

beta II Tubulin Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22106a

Specification

beta II Tubulin Antibody - Product Information

Application	IF, WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	Q7TMM9
Other Accession	P09203 , Q9NFZ7 , Q13885 , Q4R5B3 , P85108 , Q6B856 , Q9BVA1 , Q9CWF2 , Q3KRE8 , P32882 , P13602 , Q9NFZ5 , P30156 , P20802 , O59837 , P02554
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Predicted	Chicken, Monkey, Bovine, Xenopus, Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG

beta II Tubulin Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 22151

Other Names

Tubulin beta-2A chain, Tubb2a, Tubb2

Target/Specificity

This antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 14-46 amino acids from human.

Dilution

IF~~1:25

WB~~1:8000

FC~~1:25

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

beta II Tubulin Antibody - Protein Information

Name Tubb2a

Synonyms Tubb2

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

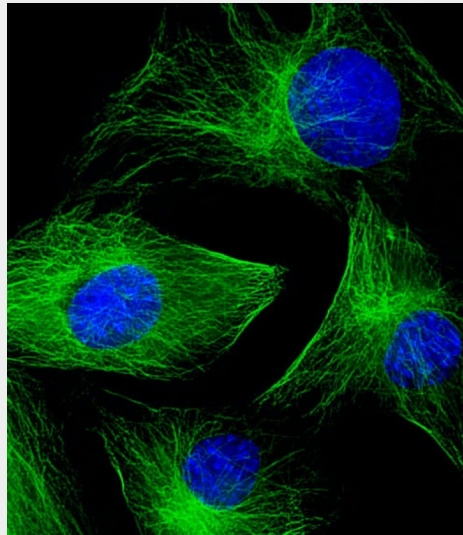
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.

beta II Tubulin Antibody - Protocols

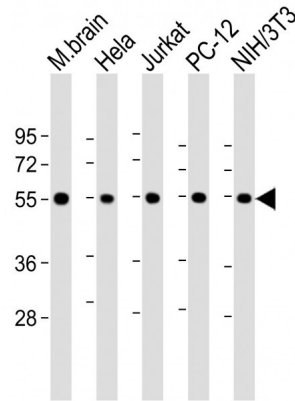
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

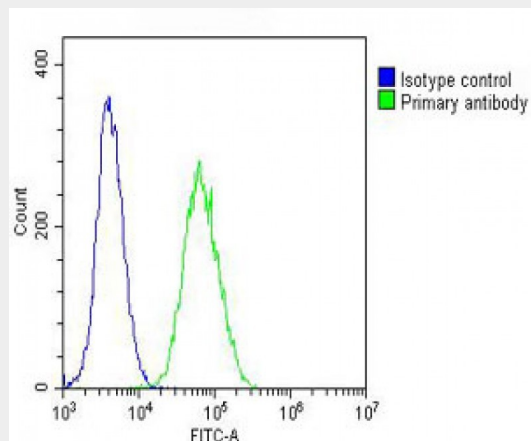
beta II Tubulin Antibody - Images



Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized C2C12 (mouse myoblast cell line) cells labeling beta II Tubulin with AP22106a 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 II Tubulin at 1:8000 dilution Lane 1: mouse brain lysate Lane 2: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 3: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lane 4: PC-12 whole cell 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 AP22106a (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP22106a, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OH191631) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

beta II Tubulin Antibody - 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 (By similarity).

beta II Tubulin Antibody - References

Carninci P.,et al.Science 309:1559-1563(2005).
 Lubec G.,et al.Submitted (JAN-2009) to UniProtKB.

Janke C., et al. *Science* 308:1758-1762(2005).
Rogowski K., et al. *Cell* 137:1076-1087(2009).
Yoshida K., et al. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 389:506-511(2009).