beta Tubulin Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-20033



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

Description

Reactivity Human; Mouse; Rat; Monkey; Chicken; Dog; Hamster; Rabbit; Sheep; Insect; Yeast

Immunogen Synthetic Peptide

Host Mouse IgG **Isotype** Clone 8B2

Purification Protein A purification

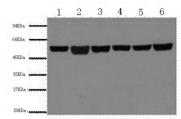
Conjugation Unconjugated

buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer, 0.5% protein

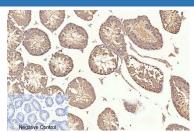
protectant and 50% glycerol.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:5000-1:10000
IHC	1:100-1:300
IF	1:100-1:300

Data

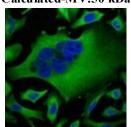


Western Blot analysis of A549, Rat brain, Mouse brain, Chicken lung, Rabbit testis, Sheep muscle using beta Tubulin tissue using beta Tubulin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:5000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse testis of 1:200.

Observed-MV:55 kDa Calculated-MV:50 kDa



Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela tissue using beta Tubulin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Preparation & Storage

Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Storage

Shipping The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the

temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

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There are five tubulins in human cells: alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and epsilon. Tubulins are conserved across species. They form heterodimers, which multimerize to form a microtubule filament. An alpha and beta tubulin heterodimer is the basic structural unit of microtubules. The heterodimer does not come apart, once formed. The alpha and beta tubulins, which are each about 55 kDa MW, are homologous but not identical. Alpha, beta, and gamma tubulins have all been used as loading controls. Tubulin expression may vary according to resistance to antimicrobial and antimitotic drugs.