

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

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	TU-20
<b>Application :</b>	FACS
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Broad species reactivity
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	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

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

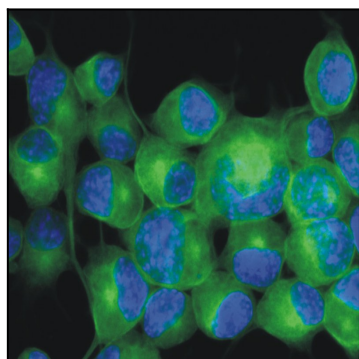


Figure 1: Immunofluorescence staining (mouse neuroblastoma cells) Figure 1: Immunofluorescence staining of Neuro2a mouse neuroblastoma cell line using anti-betaIII-tubulin (TU-20; green; 3 µg/ml). Nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue).

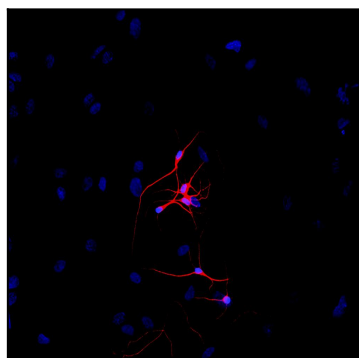


Figure 2: Immunofluorescence staining of P-19 mouse embryonal carcinoma cell line stimulated to neuronal differentiation by retinoic acid. 2A - Microtubules decorated with neuron-specific anti-betaIII-tubulin (TU-20; red). 2B - Merged image of co-staining with anti-beta-tubulin (TU-06; green; ). Superposition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