

Anti- β tubulin Monoclonal Antibody



<u>Catalog No.</u>	<u>Size</u>
E021160-01	100 μ l
E021160-02	500 μ l
E021160-03	50 μ l

Specificity	Anti- β tubulin (Zebrafish)
Source	Mouse Monoclonal
Application	WB IHC IF
Form	Liquid, 1 mg/ml

Background:

Microtubules are constituent parts of the mitotic apparatus, cilia, flagella, and elements of the cytoskeleton. They consist principally of 2 soluble proteins, alpha- and beta-tubulin, each of about 55,000 Da. Antibodies against beta Tubulin are useful as loading controls for Western Blotting. However it should be noted that levels of β -Tubulin may not be stable in certain cells. For example, expression of β -Tubulin in adipose tissue is very low and therefore β -Tubulin should not be used as loading control for these tissues.

Specificity and Sensitivity

The β -tubulin antibody can detect Zebrafish endogenous β -tubulin protein.

Source and Purification

This monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing mice with a synthetic peptide corresponding to an epitope of β -tubulin coupled to KLH. Antibodies are purified by protein A affinity chromatography.

Application Notes

Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator. Suggested starting dilutions are as follows:

WB: 1:1,000~10,000 IHC:1:200 IF:1:200

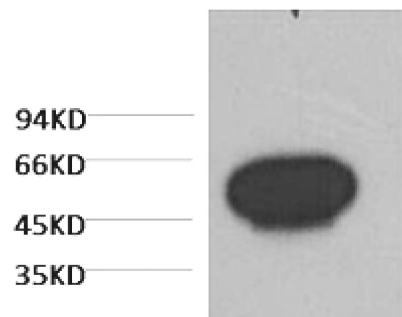
Storage Buffer

PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.

Storage Instructions

Stable for 1 year at -20°C from date of shipment. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Aliquot will be stable at 4°C for 3 months.

Images



Western blot analysis of Zebrafish skeletal muscle with β -tubulin Mouse mAb(Zebrafish Specific) diluted at 1:5,000.