

Beta-Tubulin recombinant antibody

Beta-Tubulin Loading Control Antibody, Chimeric Rabbit MAb

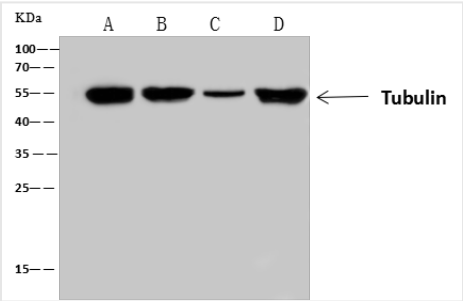
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA27784	Rabbit	Human	Western Blot, Immunohistochemistry, Immunocytochemistry, Immunoprecipitation

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Beta-Tubulin; Monoclonal Recombinant Antibody; Beta-Tubulin Loading Control Antibody; Chimeric Rabbit MAb; Beta-Tubulin recombinant antibody

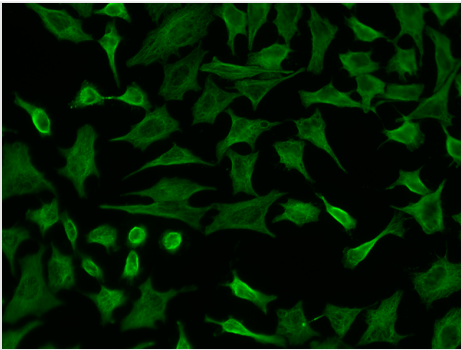
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Number	05
Specificity	Human Beta-Tubulin
Purity/Purification	Protein A
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for Beta-Tubulin recombinant antibody	WB (Western Blot), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IP (Immunoprecipitation)
Application Notes	WB: 1:10000-1:100000 IHC-P: 1:5000-1:20000 ICC/IF: 1:20-1:100 IP: 1-5uL/mg of lysate
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to the N-terminus of the human beta-tubulin
Preparation	It is a chimeric monoclonal antibody combining the constant domains of the rabbit IgG molecule with mouse variable regions. The variable region was obtained from a mouse immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the N-terminus of the human beta-tubulin. The antibody was produced using recombinant antibody technology.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2 degree C-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. This antibody is shipped as liquid solution at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.



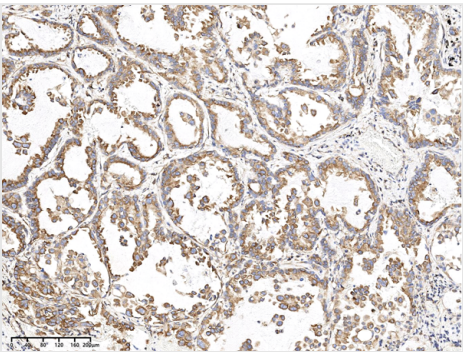
IP (Immunoprecipitation)

Tubulin was immunoprecipitated using: Lane A:0.5 mg HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate Lane B:0.5 mg HeLa Whole Cell Lysate Lane C:0.5 mg Raw246.7 Whole Cell Lysate Lane D:0.5 mg Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate 4 uL anti-Tubulin rabbit monoclonal antibody and 60ug of Immunomagnetic beads Protein A/G. Primary antibody: Anti-Tubulin rabbit monoclonal antibody,at 1:100 dilution Secondary antibody: Clean-Blot IP Detection Reagent (HRP) at 1:1000dilution Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 50 kDa Observed band size :54 kDa



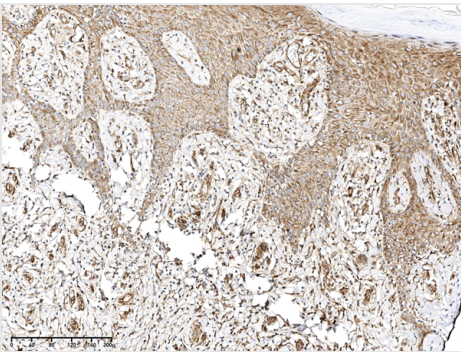
IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence staining of Beta-Tubulin in HeLa cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS,blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with mouse anti-Human Beta-Tubulin Chimera Mab (dilution ratio 1:60) at 4 degree C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green). Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm.



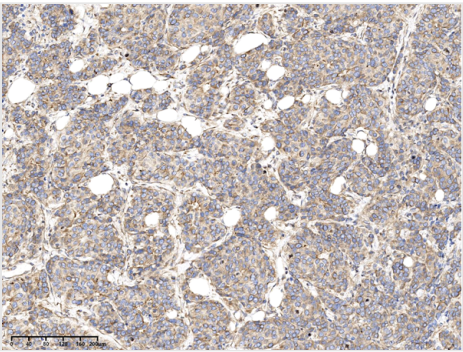
IHC (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)

Immunochemical staining of human Beta-Tubulin in human lung cancer with Chimera Mab at 1:10000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



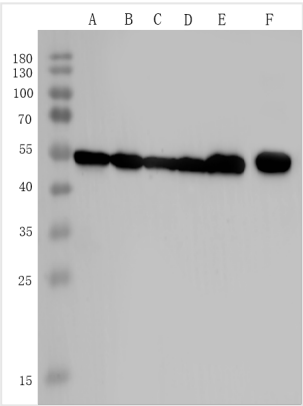
IHC (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)

Immunochemical staining of human Beta-Tubulin in human malignant melanoma with Chimera Mab at 1:10000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human Beta-Tubulin in human breast carcinoma with Chimera Mab at 1:10000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



WB (Western Blot)

Anti-Beta-Tubulin rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:30000 dilutionLane A: Jurkat Whole Cell LysateLane B: HeLa Whole Cell LysateLane C: HepG2 Whole Cell LysateLane D: A549 Whole Cell LysateLane E: Mouse brain tissue lysateLane F: Rat brain tissue lysateLysates/proteins at 30ug per lane.SecondaryGoat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution.Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions.Predicted band size:50 kDaObserved band size:54 kDa

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for Beta-Tubulin recombinant antibody	Beta-Tubulin is a subunit of tubulin. Tubulin is one of several members of a small family of globular proteins. It is the major constituent of microtubules. There are two most common members of the tubulin family: alpha-tubulin and beta-tubulin, and together their dimers form microtubules. The dimers of alpha- and beta-tubulin bind to GTP and assemble onto the (+) ends of microtubules while in the GTP-bound state. After the dimer is incorporated into the microtubule, the molecule of GTP bound to the beta -tubulin subunit eventually hydrolyzes into GDP through inter-dimer contacts along the microtubule protofilament. Beta-tubulin faces the plus end of the microtubule while alpha-tubulin faces the minus end. Dimers bound to GTP tend to assemble into microtubules, while dimers bound to GDP tend to fall apart. Loading controls are usually proteins that exhibit high-level, constitutive expression in the cell type or sample you are examining. This ensures constant expression levels. Thus "housekeeping genes" are frequently chosen for use as loading controls. It is also important that the protein chosen as a loading control has a different molecular weight than the protein of interest so that the bands are distinct and expression levels quantifiable. Popular loading control detection antibodies include anti-beta-Actin monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies, anti-COX-4, anti-GAPDH, anti-Tubulin and anti-VDAC/Porin antibodies.
References	William. R. Jr. e. al.. 1999. Ana. Biochem. 275(2). 265-7.Nogale. E. e. al.. 1998. Na. Struc. Biol. 5(6). 451-8.Dutche. SK. 2001. Cur. Opi. Cel. Biol. 13(1). 49-54.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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