

**PE/Cyanine7 anti-Tubulin  $\beta$  3 (TUBB3)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 4606085 / 25 tests  
4606090 / 100 tests

**Clone:** TUJ1

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2a,  $\kappa$

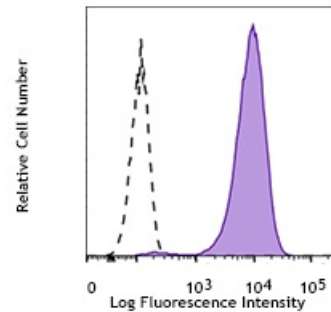
**Immunogen:** This antibody was raised against microtubules derived from rat brain.

**Reactivity:** Human, Mouse, Rat

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Cyanine7 under optimal conditions.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA)

**Concentration:** Lot-specific



Human lung adenocarcinoma cell line A549 was treated with Fixation Buffer (Cat No. 420801) and Intracellular Staining Permeabilization Wash Buffer (Cat No. 421002), and then stained with anti-Tubulin  $\beta$  3 (TUBB3) (clone TUJ1) PE/Cyanine7 (filled histogram) or mouse IgG2a,  $\kappa$  PE/Cyanine7 isotype control (open histogram).

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Intracellular Staining for Flow Cytometry

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5  $\mu$ L per million cells in 100  $\mu$ L staining volume or 5  $\mu$ L per 100  $\mu$ L of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

**Application Notes:** Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: flow cytometry<sup>4</sup>, immunofluorescence microscopy<sup>1-5,7</sup>, immunohistochemistry<sup>5,7</sup>, and Western blotting<sup>8</sup>.

This antibody is well characterized and highly reactive to neuron specific Class III  $\beta$ -tubulin ( $\beta$ III). TUJ1 does not identify  $\beta$ -tubulin found in glial cells. TUJ1 recognizes an epitope located within the last 15 C-terminal residues<sup>8</sup>.

- Application References:**
1. Nishimura K, *et al.* 2017. *PLoS One*. 12(1): e0170568. **(ICC)**
  2. Jongbloets J, *et al.* 2017. *Nat Commun*. 8: 14666. **(ICC)** [PubMed](#)
  3. Liu W.J, *et al.* 2015. *Eur J Histochem*. 59(1): 2464. **(ICC)** [PubMed](#)
  4. Chintalapudi SR, *et al.* 2016. *Front Aging Neurosci*. 8:93. **(FC, ICC)** [PubMed](#)
  5. Ambasadhan R, *et al.* 2011. *Cell Stem Cell*. 9(2):113. **(IHC, ICC)**
  6. Hu X., *et al.* 2006. *Nature Neurosci*. 9(12):1520. **(WB)** [PubMed](#)
  7. Zechner D., *et al.* 2003. *Develop Biology*. 258(2):406. **(ICC, IHC)**
  8. Lee MK, *et al.* 1990. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 18:7195. **(WB)**

**Description:** Tubulin is the main component of microtubules. In adults, tubulin beta 3 (TUBB3) is primarily expressed in neurons and is commonly used as a neuronal marker. It plays an important role in neuronal cell proliferation and differentiation. Mutations in this gene cause congenital fibrosis of the type 3 extraocular muscles. Tubulin beta 3 (TUBB3) is also found in a wide range of tumors. Studies indicate that it is a predictive and prognostic marker in various tumors.

**Antigen**  
**References:**

1. Zhao X, *et al.* 2017. *Med Sci Monit.* 22: 3915.
2. Lebok P, *et al.* 2016. *Oncol Lett.* 11(3):1987.
3. Du J, *et al.* 2015. *BMC Cancer.* 15:536. [PubMed](#)
4. Rogue DM., *et al.* 2013. *Clin Exp Metastasis.* 31(1): 101.
5. Ploussard G, *et al.* 2010. *Cancer Res.* 70(22):9253. [PubMed](#)