# abcam

### Product datasheet

# Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-beta IV Tubulin antibody [EPR16775] ab204003

Recombinant RoloMAb

#### 1 References 2 Images

#### Overview

**Product name** Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-beta IV Tubulin antibody [EPR16775]

**Description** Alexa Fluor® 488 Rabbit monoclonal [EPR16775] to beta IV Tubulin

**Host species** Rabbit

Conjugation Alexa Fluor® 488. Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm

**Tested applications** Suitable for: ICC/IF Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat

Synthetic peptide within Human beta IV Tubulin aa 50-150. The exact sequence is proprietary. **Immunogen** 

Database link: P04350

Positive control ICC/IF: SKNSH cells.

**General notes** This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free production

For more information see here.

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

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1

Life Technologies Corporation, 5781 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or **outlicensing@thermofisher.com**.

#### **Properties**

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C.

Stable for 12 months at -20°C. Store In the Dark.

**Storage buffer** pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 1% BSA, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), PBS

Purity Protein A purified

Clonality Monoclonal
Clone number EPR16775

**Isotype** IgG

#### **Applications**

The Abpromise guarantee Our

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab204003 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		1/100.

#### **Target**

**Function** 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.

**Sequence similarities** Belongs to the tubulin family.

**Domain** The highly acidic C-terminal region may bind cations such as calcium.

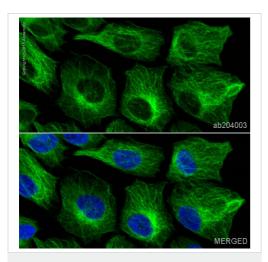
Post-translational modifications

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 TTLL10 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 polyglutamylation, and reciprocally. The precise function of such modifications is still unclear but they regulate the assembly and dynamics of axonemal

microtubules.

Cellular localization Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton.

### **Images**

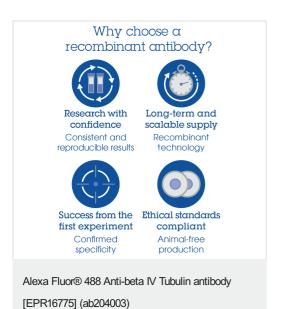


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-beta IV Tubulin antibody [EPR16775] (ab204003)

ab204003 staining beta IV Tubulin in SKNSH 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 ab204003 at 1/100 dilution (shown in green). 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 SKNSH cells fixed with 100% methanol (5 min).



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

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