

## Product datasheet

# Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Tubulin antibody [YOL1/34] - Microtubule Marker ab195884

3 References 2 Images

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Tubulin antibody [YOL1/34] - Microtubule Marker
<b>Description</b>	Alexa Fluor® 647 Rat monoclonal [YOL1/34] to Tubulin - Microtubule Marker
<b>Host species</b>	Rat
<b>Conjugation</b>	Alexa Fluor® 647. Ex: 652nm, Em: 668nm
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> ICC/IF
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Human, Alligator <b>Predicted to work with:</b> Mouse, Rat, Dog, Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Schizosaccharomyces pombe 
<b>Immunogen</b>	Full length native protein (purified) corresponding to Saccharomyces cerevisiae Tubulin.
<b>Positive control</b>	ICC/IF: HeLa cells, MCF7 cells.
<b>General notes</b>	<p>Alexa Fluor® is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc, a Thermo Fisher Scientific Company. The Alexa Fluor® dye included in this product is provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye, the purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye the sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: (i) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are sold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5781 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or <a href="mailto:outlicensing@thermofisher.com">outlicensing@thermofisher.com</a>.</p>

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

## Properties

---

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Stable for 12 months at -20°C. Store In the Dark.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA, PBS
<b>Purity</b>	IgG fraction
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone number</b>	YOL1/34
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2a

## Applications

---

**The Abpromise guarantee** Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of ab195884 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

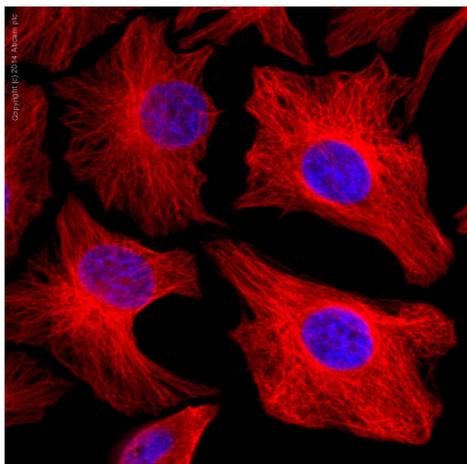
Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

## Target

---

<b>Function</b>	Tubulin is the major constituent of microtubules. It binds two moles of GTP, one at an exchangeable site on the beta chain and one at a non-exchangeable site on the alpha-chain.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the tubulin family.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	<p>Undergoes a tyrosination/detyrosination cycle, the cyclic removal and re-addition of a C-terminal tyrosine residue by the enzymes tubulin tyrosine carboxypeptidase (TTCP) and tubulin tyrosine ligase (TTL), respectively.</p> <p>Some glutamate residues at the C-terminus are polyglutamylated. This modification occurs exclusively on glutamate residues and results in polyglutamate chains on the gamma-carboxyl group. Also monoglycylated but not polyglycylated due to the absence of functional TTL10 in human. Monoglycylation is mainly limited to tubulin incorporated into axonemes (cilia and flagella) whereas glutamylation is prevalent in neuronal cells, centrioles, axonemes, and the mitotic spindle. Both modifications can coexist on the same protein on adjacent residues, and lowering glycylation levels increases polyglutamylated, and reciprocally. The precise function of such modifications is still unclear but they regulate the assembly and dynamics of axonemal microtubules.</p> <p>Acetylation of alpha-tubulins at Lys-40 stabilizes microtubules and affects affinity and processivity of microtubule motors. This modification has a role in multiple cellular functions, ranging from cell motility, cell cycle progression or cell differentiation to intracellular trafficking and signaling.</p>
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton.

---

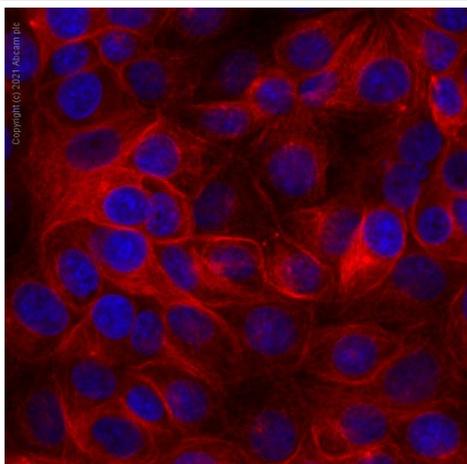


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Tubulin antibody [YOL1/34] - Microtubule Marker (ab195884)

ab195884 staining Tubulin in HeLa cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab195884 at a 1/100 dilution (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

This product also gave a positive signal under the same testing conditions in HeLa cells fixed with 100% methanol (5 min).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Tubulin antibody [YOL1/34] - Microtubule Marker (ab195884)

ab195884 staining Tubulin in MCF7 cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab195884 at a 1/100 dilution (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

### Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit <https://www.abcam.com/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

## Terms and conditions

---

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors