

Product datasheet for **TA396752S**

TUBA1B Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 17H11.F10]

Product data:

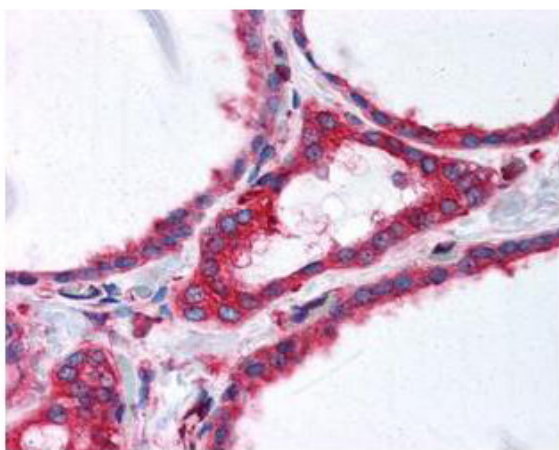
Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	17H11.F10
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:1,000 IHC: 2.5 µg/mL IF: 0.1 µg/mL ELISA: 1:300,000
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1, kappa
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Anti-Tubulin Loading Control Antibody was produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the C terminal end of human alpha tubulin protein.
Specificity:	Anti-Tubulin Loading Control Antibody was purified by Protein A chromatography. This Loading Control antibody is directed against alpha tubulin. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest antibody reactivity with alpha tubulin from a wide range of organisms, including avian, mammalian aquatic, parasitic and alga sources based on 100% homology for the immunogen sequence. Cross reactivity will occur with all isoforms of alpha tubulin. Such broad reactivity makes this antibody useful as an excellent loading control.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL - lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store vial at -20° C or below prior to opening. This vial contains a relatively low volume of reagent (25 µL). To minimize loss of volume dilute 1:10 by adding 225 µL of the buffer stated above directly to the vial. Recap, mix thoroughly and briefly centrifuge to collect the volume at the bottom of the vial. Use this intermediate dilution when calculating final dilutions as recommended below. Store the vial at -20°C or below after dilution. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.



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Stability:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.
Database Link:	P68363
Background:	Microtubules are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities ranging from mitosis and transport events to cell movement and the maintenance of cell shape. Tubulin itself is a globular protein consisting of two polypeptides (alpha and beta tubulin). Alpha and beta tubulin dimers are assembled to 13 protofilaments that form a microtubule of 22-nm diameter. Tyrosine ligase adds a C-terminal tyrosine to monomeric alpha tubulin. Assembled microtubules can again be detyrosinated by a cytoskeleton-associated carboxypeptidase. Detyrosinated alpha tubulin is referred to as Glu-tubulin. Another post-translational modification of detyrosinated alpha tubulin is C-terminal polyglutamylation, which is characteristic of microtubules in neuronal cells and the mitotic spindle. This antibody makes an excellent loading control.
Synonyms:	mouse anti-Alpha-Tubulin Antibody, Tubulin alpha-1B chain, Tubulin alpha-ubiquitous chain, Alpha-tubulin ubiquitous, Tubulin K-alpha-1, TUBA1B, tubulin loading control
Note:	Anti-Tubulin Antibody has been tested for use in ELISA, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence microscopy and western blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band at ~50 kDa in size corresponding to alpha tubulin by western blotting in most cell lysates or extracts.

Product images:



Rockland's anti- α -tubulin monoclonal antibody was used at a 2.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ to detect tubulin in thyroid follicular epithelium (40X) showing moderate to strong cytoplasmic staining (image). Moderate to strong cytoplasmic staining was also observed within subsets of neurons and glia, and epithelial cells including adrenal, breast, colon, pancreas, kidney, prostate, placenta, skin, testis, uterus, thyroid, and within lymphoid organs. The image shows the localization of the antibody as the precipitated red signal, with a hematoxylin purple nuclear counterstain. Tissue was formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded. Personal Communication, Vasiliki Demas, LifeSpan Biosciences, Seattle, WA.