

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human β -I Tubulin in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 923425
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human β -I Tubulin Met1-His451 Accession # Q9H4B7
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

β -tubulin is a 50 kDa cytoskeletal protein which is the a major component of neuronal processes: axons, dendrites, and dendritic spines. β -tubulin is represented by different isoforms including β -I, β -II, β -III, and β -IV. Elimination of β -I isoform will decrease the viability of neuroblastoma cells. Formation of actin tubules may be directly inhibited by β -I isoform which results in decreasing cellular adhesion. β -I Tubulin levels in different brain regions of schizophrenia patients undergo noticeable changes suggesting that this isoform may have a specific role in the pathophysiology of this illness by affecting actin tubule formation which is required for cell division and differentiation.

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