

β Tubulin (3F3-G2): sc-53140

BACKGROUND

Tubulin is a major cytoskeleton component that has five distinct forms, designated α , β , γ , δ and ϵ Tubulin. α and β Tubulins form heterodimers which multimerize to form a microtubule filament. Multiple β Tubulin isoforms ($\beta 1$, $\beta 2$, $\beta 3$, $\beta 4$, $\beta 5$, $\beta 6$ and $\beta 8$) have been characterized and are expressed in mammalian tissues. $\beta 1$ and $\beta 4$ are present throughout the cytosol, $\beta 2$ is present in the nuclei and nucleoplasm, and $\beta 3$ is a neuron-specific cytoskeletal protein. γ Tubulin forms the gammaosome, which is required for nucleating microtubule filaments at the centrosome. Both δ Tubulin and ϵ Tubulin are associated with the centrosome. δ Tubulin is a homolog of the *Chlamydomonas* δ Tubulin Uni3 and is found in association with the centrioles, whereas ϵ Tubulin localizes to the pericentriolar material. ϵ Tubulin exhibits a cell cycle-specific pattern of localization; first associating with only the older of the centrosomes in a newly duplicated pair, and later associating with both centrosomes.

SOURCE

β Tubulin (3F3-G2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against brain extract of rat origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG_{2a} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

β Tubulin (3F3-G2) is recommended for detection of all vertebrate forms of β Tubulin of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Molecular Weight of β Tubulin: 55 kDa.

Positive Controls: rat brain extract: sc-2392, Raji whole cell lysate: sc-364236 or BJAB whole cell lysate: sc-2207.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850. 4) Immunohistochemistry: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 with DAB, 50X: sc-24982 and Immunohistomount: sc-45086, or Organo/Limonene Mount: sc-45087.

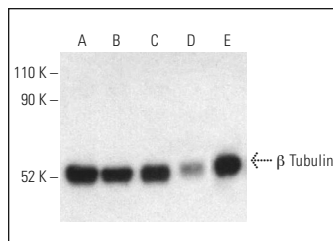
STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

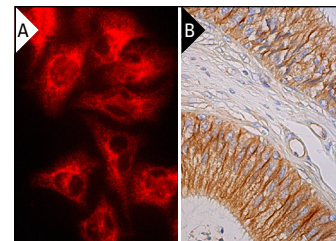
RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

DATA



β Tubulin (3F3-G2): sc-53140. Western blot analysis of β Tubulin expression in BJAB (A), Raji (B), NAMALWA (C) and NIH/3T3 (D) whole cell lysates and rat brain tissue extract (E). Detection reagent used: m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102.



β Tubulin (3F3-G2): sc-53140. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells showing cytoplasmic localization (A). Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human epididymis tissue showing cytoplasmic and membrane staining of glandular cells (B).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Orio, L., et al. 2009. A role for the endocannabinoid system in the increased motivation for cocaine in extended-access conditions. *J. Neurosci.* 29: 4846-4857.
- Romanel, A., et al. 2017. Inherited determinants of early recurrent somatic mutations in prostate cancer. *Nat. Commun.* 8: 48.
- Takashima, Y., et al. 2018. Neuroadaptations in the dentate gyrus following contextual cued reinstatement of methamphetamine seeking. *Brain Struct. Funct.* 223: 2197-2211.
- Gunn, T.M., et al. 2019. Chronic and age-dependent effects of the spongiform neurodegeneration-associated MGRN1 E3 ubiquitin ligase on mitochondrial homeostasis. *Mamm. Genome* 30: 151-165.
- Shim, J., et al. 2020. YAP-mediated repression of HRK regulates tumor growth, therapy response, and survival under tumor environmental stress in neuroblastoma. *Cancer Res.* 80: 4741-4753.
- Pezzè, L., et al. 2021. ETV7 regulates breast cancer stem-like cell features by repressing IFN-response genes. *Cell Death Dis.* 12: 742.
- Ambrosini, C., et al. 2022. Translational enhancement by base editing of the Kozak sequence rescues haploinsufficiency. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 50: 10756-10771.
- Yamazaki, K., et al. 2023. Lipid nanoparticle-targeted mRNA formulation as a treatment for ornithine-transcarbamylase deficiency model mice. *Mol. Ther. Nucleic Acids* 33: 210-226.
- Cocchi, S., et al. 2024. EGCG disrupts the LIN28B/Let-7 interaction and reduces neuroblastoma aggressiveness. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 25: 4795.

CONJUGATES

See **β Tubulin (D-10): sc-5274** for β Tubulin antibody conjugates, including AC, HRP, FITC, PE, and Alexa Fluor® 488, 546, 594, 647, 680 and 790.