# β Tubulin (AA2): sc-80011



The Power to Question

### **BACKGROUND**

Tubulin is a major cytoskeleton component that has five distinct forms, designated  $\alpha,\,\beta,\,\gamma,\,\delta$  and  $\epsilon$  Tubulin.  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  Tubulins form heterodimers which multimerize to form a microtubule filament. Multiple  $\beta$  Tubulin isoforms ( $\beta1,\,\beta2,\,\beta3,\,\beta4,\,\beta5,\,\beta6$  and  $\beta8$ ) have been characterized and are expressed in mammalian tissues.  $\beta1$  and  $\beta4$  are present throughout the cytosol,  $\beta2$  is present in the nuclei and nucleoplasm, and  $\beta3$  is a neuron-specific cytoskeletal protein.  $\gamma$  Tubulin forms the gammasome, which is required for nucleating microtubule filaments at the centrosome. Both  $\delta$  Tubulin and  $\epsilon$  Tubulin are associated with the centrosome.  $\delta$  Tubulin is a homolog of the Chlamydomonas  $\delta$  Tubulin Uni3 and is found in association with the centrioles, whereas  $\epsilon$  Tubulin localizes to the pericentriolar material.  $\epsilon$  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.

# **REFERENCES**

- Weisenberg, R. 1981. Invited review: the role of nucleotide triphosphate in Actin and Tubulin assembly and function. Cell Motil. 1: 485-497.
- 2. Burns, R.G. 1991.  $\alpha$ -,  $\beta$ -, and  $\gamma$  Tubulins: sequence comparisons and structural constraints. Cell Motil. Cytoskeleton 20: 181-189.
- 3. Zheng, Y., et al. 1991.  $\gamma$  Tubulin is present in *Drosophila melangaster* and *Homo sapiens* and is associated with the centrosome. Cell 65: 817-823.

#### **SOURCE**

 $\beta$  Tubulin (AA2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against  $\beta$  Tubulin derived from brain tissue of bovine origin.

# **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g \; lgG_1$  kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

# **APPLICATIONS**

 $\beta$  Tubulin (AA2) is recommended for detection of amino acids 412-430 of  $\beta$  Tubulin of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu g$  per 100-500  $\mu g$  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).

 $\beta$  Tubulin (AA2) is also recommended for detection of amino acids 412-430 of  $\beta$  Tubulin in additional species, including bovine.

Molecular Weight of  $\beta$  Tubulin: 55 kDa.

Positive Controls: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate: sc-2210, Ramos cell lysate: sc-2216 or Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204.

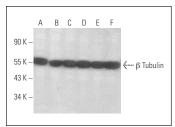
# **STORAGE**

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

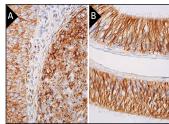
#### **RESEARCH USE**

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

#### **DATA**







 $\beta$  Tubulin (AA2): sc-80011. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue showing cytoplasmic and membrane staining of cells in germinal center and cells in non-germinal center and cytoplasmic staining of squamous epithelial cells (A). Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human epididymis tissue showing cytoplasmic and membrane staining of glandular cells (B).

### **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

- Amodio, N., et al. 2010. Oncogenic role of the E3 ubiquitin ligase NEDD4-1, a PTEN negative regulator, in non-small-cell lung carcinomas. Am. J. Pathol. 177: 2622-2634.
- 2. Yew, T.L., et al. 2011. Knockdown of p21<sup>Cip1/Waf1</sup> enhances proliferation, the expression of stemness markers, and osteogenic potential in human mesenchymal stem cells. Aging Cell 10: 349-361.
- Zheng, D., et al. 2013. Role of Wnt7B-induced noncanonical pathway in advanced prostate cancer. Mol. Cancer Res. 11: 482-493.
- 4. Yang, X., et al. 2015. miR-135 family members mediate podocyte injury through the activation of Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin signaling. Int. J. Mol. Med. 36: 669-677.
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- Baek, K.I., et al. 2018. Ultrafine particle exposure reveals the importance of FOXO1/Notch activation complex for vascular regeneration. Antioxid. Redox Signal. 28: 1209-1223.
- 8. Li, X., et al. 2019. Promoter hypermethylation of SOX11 promotes the progression of cervical cancer *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Oncol. Rep. 41: 2351-2360.



See  $\beta$  **Tubulin (D-10): sc-5274** for  $\beta$  Tubulin antibody conjugates, including AC, HRP, FITC, PE, and Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488, 546, 594, 647, 680 and 790.