

α -Tubulin

Cat.No. 302 203; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 100 μ g specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 μ g specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin was added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 100 μ l H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: 1 : 1000 up to 1 : 5000 (AP staining) IP: not recommended ICC: 1 : 100 up to 1 : 1000 IHC: 1 : 400 IHC-P/FFPE: not tested yet ELISA: yes (see remarks)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 443 to 449 from rat α -tubulin (UniProt Id: P68370)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human, rat (P68370-1), mouse, mammals, chicken. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Recognizes glu- and tyr- α -tubulin and Δ 2-tubulin with a preference for glu- and Δ 2-tubulin.
Remarks	ELISA: Suitable as detector antibody for sandwich-ELISA with cat. no. 302 211 as capture antibodies.

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/302203> or scan the QR-code.



Background

Microtubules are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities ranging from mitosis and transport events to cell movement and the maintenance of cell shape. Tubulin itself is a globular protein which consists of two polypeptides, α -tubulin and β -tubulin. α - and β -tubulin dimers are assembled to 13 protofilaments that form a microtubule of 22 nm diameter. Tyrosine ligase adds a C-terminal tyrosine to monomeric α -tubulin. Assembled microtubules can again be detyrosinated by a cytoskeleton associated carboxypeptidase. Detyrosinated α -tubulin is referred to as **Glu- α -tubulin**. Another post-translational modification of detyrosinated α -tubulin is C-terminal polyglutamylation which is characteristic for microtubules in neuronal cells and the mitotic spindle. A third variant of detyrosinated α -tubulin is **Δ 2-tubulin** which lacks the C-terminal glutamic acid. It cannot be tyrosinated by tyrosine ligase and is one of the dominant α -tubulin isoforms in neurons.

Selected References for 302 203

Composition of isolated synaptic boutons reveals the amounts of vesicle trafficking proteins. Wilhelm BG, Mandad S, Truckenbrodt S, Kröhnert K, Schäfer C, Rammner B, Koo SJ, Claßen GA, Krauss M, Haucke V, Urlaub H, et al. Science (New York, N.Y.) (2014) 3446187: 1023-8. . **WB, ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse, rat**

Glyoxal as an alternative fixative to formaldehyde in immunostaining and super-resolution microscopy. Richter KN, Revelo NH, Seitz KJ, Helm MS, Sarkar D, Saleeb RS, D'Este E, Eberle J, Wagner E, Vogl C, Lazaro DF, et al. The EMBO journal (2018) 371: 139-159. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

A vital role of tubulin-tyrosine-ligase for neuronal organization. Erck C, Peris L, Andrieux A, Meissirel C, Gruber AD, Vernet M, Schweitzer A, Saoudi Y, Pointu H, Bosc C, Salin PA, et al. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2005) 10222: 7853-8. .

Association of tubulin carboxypeptidase with microtubules in living cells. Contin MA, Sironi JJ, Barra HS, Arce CA. The Biochemical journal (1999) 339 (Pt 2): 463-71. .

Accumulation of delta 2-tubulin, a major tubulin variant that cannot be tyrosinated, in neuronal tissues and in stable microtubule assemblies. Paturlle-Lafanechère L, Manier M, Trigault N, Pirolet F, Mazarguil H, Job D. Journal of cell science (1994) 107 (Pt 6): 1529-43. .

Characterization of the tubulin-tyrosine ligase. Ersfeld K, Wehland J, Plessmann U, Dodemont H, Gerke V, Weber K. The Journal of cell biology (1993) 1203: 725-32. .

Class II tubulin, the major brain beta tubulin isotype is polyglutamylated on glutamic acid residue 435. Rüdiger M, Plessman U, Klöppel KD, Wehland J, Weber K. FEBS letters (1992) 3081: 101-5. .

Autoregulation of tubulin synthesis in hepatocytes and fibroblasts. Caron JM, Jones AL, Kirschner MW. The Journal of cell biology (1985) 1015 Pt 1: 1763-72. .

Autoregulation of tubulin synthesis in enucleated cells. Caron JM, Jones AL, Rall LB, Kirschner MW. Nature () 3176038: 648-51. .

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All our antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot a 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.