

# $\alpha$ Tubulin (B-7): sc-5286

## 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 ( $\beta 1$ ,  $\beta 2$ ,  $\beta 3$ ,  $\beta 4$ ,  $\beta 5$ ,  $\beta 6$  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.  $\gamma$  Tubulin forms the gammaosome, 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.
- Burns, R.G. 1991.  $\alpha$ -,  $\beta$ -, and  $\gamma$ -Tubulins: sequence comparisons and structural constraints. *Cell Motil. Cytoskeleton* 20: 181-189.
- Zheng, Y., et al. 1991.  $\gamma$  Tubulin is present in *Drosophila melanogaster* and *Homo sapiens* and is associated with the centrosome. *Cell* 65: 817-823.
- Leask, A. and Stearns, T. 1998. Expression of amino- and carboxyl-terminal  $\gamma$  and  $\beta$  Tubulin mutants in cultured epithelial cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 273: 2661-2668.

## SOURCE

$\alpha$  Tubulin (B-7) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 149-448 of  $\alpha$  Tubulin of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG<sub>2a</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

$\alpha$  Tubulin (B-7) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-5286 AC), 500  $\mu$ g/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-5286 HRP), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-5286 PE), fluorescein (sc-5286 FITC), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488 (sc-5286 AF488), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 546 (sc-5286 AF546), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 594 (sc-5286 AF594) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 647 (sc-5286 AF647), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 680 (sc-5286 AF680) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 790 (sc-5286 AF790), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

In addition,  $\alpha$  Tubulin (B-7) is available conjugated to either TRITC (sc-5286 TRITC, 200  $\mu$ g/ml) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 405 (sc-5286 AF405, 200  $\mu$ g/ml), 100 tests in 2 ml, for IF, IHC(P) and FCM.

Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> is a trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc., Oregon, USA

## RESEARCH USE

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

## APPLICATIONS

$\alpha$  Tubulin (B-7) is recommended for detection of  $\alpha$  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), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), flow cytometry (1  $\mu$ g per 1 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

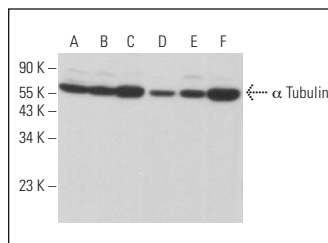
$\alpha$  Tubulin (B-7) is also recommended for detection of  $\alpha$  Tubulin in additional species, including canine, bovine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for  $\alpha$  Tubulin siRNA (h): sc-29188,  $\alpha$  Tubulin siRNA (m): sc-29189,  $\alpha$  Tubulin shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29188-SH,  $\alpha$  Tubulin shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-29189-SH,  $\alpha$  Tubulin shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29188-V and  $\alpha$  Tubulin shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29189-V.

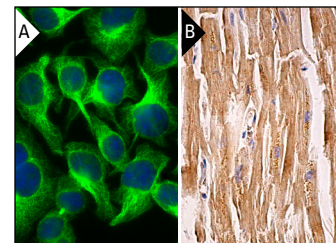
Molecular Weight of  $\alpha$  Tubulin: 55 kDa.

Positive Controls: K-562 whole cell lysate: sc-2203, A-10 cell lysate: sc-3806 or PC-12 cell lysate: sc-2250.

## DATA



$\alpha$  Tubulin (B-7): sc-5286. Western blot analysis of  $\alpha$  Tubulin expression in K-562 (A), HEL 92.1.7 (B), RAW 264.7 (C), C2C12 (D), PC-12 (E) and A-10 (F) whole cell lysates.



$\alpha$  Tubulin (B-7): sc-5286. Immunofluorescence staining of formalin-fixed HeLa cells showing cytoplasmic localization. Note DAPI nuclear counterstain from UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850 (A). Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human heart muscle tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of myocytes (B).

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Golub, T., et al. 2002. The Ewing's sarcoma oncoprotein EWS/Fli induces a p53-dependent growth arrest in primary human fibroblasts. *Cancer Cell* 1: 393-401.
- Fan, M., et al. 2022. Contrasting functions of the epithelial-stromal interaction 1 gene, in human oral and lung squamous cell cancers. *Oncol. Rep.* 47: 5.
- Lui, W.Y., et al. 2023. Suppression of cGAS- and RIG-I-mediated innate immune signaling by Epstein-Barr virus deubiquitinase BPLF1. *PLoS Pathog.* 19: e1011186.

## STORAGE

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