

# $\beta$ -tubulin Mouse Monoclonal Antibody(Mix-mA™)

Catalog No.: RCA40

## Basic Information

### Information

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Reactivity                 | H,M,R,Mk,Dg, C,Hm,Rb,Sh  |
| Immunogen                  | Synthetic Peptide  |
| Host                       | Mouse  |
| Isotype                    | IgG1   |
| Storage Buffer & Condition | 1mg/ml in PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. |
| Observed MW                | 55KD   |

### Applications

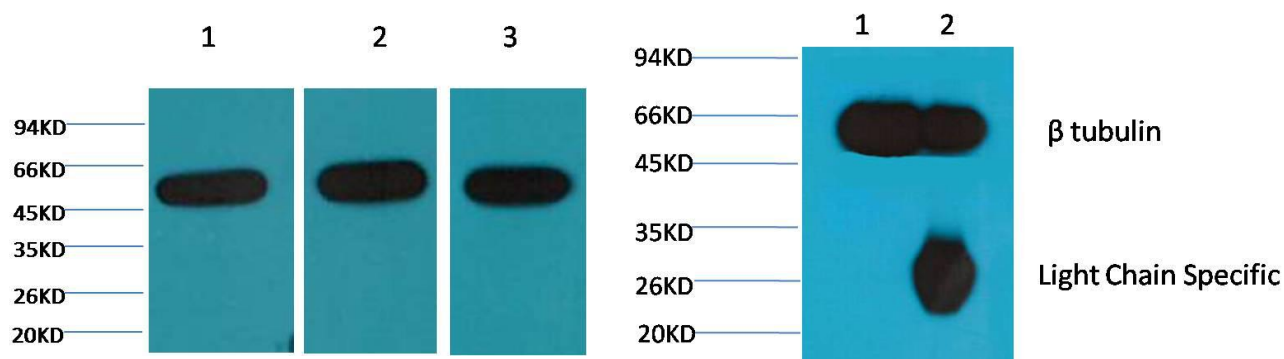
### Recommended Dilution

|     |                |
|-----|----------------|
| WB  | 1:5,000-10,000 |
| IHC | 1:200          |
| IP  | 1:200          |

## Preparation & Storage

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| Storage  | Store at -20°C. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. |
| Shipping | Bule Ice   |

## Experimental Data



1、 Input: Mouse Brain Tissue Lysate

Western blot analysis of 1) Hela ,2) Mouse Kidney tissue, 3) Rat Heart tissue with  $\beta$ -tubulin Mouse Monoclonal Antibody(Mix-mA™) diluted at 1:5,000.

2、 IP product: IP dilute 1:200

Western blot analysis: primary antibody 1:5,000

Secondary antibody: Goat anti-Mouse IgG, Light chain specific , 1:5,000

## 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  $\beta$ -Tubulin may not be stable in certain cells. For example, expression of  $\beta$ -Tubulin in adipose tissue is very low and therefore  $\beta$ -Tubulin should not be used as loading control for these tissues.