

Product datasheet for **BM2232P**

Microtubules Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: AE-8]

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Clone Name: AE-8

Applications: IHC

Recommended Dilution: **Flow Cytometry.**

Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections.

Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections.

AE-8 stains Cytoplasmic Microtubules in the cytoplasm of normal and malignant Human cells of mesenchymal derivation and can be used as a marker of these organelles in Paraformaldehyde Fixed or Frozen tissue or Cell Preparations and Formalin Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded tissue sections.

Recommended Positive Control: Muscle tissue.

The mAb can also be used as a Marker of Microtubules in subcellular fractions.

Reactivity: Human

Host: Mouse

Isotype: IgM

Clonality: Monoclonal

Immunogen: A BALB/c mouse was immunized with cells of the K562 erythroleukemia cell line. The isolated splenocytes were fused with mouse myeloma cells.

Specificity: This Monoclonal antibody clone *AE-8* recognizes an antigen associated with cytoplasmic Microtubules found in Human cells.

Formulation: PBS

State: Purified

State: Liquid purified Ig fraction

Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide

Concentration: lot specific

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Storage: Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.

Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.



[View online »](#)

Background:

Microtubules are intracellular protein structures that serve as structural components within cells. Microtubules mediate many physical cellular processes including cytokinesis, mitosis and vesicular transport. Comprising one of the main components of the cytoskeleton, microtubules demonstrate diameters near 24 nm and lengths ranging from several micrometers to millimeters within axons of some nerve cells. Microtubules are created by polymers of tubulin dimers. Capable of enlarging and contracting for the purpose of generating force, microtubules stimulate and regulate the mitotic spindle used by eukaryotic cells to segregate their chromosomes during cell division. Microtubules also constitute part of the cilia and flagella of eukaryotic cells. In addition, motor proteins aid in cellular movement by advancing along microtubules. Markers for microtubules are useful in the study of function and behavior of these proteins, and can also be used to identify Actin bundles in subcellular fractions.