

Anti-Tubulin, beta III Antibody

Our Anti-Tubulin, beta III primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is mouse monoclonal. It detects mo
Catalog # AN1596

Specification

Anti-Tubulin, beta III Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q4ORB4
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	50419

Anti-Tubulin, beta III Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **246118**

Other Names

beta 3 tubulin antibody, beta-4 antibody, beta III Tubulin, CDCBM antibody, CDCBM1 antibody, CFEOM3 antibody, CFEOM3A antibody, FEOM3 antibody, M(beta)3 antibody, M(beta)6 antibody, MC1R antibody, Neuron specific beta III Tubulin antibody, Neuron-specific class III beta-tubulin antibody, QccE-11995 antibody, QccE-15186 antibody, TBB3_HUMAN antibody, Tubb 3 antibody, TUBB3 antibody, TUBB4 antibody, Tubulin beta 3 antibody, Tubulin beta 3 chain antibody, Tubulin beta 4 antibody, Tubulin beta III antibody, Tubulin beta-3 chain antibody, Tubulin beta-4 chain antibody, Tubulin beta-III antibody

Target/Specificity

Tubulin is the major constituent of microtubules, existing as a heterodimer of the α and β subunits. The beta III isoform of tubulin is found almost exclusively in neuronal processes of adult tissues and is therefore an excellent marker for neurons. Neuron specific, posttranslational modifications within the C-terminal domain of beta III tubulin have been shown to be developmentally regulated suggesting that they may serve to modulate the interaction of tubulin with microtubule associated proteins (Lee et al., 1990). Additionally, beta III tubulin has been found to be highly expressed in cancer cells such as small cell lung cancer, large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma and adenocarcinomas and is correlated with an increasing histological degree of malignancy (Katsetos et al., 2003)

Format

Protein G Purified

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

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

Shipping

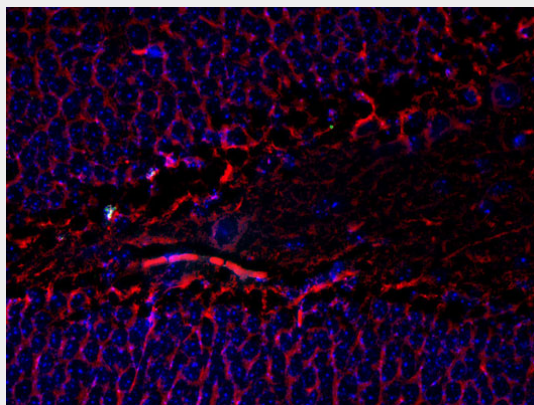
Blue Ice

Anti-Tubulin, beta III Antibody - Protocols

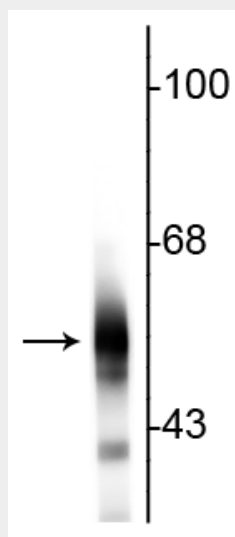
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

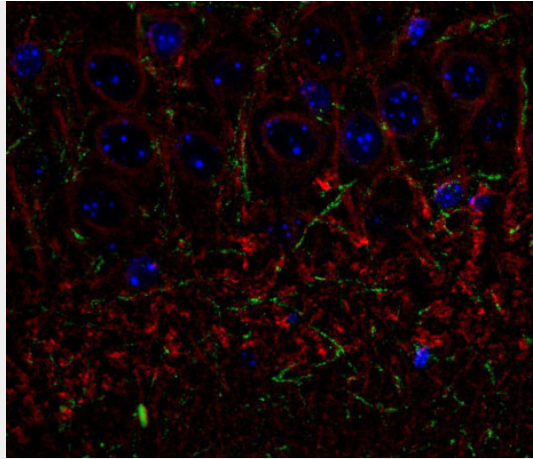
Anti-Tubulin, beta III Antibody - Images



Immunostaining of mouse dentate gyrus showing beta III tubulin (red, 1:1000). The blue is staining nuclei. Photo courtesy of Robert Wine.



Western blot of rat cortical lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~55 kDa beta III tubulin protein.



Immunolabelling of the CA3 subfield of mouse hippocampus labeling β -III tubulin(cat. 2020-TUB, 1:1000, red) and CNP (cat. 325-CNP , green, 1:500). The blue is DAPI staining DNA. Photo courtesy of Rob Wine.

Anti-Tubulin, beta III Antibody - Background

Tubulin is the major constituent of microtubules, existing as a heterodimer of the α and β subunits. The beta III isoform of tubulin is found almost exclusively in neuronal processes of adult tissues and is therefore an excellent marker for neurons. Neuron specific, posttranslational modifications within the C-terminal domain of beta III tubulin have been shown to be developmentally regulated suggesting that they may serve to modulate the interaction of tubulin with microtubule associated proteins (Lee et al., 1990). Additionally, beta III tubulin has been found to be highly expressed in cancer cells such as small cell lung cancer, large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma and adenocarcinomas and is correlated with an increasing histological degree of malignancy (Katsetos et al., 2003)