SYSY Antibodies

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β3-Tubulin (TuJ1)

Cat.No. 302 309; Recombinant chicken antibody, 50 µg recombinant IgY (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg purified recombinant IgY, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 50 µl H_2O to get a 1mg/ml solution in TBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	**WB**: 1 : 1000 up to 1 : 5000 (AP staining) **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: 1 : 1000 **IHC**: 1 : 1000 up to 1 : 5000 **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 1000 up to 1 : 4000
Clone	Ch356E3
Subtype	IgY (λ light chain)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of mouse β3-tubulin (UniProt Id: Q9ERD7)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q4QRB4), mouse (Q9ERD7), human (Q13509). Other species not tested yet.
Matching control	302-3P
Remarks	This antibody is a chimeric antibody based on the monoclonal mouse antibody 356E3D10. The constant regions of the heavy and light chains have been replaced by chicken specific sequences. The antibody can therefore be used with standard anti-chicken secondary reagents. The antibody has been expressed in mammalian cells.

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

Background

Microtubules are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities ranging from mitosis and transport events to cell movement and the maintainance of cell shape (1).
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 25 nm diameter (1).
Class III β-tubulin is abundant in the central and peripheral nervous systems (CNS and PNS) where it is prominently expressed during fetal and postnatal development (2).
It is widely used as a neuronal marker in normal and neoplastic tissues but has also been reported to be expressed in certain tumors of non-neuronal origin (3).

Selected General References

Class III beta-tubulin isotype: a key cytoskeletal protein at the crossroads of developmental neurobiology and tumor neuropathology.
Katsetos CD et al. J. Child Neurol. (2003) PubMed:14736079

Expression of class III beta-tubulin correlates with unfavorable survival outcome in patients with resected non-small cell lung cancer.
Koh Y et al. J Thorac Oncol (2010) PubMed:20087230

Class III beta-tubulin is a component of the mitotic spindle in multiple cell types.
Jouhilahti EM et al. J. Histochem. Cytochem. (2008) PubMed:18796406

Early born lineage of retinal neurons express class III beta-tubulin isotype.
Sharma RK et al. Brain Res. (2007) PubMed:17900541

Breakdown of axonal synaptic vesicle precursor transport by microglial nitric oxide.
Stagi M et al. J. Neurosci. (2005) PubMed:15647478

Class III beta-tubulin in human development and cancer.
Katsetos CD et al. Cell Motil. Cytoskeleton (2003) PubMed:12740870

Primary culture of neural precursors from the ovine central nervous system (CNS).
Duittoz AH et al. J. Neurosci. Methods (2001) PubMed:11389950

Expression of class III beta-tubulin in normal and neoplastic human tissues.
Dráberová E et al. Histochem. Cell Biol. (1998) PubMed:9541471

Expression of the class III beta-tubulin isotype in developing neurons in culture.
Ferreira A et al. J. Neurosci. Res. (1992) PubMed:1527798

Posttranslational modification of class III beta-tubulin.
Lee MK et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (1990) PubMed:2402501

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/302309 or scan the QR-code.

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All SYSY antibodies and control proteins/peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried). In this form, they remain stable 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. **Do not freeze lyophilized antibodies**. Temperatures below 0°C may impair performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long-term storage of lyophilized fluorophore-conjugates may cause aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be stored at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- **Do not use frost-free ("no-frost") freezers.** These units periodically warm to remove ice buildup, causing freeze–thaw cycles that can damage antibodies.
- Store vials in areas with minimal temperature fluctuation - preferably toward the back of the freezer, not on the door.
- Aliquot reconstituted antibodies and store at –20°C to –80°C.
- Avoid very small aliquots (<20 µL), as evaporation and adsorption to tube surfaces can reduce antibody concentration and activity.
- Use the smallest practical storage vial to minimize surface area.
- Adding glycerol to a final concentration of 50% prevents freezing at -20°C, allowing storage in liquid form and effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended, as proteases present in ascites may degrade antibodies.
- **Purified IgG:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein (e.g., BSA) enhances long-term stability.
  Many SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** Can be stored at 4°C with antimicrobials added, but -20°C to -80°C is preferred
- **Affinity-purified antibodies:** Less stable than antisera; store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein such as BSA improves long-term stability.
  Most SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1:1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C, and protect from light exposure

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All purified SYSY antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the volume of deionized water specified in the corresponding datasheet. If a larger final volume is desired, first add the recommended amount of water, then adjust with PBS and, if needed, add a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g., BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some SYSY antibodies already contain albumin; please take this into account before adding additional carrier protein.

For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the vial cap. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. To collect the liquid at the bottom of the vial, place the vial inside a 50 ml centrifuge tube padded with paper and centrifuge briefly.

- If desired, small amounts of azide or thimerosal may be added to prevent microbial growth. This is particularly recommended when storing an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add glycerol 1:1 (v/v) to achieve a final concentration of 50%. This prevents freezing at –20°C and keeps the antibody in liquid form, effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies as a general measure to prevent freeze–thaw damage.
- For further guidance, please refer to our **storage tips** and recommendations for reconstituted antibodies, control peptides, and control proteins.