

## $\beta$ -tubulin [D3U1W] - 113In

**Catalog:** 711301

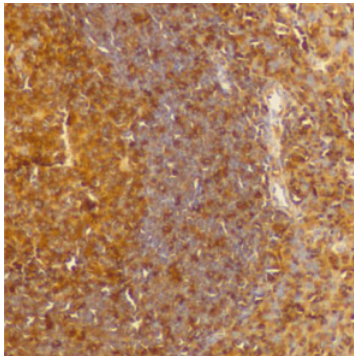
**Clone:** D3U1W

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2b

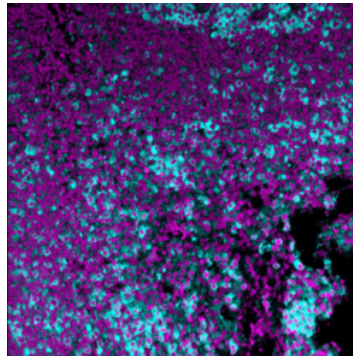
**Reactivity:** Human\*, Mouse\*, Rat, Hamster, Monkey

**Application:** MIBI-FFPE

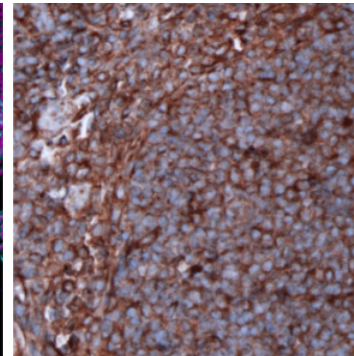
**Storage:** Supplied in antibody stabilizer with 0.05% sodium azide. Store at 4°C



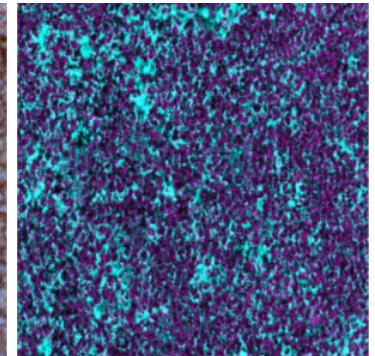
**IHC:**  $\beta$ -tubulin staining of FFPE human tonsil



**MIBI:**  $\beta$ -tubulin staining (cyan) of FFPE human tonsil, counter-stained with dsDNA (magenta)



**IHC:**  $\beta$ -tubulin staining of FFPE mouse spleen



**MIBI:**  $\beta$ -tubulin staining (cyan) of FFPE mouse spleen, counter-stained with dsDNA (magenta)

### Background

The cytoskeleton is composed of microfilaments, intermediate filaments, and microtubules.  $\beta$ -tubulin, together with  $\alpha$ -tubulin, forms heterodimers that serve as the building blocks for microtubules. The structure of microtubules is dynamically regulated in processes related to cell movement, cytoplasmic transport, and chromosome alignment during meiosis/mitosis.  $\beta$ -tubulin is broadly expressed in eukaryotic cells.  $\beta$ -tubulin is the target of several anti-tubulin agents used in the treatment of cancer.

### Validation

Each lot of conjugated antibody is quality control tested by staining tissue following the MIBI Staining Protocol optimized for the applicable tissue format with subsequent MIBIScope analysis using the appropriate positive and negative tissue field of views. These results are pathologist verified.

### Recommended Usage

Human and Mouse FFPE tissue: 1:100 dilution. For optimal results, the antibody should be titrated for each desired application.

### References

Janke, C. The tubulin code: Molecular components, readout mechanisms, and functions. *J Cell Biol.* 2014; **206** (4) 461-472.

\* Conjugate tested on human and mouse tissue.