abcam

ab190573

Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker

Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker - Alexa Fluor® 647 conjugated (ab190573) is a rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody detecting alpha Tubulin in **ICC/IF**. Suitable for **Human**.

- Biophysical QC for unrivalled batch-batch consistency
- Over 10 publications

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 647
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 650nm, Em: 665nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EP1332Y
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Pig, Drosophila melanogaster
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Pig, Drosophila melanogaster
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Pig, Drosophila melanogaster
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information TUBA4A

Function	Tubulin is the major constituent of microtubules, a cylinder consisting of laterally associated linear protofilaments composed of alpha- and beta-tubulin heterodimers. Microtubules grow by the addition of GTP-tubulin dimers to the microtubule end, where a stabilizing cap forms. Below the cap, tubulin dimers are in GDP-bound state, owing to GTPase activity of alpha-tubulin.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle, Stable for 12 months at -20°C, Store in the dark

Notes

What is this antibody validated in?
Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573) is a rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody and is validated for use in Immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescence (ICC/IF) in Human

samples.

Trusted by the scientific community
Anti-alpha Tubulin [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker Alexa Fluor® 647 (ab190573) was first used in a scientific publication in 2014 and has been cited over 10 times in peer-reviewed journals.

Related products
Antibody clone EP1332Y is also available pre-conjugated to a variety of labels for your convenience – Anti-alpha Tubulin Alexa Fluor® 647 [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573).

Other related products
We have a range of other formats of antibody clone [EP1332Y] also available for your convenience: ab52866, Alexa Fluor® 488 - ab185031, Alexa Fluor® 647 - ab190573, Alexa Fluor® 594 - ab202272, PE - ab208752, Carrier free - ab216650, Alexa Fluor® 555 - ab275113

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

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: in manufacturing; (ii) 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 outlicensing@thermofisher.com.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Alpha tubulin also known as DM1A is an important component of the structural unit called microtubules. This protein weighs approximately 50 kDa and acts as a building block in the cytoskeleton. Alpha tubulin is expressed in various cell types across many organisms playing a fundamental role in maintaining cell shape and enabling intracellular transport. Researchers often acetylate alpha tubulin to study post-translational modifications and its effects on microtubule dynamics.
Biological function summary	Alpha tubulin combines with beta tubulin to form the tubulin dimer which is the basic unit of microtubule polymerization. These dimers assemble into microtubule filaments integral in numerous cellular processes. As part of the cytoskeleton network alpha tubulin facilitates roles in mitosis and meiosis providing spindle structures necessary for chromosome separation. Its participation in cell signaling pathways is noteworthy as it interacts with motor proteins like kinesins and dyneins to aid cellular activities.

Pathways	Alpha tubulin holds critical roles in microtubule-associated processes within the cytoskeleton and intracellular transport pathways. It interacts with the MAP (microtubule-associated protein) family which modulates microtubule stability and impacts cell division and trafficking. Moreover the microtubule pathway involves proteins like tau which bind to stabilize microtubules and are implicated in cellular dynamics and signaling.
Associated diseases and disorders	Alpha tubulin is relevant in neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and cancer. Aberrant modifications or mutations in alpha tubulin or associated proteins like tau can disrupt microtubule stability contributing to pathological conditions. In cancer altered expression of alpha tubulin affects cell division leading to tumor progression and chemoresistance. Researchers study alpha tubulin using techniques such as immunofluorescence with Alexa fluor 555 to understand its role in disease better.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

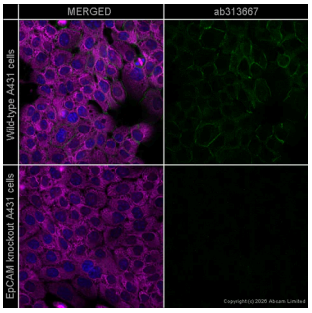
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

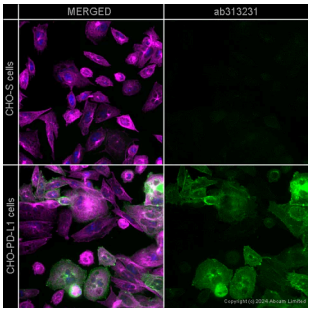
20 product images



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

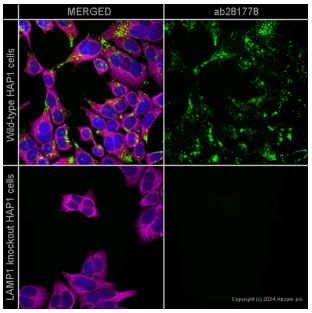
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab313667 staining EpCAM in A431 (positive) and A431-EpCAM (negative) cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-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 for 2 hours at room temperature with ab313667 at 5 µg/ml (shown in green) and ab190573, Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS, Revvity) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown.



Immunocytochemistry - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

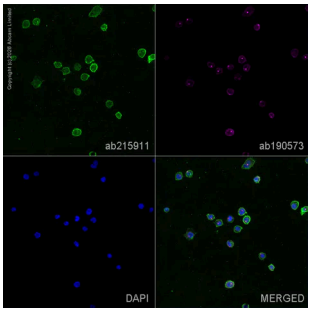


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab281778 staining LAMP1 in HAP1 cells, with negative expression in LAMP1 knockout HAP1 cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilised 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 ab281778 at 0.2 µg/ml (shown in green). ab190573, rabbit monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 647) (shown in magenta) was used at 5 µg/ml for structural counterstaining.

Image was acquired with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems TCS SP8) and a single confocal section is shown.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

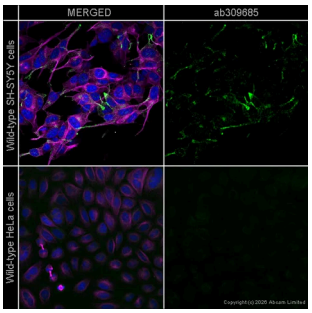
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of THP-1 (human leukemia monocytic cell line) cells using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab215911 staining CD31 in THP-1 cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 minutes), 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 1 hour. The cells were then incubated overnight at

+4°C with ab215911 at 1/500 dilution (shown in green) and ab190573, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 647), at 1/250 dilution (pseudocolored in magenta). Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS, Perkin Elmer) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown.

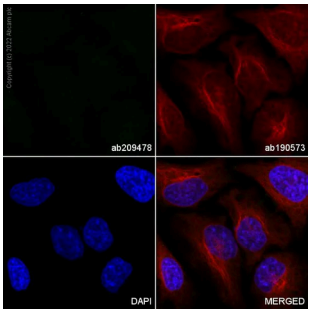
This product also gave a positive signal under the same testing conditions in THP-1 cells fixed with 100% methanol (5 minutes).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

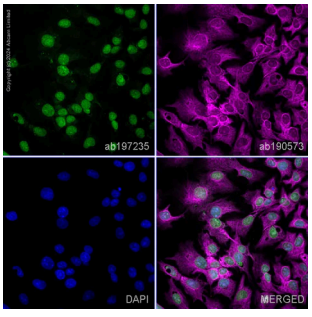
ab309685 staining MDK in SH-SY5Y (positive) and HeLa (negative) cells. The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated for 2 hours at room temperature with ab309685 at 0.2 ug/ml (shown in green) and ab190573, Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta) at 1 in 1000 dilution. Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS, Revvity) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of HeLa (human cervical cancer) cells, fixed with 100% methanol (5 min). The cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and 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 ab209478 (Rabbit IgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control) at 1/100 dilution (showing no signal) and ab190573, Rabbit monoclonal to Tubulin Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 647), at 1/250 dilution (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).
Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



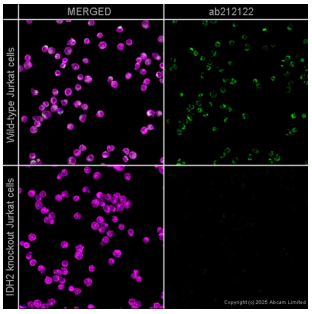
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of HepG2 cells using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab197235 staining FOXA1 in HepG2 cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 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 ab197235 at a 1/100 dilution (shown in green) and ab190573, Rabbit monoclonal to

alpha-Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 647), at a 1/250 dilution (shown in magenta). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

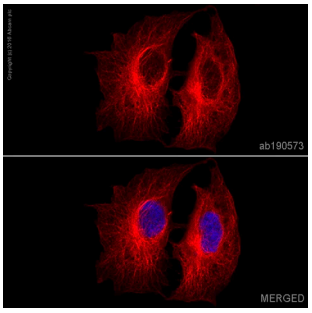
Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

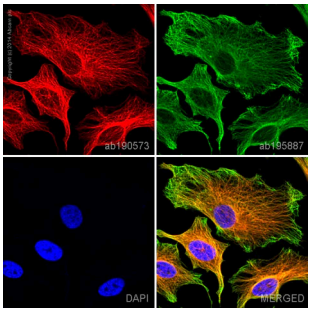
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized Jurkat IDH2 knockout cells labeling IDH2 with ab212122 (green) at 1 µg/ml. Cells were counterstained with ab190573 Anti-Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 647) at 1:250 (2 µg/ml) (magenta). The nuclear counterstain was DAPI (blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab190573 staining alpha 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 ab190573 at 1/500 dilution (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).
Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

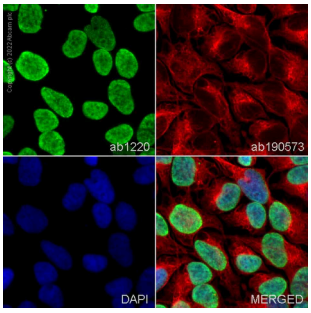


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab190573 staining alpha Tubulin in HeLa cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked in 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated with ab190573 at a working dilution of 1 in 100 (shown in red) and ab195887, Mouse monoclonal [DM1A] to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488, shown in green) at 2µg/ml overnight at +4°C. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.
This product also gave a positive signal in 100% methanol (5 min) fixed HeLa cells under the same testing conditions.

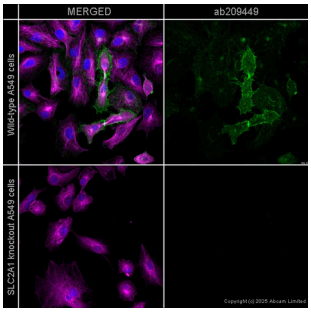
Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

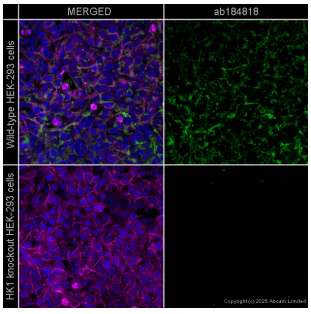
ab1220 staining Histone H3 (di methyl K9) in HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells. The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 mins), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab1220 at 5 µg/ml and ab190573, Rabbit monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 647), at 2 µg/ml (shown in red). The secondary antibody (shown in green) was ab150117, Alexa Fluor® 488 Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) used at a 1/1000 dilution for 1h at room temperature. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS, Perkin Elmer) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown. This product also gave a positive outcome under the same testing conditions in HeLa cells fixed with 100% methanol (5 mins).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

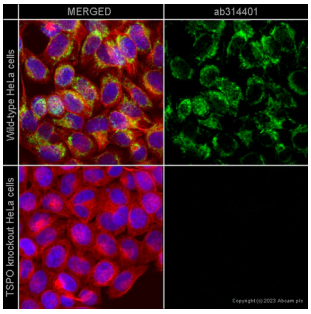
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% PFA-fixed 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized A549 WT and A549-SLC2A1 KO cells labelling Glucose Transporter GLUT1 with ab209449 at 1 µg/ml concentration (Green). Cells were counterstained with ab190573 Anti-Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 647) at 1 : 250 (2 µg/ml) (Magenta). The nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

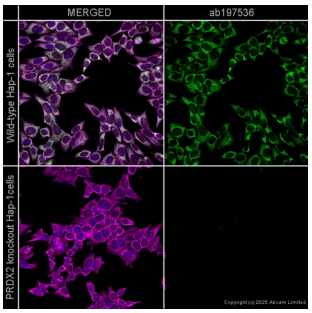
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% PFA-fixed 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HEK-293 WT and HEK-293-HK1 KO cells labelling Hexokinase 1 with ab184818 at 0.2 µg/ml concentration (Green). Cells were counterstained with ab190573 Anti-Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 647) at 1 : 250 (2 µg/ml) (Magenta). The nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

ab314401 staining PBR in Hela cells, with negative expression in Hela-TSPO KO cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min), permeabilised 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 ab314401 at 0.2 µg/ml (shown in green). ab190573, rabbit monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 647) antibody (shown in red) was used at 5 µg/ml for structural counterstaining. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image

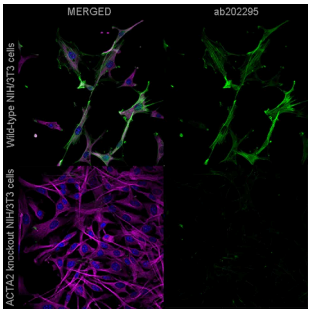
was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS, Perkin Elmer) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown. This product also gave a positive signal in 100% methanol (5 min) fixed HeLa cells and no signal Hela-TSPO KO under the same testing conditions.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 100% methanol-fixed 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized Hap1 WT and Hap1-PRDX2 KO cells labelling Peroxiredoxin 2 with ab197536 (green) at 1 µg/ml. Cells were counterstained with ab190573 Anti-Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 647) at 1 : 250 (2 µg/ml) (magenta). The nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).

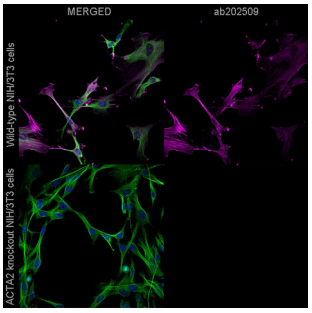


Immunocytochemistry - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab202295 staining alpha smooth muscle Actin (ACTA2) in wild-type NIH/3T3 cells (top panel) and ACTA2 knockout NIH/3T3 cells (bottom panel). The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min) then 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 with ab202295 at at 5µg/ml (shown in green) and ab190573, Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin 4 - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 647), pre-adsorbed at 1/250 dilution (shown in magenta) dilution, overnight at 4°C. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS, Perkin Elmer) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown.

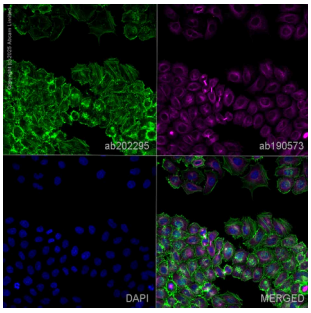


Immunocytochemistry - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab202509 staining alpha smooth muscle Actin (ACTA2) in wild-type NIH/3T3 cells (top panel) and ACTA2 knockout NIH/3T3 cells (bottom panel). The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min) then 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 with ab202509 at at 5µg/ml (shown in magenta) and ab190573, Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin 4 - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 647), pre-adsorbed at 1/250 dilution (shown in green) dilution, overnight at 4°C. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS, Perkin Elmer) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown.



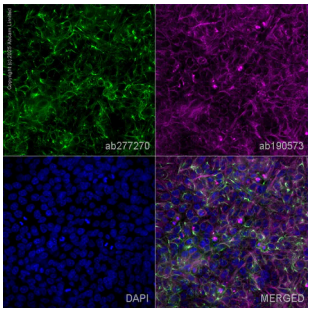
Immunocytochemistry - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry staining of HeLa cells using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab202295 staining staining alpha smooth muscle Actin (ACTA2) in HeLa cells. The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-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 ab202295 at 5µg/ml (shown in green) and ab190573, Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin 4 - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 647), pre-adsorbed at 1/250 dilution (shown in magenta). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Also suitable in cells fixed with 100% methanol (5 min).

Image was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS, Perkin Elmer) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown.



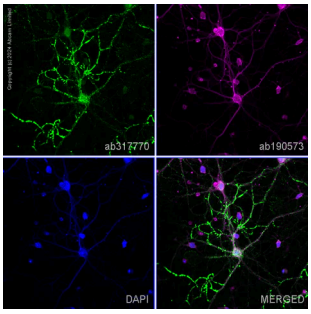
Immunocytochemistry - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry staining of A431 (Human pan cytokeratin) cells using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab277270 staining pan Cytokeratin cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min) then 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 with ab277270 at at 1µg/ml (shown in green) and ab190573, Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin 4 - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 647), pre-adsorbed at 1/250 dilution (shown in magenta) dilution, overnight at 4°C. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI (shown in blue).

Also suitable in cells fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 minutes).

Image was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS, Perkin Elmer) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab190573)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of primary mouse neurons/glia, DIV14 cells using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.