beta Tubulin Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-20033

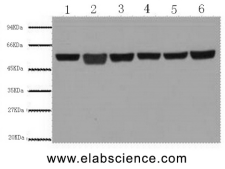
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

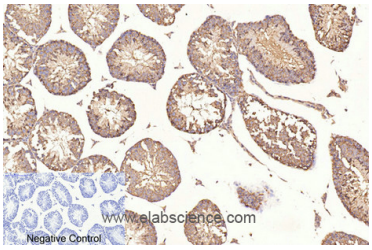
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat,Monkey,Chicken,Dog,Hamster,Rabbit,Sheep,Insect,Yeast
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Protein A purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.4.

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

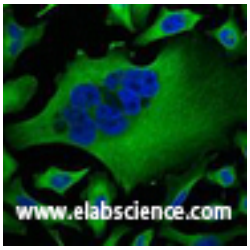
Data



Western Blot analysis of A549, Rat brain, Mouse brain, Chicken lung, Rabbit testis, Sheep muscle using beta Tubulin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:5000.
Observed Mw:55kDa
Calculated Mw:50kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse testis tissue using beta Tubulin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



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

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Fax: 1-832-243-6017
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Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

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.

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