Technical Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 647 Mouse anti-β-Tubulin

Product Information

558606 **Material Number:** 100 tests Size: Vol. per Test: 5 μl Clone: 5H1

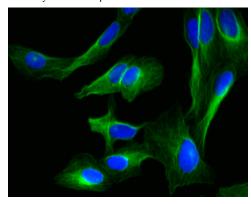
Mouse IgM, ĸ Isotype: Tested: Human, rat Reactivity:

Reported: Chinese hamster, Indian muntjac, mouse, Syrian golden hamster Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA and ≤0.09% sodium azide. Storage Buffer:

Description

Tubulin is a highly conserved protein with a molecular weight of ~50 kD. The self-assembly of tubulin leads to microtubules, hollow cylinders that are one of the major components of the eukaryotic cytoskeleton. Microtubules play key roles in chromosome segregation in mitosis, intracellular transport, ciliary and flagellar bending, and structural support of the cytoskeleton. There are two main classes of tubulin isoforms, α- and β-tubulin, which are usually products of separate genes. Microtubules are made from protofilaments, strings of alternating αand β-tubulin spaced 4 nm apart and pointing in the same direction. Tubulin can be posttranslationally modified in several ways, including phosphorylation, acetylation, glutamylation, and detyrosination. For example, microtubules that turn over slowly tend to be acetylated and detyrosinated.

The 5H1 monoclonal antibody reacts with β -tubulin. It does not cross-react with α -tubulin.



Immunofluorescence staining of human cell lines. U-2 OS cells (ATCC HTB-96) were cultured, fixed, permeabilized with cold methanol, stained with Alexa Fluor® 647 Mouse anti-β-Tubulin (pseudo-colored green) and counter-stained with Hoechst 33342 (pseudo-colored blue) according to the Recommended Assay Procedure. The images were captured on a BD Pathway™ 855 Bioimager System with a 20x objective and merged using BD Attovision™ software. This antibody also stains A549 (ATCC CCL-185) and HeLa (ATCC CCL-2) cells, and it works with either cold methanol or Triton X-100 permeabilization (see Recommended Assay Procedure).

Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

The antibody was conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimum conditions, and unreacted Alexa Fluor® 647 was removed.

Application Notes

Application

Bioimaging Routinely Tested

Recommended Assay Procedure:

- Seed the cells in appropriate culture medium at ~10,000 cells per well in a BD Falcon™ 96-well Imaging Plate (Cat. No. 353219), and
- Remove the culture medium from the wells, and fix the cells by adding 100 µl of fresh 3.7% Formaldehyde in PBS or BD CytofixTM fixation buffer (Cat. No. 554655) to each well and incubating for 10 minutes at room temperature (RT).
- Remove the fixative from the wells, and permeabilize the cells using either cold methanol or TritonTM X-100:
 - Add 100 µl of -20°C 90% methanol or -20°C BD™ Phosflow Perm Buffer III (Cat. No. 558050) to each well and incubate for 5 minutes at RT.

Add 100 µl of 0.1% TritonTM X-100 to each well and incubate for 5 minutes at RT.

BD Biosciences

bdbiosciences.com

United States Asia Pacific Latin America/Caribbean 877.232.8995 888.259.0187 32.53.720.550 0120.8555.90 65.6861.0633 55.11.5185.9995

For country-specific contact information, visit bdbiosciences.com/how_to_order/

Conditions: The information disclosed herein is not to be construed as a recommendation to use the above product in violation of any patents. BD Biosciences will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products. Purchase does not include or carry any right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of Becton Dickinson and Company is strictly prohibited. For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Not for resale. BD, BD Logo and all other trademarks are the property of Becton, Dickinson and Company. ©2008 BD



- 4. Remove the permeabilizer, and wash the wells twice with 100 μ l of 1× PBS.
- 5. Remove the PBS, and block the cells by adding 100 μl of blocking buffer (3% FBS in 1× PBS) or BD Pharmingen™ Stain Buffer (FBS) (Cat. No. 554656) to each well and incubating for 30 minutes at RT.
- 6. Remove the blocking buffer, dilute the antibody conjugate 1:10 in blocking buffer or Stain Buffer (FBS), and stain the cells by adding 50 μl of the diluted antibody conjugate to each well and incubating for 1 hour at RT.
- 7. Remove the diluted antibody conjugate, and wash the wells three times with 100 μ l of 1× PBS.
- Remove the PBS, and counter-stain the nuclei by adding 100 μl of a 2 μg/ml solution of Hoechst 33342 (eg, Sigma-Aldrich Cat. No. B2261) in 1× PBS to each well at least 15 minutes before imaging.
- 9. View and analyze the cells on an appropriate imaging instrument.

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
554656	Stain Buffer (FBS)	500 ml	(none)
558050	Perm Buffer III	125 ml	(none)
554655	Fixation Buffer	100 ml	(none)
353219	BD Falcon [™] 96-well Imaging Plate	1 box	(none)

Product Notices

- 1. This reagent has been pre-diluted for use at the recommended Volume per Test when following the Recommended Assay Procedure. A Test is typically ~10,000 cells cultured in a well of a 96-well imaging plate.
- 2. Alexa Fluor is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc., Eugene, OR.
- 3. The Alexa Fluor®, Pacific Blue™, and Cascade Blue® dye antibody conjugates in this product are sold under license from Molecular Probes, Inc. for research use only, excluding use in combination with microarrays, or as analyte specific reagents. The Alexa Fluor® dyes (except for Alexa Fluor® 430), Pacific Blue™ dye, and Cascade Blue® dye are covered by pending and issued patents.
- 4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.
- 5. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
- $6. \quad \text{Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols}.$

References

Brown KD, Wood KW, Cleveland DW. The kinesin-like protein CENP-E is kinetochore-associated throughout poleward chromosome segregation during anaphase-A. *J Cell Sci.* 1996; 109:961-969. (Biology: Immunofluorescence)

Cho J-H, Johnson GVW. Primed phosphorylation of tau at Thr231 by glycogen synthase kinase 3β (GSK3β) plays a critical role in regulating tau's ability to bind and stabilize microtubules. *J Neurochem*. 2004; 88:349-358. (Biology: Immunofluorescence)

Helfand BT, Mikami A, Vallee RB, Goldman RD. A requirement for cytoplasmic dynein and dynactin in intermediate filament network assembly and organization. *J Cell Biol.* 2002; 157(5):795-806. (Biology: Immunofluorescence)

Prahlad V, Yoon M, Moir RD, Vale RD, Goldman RD. Rapid movements of vimentin on microtubule tracks: kinesin-dependent assembly of intermediate filament networks. *J Cell Biol.* 1998; 143(1):159-170. (Biology: Immunofluorescence)

Wang Y, Loomis PA, Zinkoswski RP, Binder LI. A novel tau transcript in cultured human neuroblastoma cells expressing nuclear tau. *J Cell Biol.* 1993; 121(2):257-267. (Biology: Immunofluorescence)

558606 Rev. 2 Page 2 of 2