

30-1165: Anti-betaIII-tubulin Monoclonal Antibody (Clone:TU-20)

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| Clonality : | Monoclonal |
| Clone Name : | TU-20 |
| Application : | FACS |
| Reactivity : | Broad species reactivity |
| Format : | Purified |
| Isotype : | Mouse IgG1 |
| Immunogen Information : | Peptide (C) 441-448 coupled to maleimide-activated keyhole limpet hemocyanin via cysteine added to the N-terminus of the neuron-specific peptide. |

Description

The betaIII-tubulin isoform is present dominantly in cells of neuronal origin and it is one of the earliest markers of neuronal differentiation. It is regarded as a specific probe for the cells of neuronal origin as well as for the tumours originating from these cells. The betaIII-tubulin is most abundant in cells of neuronal origin, but was also detected in Sertoli cells of the testis and transiently in non-neuronal embryonic tissues.

Product Info

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| Amount : | 0.1 mg |
| Purification : | Purified by precipitation methods |
| Storage condition : | Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. |

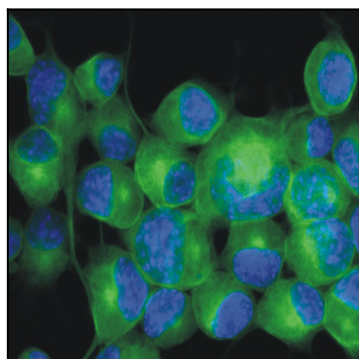


Figure 1: Immunofluorescence staining (mouse neuroblastoma cells) Figure 1: Immunofluorescence staining of Neuro2a mouse neuroblastoma cell line using anti-betaIII-tubulin (TU-20; green; 3 µg/ml). Nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue).

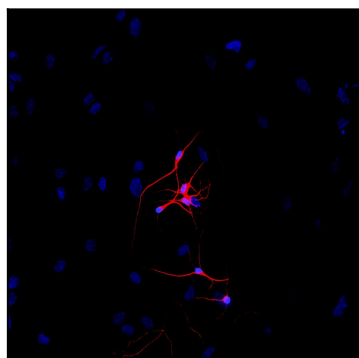


Figure 2: Immunofluorescence staining of P-19 mouse embryonal carcinoma cell line stimulated to neuronal differentiation by retinoic acid. 2A - Microtubules decorated with neuron-specific anti-betaIII-tubulin (TU-20; red). 2B - Merged image of co-staining with anti-beta-tubulin (TU-06; green;). Superposition of red and green colours provided yellow staining. Nuclei were stained with DNA-binding dye (blue).