

Mouse anti-gamma-Tubulin Purified, clone TU-30 (Monoclonal)

Clone no. TU-30

MONOSAN

Product name	Mouse anti-gamma-Tubulin Purified, clone TU-30 (Monoclonal)
Host	Mouse
Applications	ICC, WB, FC
Species reactivity	Protozoa, Chicken, Cow, Rat, Mouse, Pig, Human, Plants
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	C-terminal peptide of gamma-tubulin counjugated to KLH.
Isotype	IgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	TU-30
Size	0.1 mg
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Format	Purified by protein-A affinity chromatography.
Storage buffer	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 15 mM sodium azide
Storage until expiry date	2-8°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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Additional info

The gamma-tubulin (TUBG1; relative molecular weight about 48 kDa) is a minor member of tubulin family (less than 0.01% of tubulin dimer). The gamma-tubulin ring structures, however, serve to provide structural primer for initiation of microtubular nucleation and growth, thereby being crucial for microtubule-based cellular processes, above all for mitotic spindle formation. In animal cells, a center of microtubule organization is the centrosome composed of a pair of cylindrical centrioles surrounded by fibrous pericentriolar material containing gamma-tubulin. Formation of the mitotic spindle is preceded by duplication of centrosome during S phase. Before mitosis, both centrosomes increase their microtubule nucleation capacity and form two microtubule asters that are pushed apart from each other by the forces of motor proteins associated at the microtubule surface. Humans possess two gamma-tubulin genes. Gamma-tubulin 1 represents a ubiquitous isotype, whereas gamma-tubulin 2 is found predominantly in the brain, where it may be endowed with divergent functions beyond microtubule nucleation.

SpecificityThe mouse monoclonal antibody GF-02 exclusively reacts with intact GFAP molecules. GFAP is the principal marker of astroglial cells in the central nervous system; it is specifically expressed in satellite cells in peripheral ganglia and in non-myelinating Schwann cells in peripheral nerves. The GFAP protein runs on gels at ~55 kDa protein, usually associated with lower Mw bands which are thought to be proteolytic fragments and alternate transcripts from the single gene.

Application detailsImmunocytochemistry: Recommended dilution: 1-2 µg/ml. Staining technique: (a) Fix cells for 10 min in methanol at -20°C and for 6 min in acetone at -20°C; (b) Fix cells directly in methanol for 10 min at -20°C or in acetone for 10 min at -20°C. Positive control: P-19 murine embryonal carcinoma cell line, 3T3 murine fibroblasts. The antibody TU-30 stains only fixed cells.

Western blotting: Recommended dilution 1-2 µg/ml, reducing conditions.

References

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2. -
3. -
4. -
5. -

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