

Product datasheet for **CF501038**

TUBA8 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: OTI2E9]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	OTI2E9
Applications:	FC, IF, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB 1:2000; IF 1:100; IP: 4ug/mL
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Full length human recombinant protein of human TUBA8(NP_061816) produced in HEK293T cell.
Formulation:	Lyophilized powder (original buffer 1X PBS, pH 7.3, 8% trehalose)
Reconstitution Method:	For reconstitution, we recommend adding 100uL distilled water to a final antibody concentration of about 1 mg/mL. To use this carrier-free antibody for conjugation experiment, we strongly recommend performing another round of desalting process. (OriGene recommends Zeba Spin Desalting Columns, 7KMWCO from Thermo Scientific)
Purification:	Purified from mouse ascites fluids or tissue culture supernatant by affinity chromatography (protein A/G)
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	50.1 kDa
Gene Name:	tubulin alpha 8
Database Link:	NP_061816 Entrez Gene 500377 Rat Entrez Gene 51807 Human Q9NY65



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Background:

Microtubules are cylindrical tubes of 20-25 nm in diameter. They are composed of protofilaments which are in turn composed of alpha- and beta-tubulin polymers. Each microtubule is polarized, at one end alpha-subunits are exposed (-) and at the other beta-subunits are exposed (+). Microtubules act as a scaffold to determine cell shape, and provide a backbone for cell organelles and vesicles to move on, a process that requires motor proteins. The major microtubule motor proteins are kinesin, which generally moves towards the (+) end of the microtubule, and dynein, which generally moves towards the (-) end. Microtubules also form the spindle fibers for separating chromosomes during mitosis.

Synonyms:

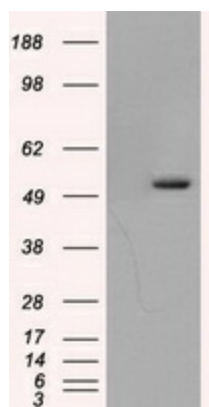
TUBAL2

Protein Families:

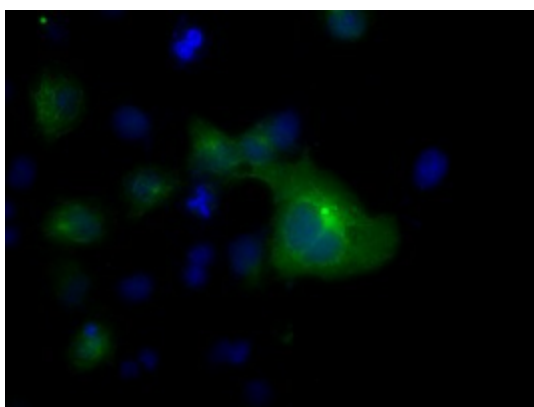
Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways:

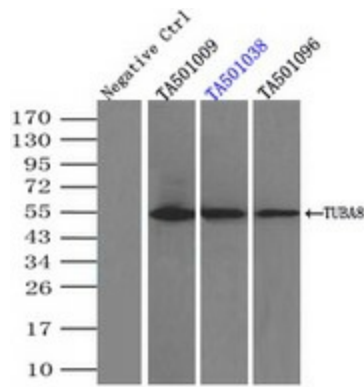
Gap junction, Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection

Product images:

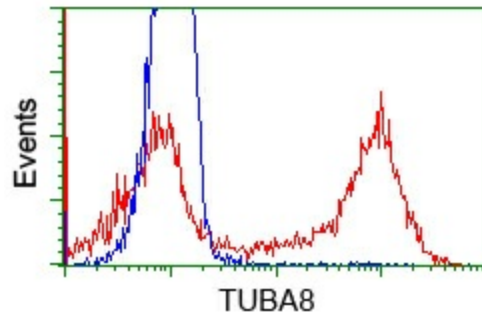
HEK293T cells were transfected with the pCMV6-ENTRY control (Left lane) or pCMV6-ENTRY TUBA8 ([RC211175], Right lane) cDNA for 48 hrs and lysed. Equivalent amounts of cell lysates (5 ug per lane) were separated by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted with anti-TUBA8. Positive lysates [LY412867] (100ug) and [LC412867] (20ug) can be purchased separately from OriGene.



Anti-TUBA8 mouse monoclonal antibody ([TA501038]) immunofluorescent staining of COS7 cells transiently transfected by pCMV6-ENTRY TUBA8 ([RC211175]).



Immunoprecipitation (IP) of TUBA8 by using TrueMab monoclonal anti-TUBA8 antibodies (Negative control: IP without adding anti-TUBA8 antibody.). For each experiment, 500ul of DDK tagged TUBA8 overexpression lysates (at 1:5 dilution with HEK293T lysate), 2ug of anti-TUBA8 antibody and 20ul (0.1mg) of goat anti-mouse conjugated magnetic beads were mixed and incubated overnight. After extensive wash to remove any non-specific binding, the immunoprecipitated products were analyzed with rabbit anti-DDK polyclonal antibody.



HEK293T cells transfected with either pCMV6-ENTRY TUBA8 ([RC211175]) (Red) or empty vector control plasmid (Blue) were immunostained with anti-TUBA8 mouse monoclonal ([TA501038]), and then analyzed by flow cytometry.