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

beta Tubulin Antibody - 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.

beta Tubulin Antibody - References

Wang D.,et al.J. Cell Biol. 103:1903-1910(1986). Carninci P.,et al.Science 309:1559-1563(2005). Church D.M.,et al.PLoS Biol. 7:E1000112-E1000112(2009). Lubec G.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2007) to UniProtKB. Lewis S.A.,et al.J. Cell Biol. 101:852-861(1985).



