


Tubulin-alpha (Microtubule Marker); Clone TU-02 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents:


<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
RA0324-C.5	0.5 ml

Description:

Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Full length native protein corresponding to Pig alpha-tubulin
Clone:	TU-02
Isotype:	IgM, kappa
Entrez Gene ID:	7277 (Human)
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	2q35
Synonyms:	Alpha-tubulin 1; Hum a tub1; Hum a tub2; Testis-specific alpha-tubulin; TUBA1; TUBA1A; Tuba4a; Tubulin alpha-1 chain; Tubulin alpha-4A chain; Tubulin H2-alpha; Tubulin, alpha 1 (testis specific); Tubulin, alpha 4a; Tubulin, alpha, testis-specific
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	55kDa
Format:	200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes an epitope on the N-terminal structural domain of alpha-tubulin.
Background:	Microtubules of the eukaryotic cytoskeleton perform essential and diverse functions and are composed of a heterodimer of alpha- and beta-tubulin. The alpha-tubulin is a globular protein that exists in cells either as part of the soluble alpha/beta-tubulin dimer or polymerized into microtubules. In different species, it is coded by multiple tubulin genes that form tubulin classes (6 genes in human). Expressed tubulin genes are named tubulin isotypes. Some of the tubulin isotypes are expressed ubiquitously, while some have more restricted tissue expression. Alpha-tubulin is also subject to numerous post-translational modifications. Tubulin isotypes and their posttranslational modifications are responsible for multiple tubulin charge variants, or tubulin isoforms. Heterogeneity of alpha-tubulin is concentrated in the C-terminal structural domain.
Species Reactivity:	Human, Pig, Mouse, and Rat. Others not known.
Positive Control:	A431, HeLa or NIH/3T3 cells. Colon tissue.
Cellular Localization:	Cytoplasmic
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/million cells Immunofluorescence: 1-2 µg/ml Western Blotting: 0.5-1 µg/ml Immunoprecipitation: 1-2 µg/500µg protein lysate
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

 Storage: 2° C  8° C


 ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.
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 U.S.A.



 EmergoEurope (31)(0) 70 345-8570
 Molsnstraat 15
 2513 BH Hague, The Netherlands

Uses/Limitations: Not to be taken internally.
For Research Use Only.
This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
Do not use past expiration date.
Non-Sterile.

Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Procedure:

1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the “DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)” (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).


Precautions: Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
Do not pipette by mouth.
Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

References:

1. Dráber, P., Draberova, E., Linhartova, I. and Viklicky, V. (1989) J. Cell Sci. 92, 519-528.
2. Dráber, P., Lagunowich, L.A., Draberova, E., Viklickjr, V. and Damjanov, I. (1988) Histochemistry 89, 485-492.
3. Dráber P, Leu FJ, Viklický V, Damjanov I. Immunohistochemical heterogeneity of alpha-tubulin in human epithelia revealed with monoclonal antibodies. Histochemistry. 1987;87(2):151-5.


Warranty: No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

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