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beta Tubulin
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22104a

Specification

beta Tubulin - Product Information

Application	**WB, FC, IF,E**
Primary Accession	P99024
Other Accession	Q17299, P12456, P09203, Q24560, Q9YHC3, Q27U48, O17449, P36221, Q6EVK8, Q13885, Q4R5B3, Q7TMM9, P85108, Q6B856, Q9BVA1, Q9CWF2, Q3KRE8, P52275, P32882, P83130, P61858, P61857, P13602, Q2T9S0, P09206, Q13509, Q60HC2, Q9ERD7, Q4QRB4, Q3ZBU7, P04350, Q4R4X8
Reactivity	**Mouse, Rat**
Predicted	**C.Elegans, Chicken, Drosophila, Human, Monkey, Bovine, Xenopus, Hamster, Pig**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**49671**

beta Tubulin - Additional Information

Gene ID 22154

Other Names
Tubulin beta-5 chain, Tubb5

Target/Specificity
This antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 46-78 amino acids from human.

Dilution
WB~~1:2000
FC~~1:25
IF~~1:25
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

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

beta Tubulin - 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

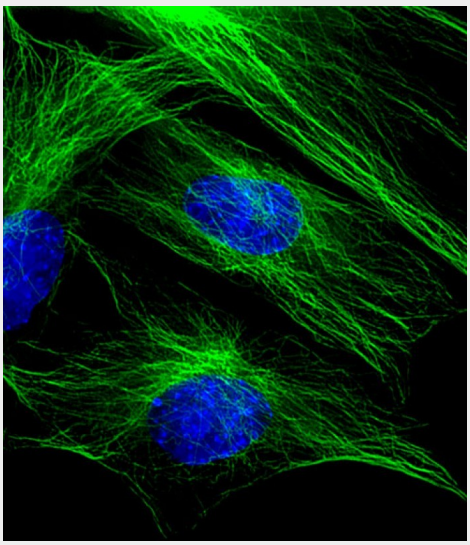
Tissue Location
Ubiquitously expressed with highest levels in spleen, thymus and immature brain. Expressed in embryonic brain, including throughout the developing cortex and in the subventricular zone. Also found in radial glial cells, intermediate progenitors, migrating neurons and postmitotic neurons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

beta Tubulin - Protocols

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

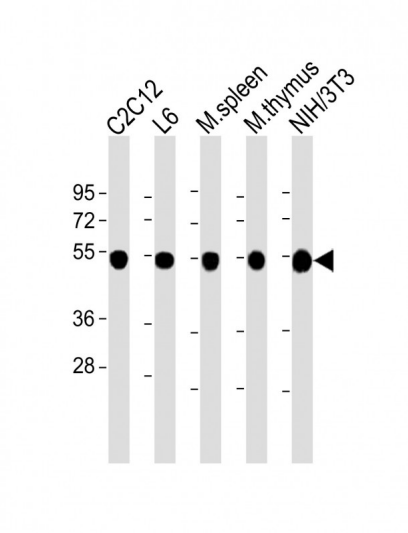
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

beta Tubulin - Images

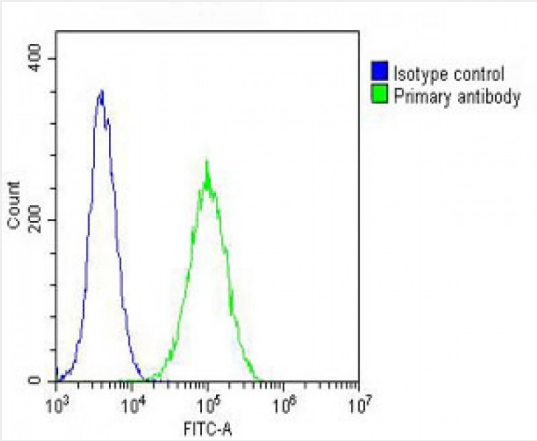


Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized C2C12 (mouse myoblast cell line) cells labeling beta Tubulin with AP22104a at 1/25 dilution,

followed by Dylight® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (NK179883) secondary antibody at 1/200 dilution (green). Immunofluorescence image showing cytoplasm staining on C2C12 cell line. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



All lanes : Anti-beta Tubulin at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: C2C12 whole cell lysate Lane 2: L6 whole cell lysate Lane 3: mouse spleen lysate Lane 4: mouse thymus lysate Lane 5: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg 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 NIH/3T3 cells stained with AP22104a (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP22104a, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37ºC. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OH191631) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37ºC. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

beta Tubulin - 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 - 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).

beta Tubulin - Citations

- Phosphatases Decrease Water and Urea Permeability in Rat Inner Medullary Collecting Ducts
- Aldosterone Decreases Vasopressin-Stimulated Water Reabsorption in Rat Inner Medullary Collecting Ducts