abcam

ab195887

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker

Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 488 - suitable for intracellular flow cytometry, ICC/IF, and reacts with mouse, human samples. Clone [DM1A] is a mouse monoclonal antibody cited in 28 publications.

Key facts

Isotype	IgG1
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 488
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
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	DM1A
Purification technique	Affinity purification Immunogen
Epitope	aa 426-450
Light chain type	kappa
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Expected

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

Predicted

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/150 - 1/250
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/150 - 1/250
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-

Notes	-

Target data

See full target information TUBA1A

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, Store in the dark

Notes

What is this antibody validated in?
Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887) is a mouse monoclonal antibody and is validated for use in Flow Cytometry (Intra), Flow Cytometry (Flow Cyt), Immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescence (ICC/IF) in Human, Mouse samples.

Trusted by the scientific community
Anti-alpha Tubulin [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker Alexa Fluor® 488 (ab195887) was first used in a scientific publication in 2014 and has been cited over 10 times in peer-reviewed journals.

Related products
Antibody clone DM1A is also available pre-conjugated to a variety of labels for your convenience – Anti-alpha Tubulin Alexa Fluor® 488 [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887).

Other related products
We have a range of other formats of antibody clone [DM1A] also available for your convenience: ab7291, HRP -

ab40742, Alexa Fluor® 488 - ab195887, Alexa Fluor® 594 - ab195889, Carrier free - ab264493

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

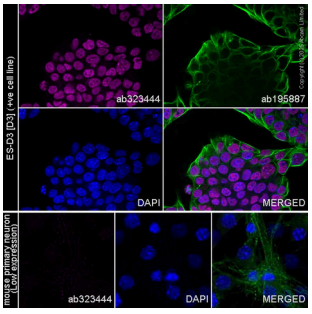
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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.

41 product images

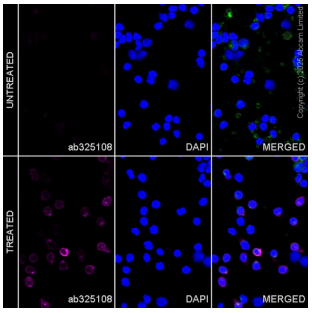


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized ES-D3 [D3] (mouse blastocyst-derived embryonic stem cell) cells labelling MTF2 with ab323444 at 1/50 (10.0 ug/ml) dilution (Green).

Confocal image showing nuclear staining in ES-D3 [D3] cell line (shown in magenta). The counterstain was observed in green. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).
Low expression: mouse primary neuron.
Image was taken with a confocal microscope(Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 2.5ug/ml dilution (Magenta). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



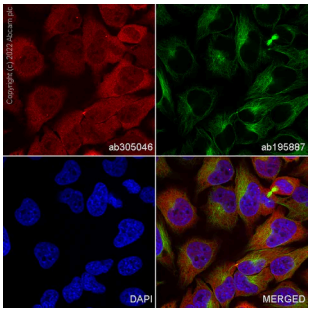
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of Human PBMC (human primary peripheral blood mononuclear cell) using mouse Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized Human PBMC (human primary peripheral blood mononuclear cell) cells labelling CD69 with ab325108 at 1/50 (10.0 ug/ml) dilution (Magenta).

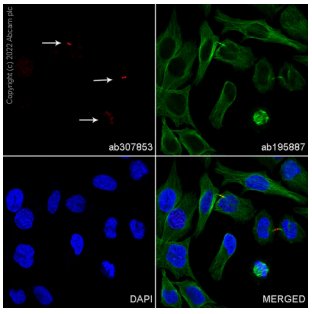
Confocal image showing weak cytoplasmic staining in subset of human PBMCs, the expression increased after treatment with ionomycin (500 ng/ml) and PMA (10 ng/ml) for 3 hours.
The image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 (2.5 ug/ml) dilution (Green). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

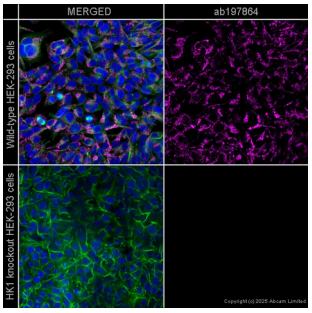
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HeLa (human cervical adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling Hsp70 with ab305046 at 1/50 (10 ug/ml) dilution. Confocal image showing cytoplasmic and nuclear staining in HeLa cells. ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 2.5ug/ml dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue). Secondary antibody only control: PBS instead of the primary antibody.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of HeLa (human cervical adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) using mouse Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

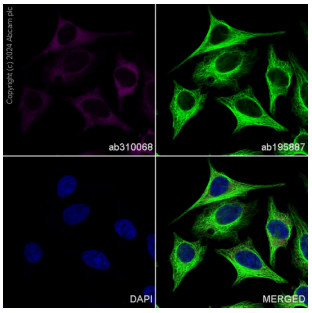
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HeLa (human cervical adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling Survivin with ab307853 at 1/500 dilution (1.0 ug/ml). Confocal image showing kinetochores and midbody (arrow) staining in the HeLa cells. Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8). is observed. ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (2.5 ug/ml) (Red). The nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



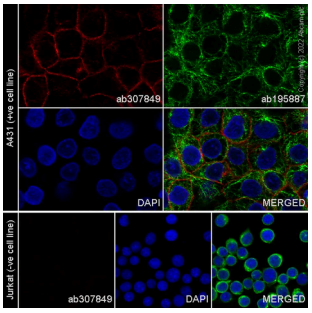
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using mouse 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 ab197864 at 0.2 µg/ml concentration (Magenta). Cells were counterstained with ab195887 Anti-Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1 : 250 (2 µg/ml) (Green). The nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).

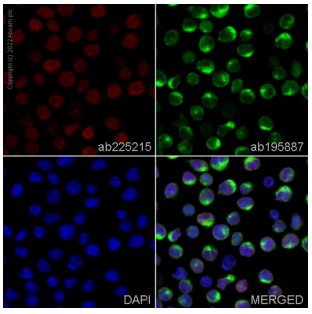


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

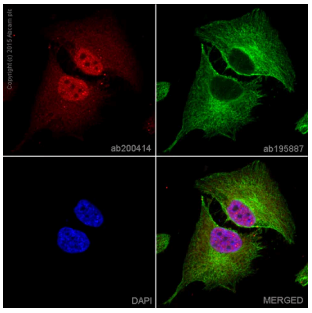
Immunofluorescent analysis of 100% methanol-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized A431 (human epidermoid carcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling EGFR with ab307849 at 1/50 dilution (10.0 µg/ml). Confocal image showing membranous and weak cytoplasmic staining in A431 cells. Negative control: Jurkat (PMID:24045666). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8). ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (2.5 µg/ml) (Red). The nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of Ramos (Human Burkitt's lymphoma cell line) cells using mouse Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

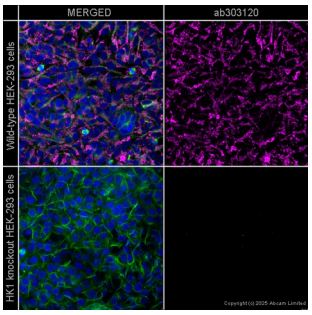
ab225215 staining NUP133 in Ramos (Human Burkitt's lymphoma cell line) cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab225215 at 1/1000 dilution (shown in red) and ab195887, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488), at 1/250 dilution (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

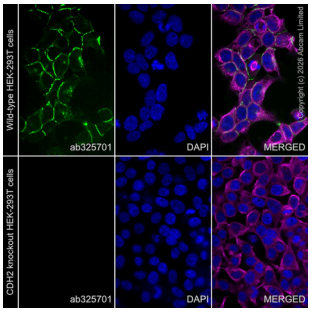
ab200414 staining IKK alpha in HeLa cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab200414 at 1/100 dilution (shown in red) and ab195887, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488), at 2µg/ml (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using mouse 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 ab303120 at 0.2 µg/ml concentration (Magenta). Cells were counterstained with ab195887 Anti-Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1 : 250 (2 µg/ml) (Green). The nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



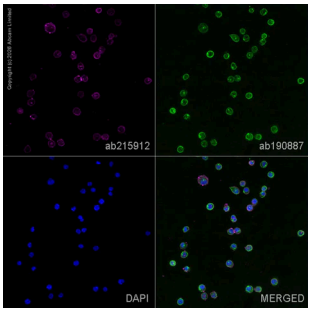
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HEK-293T (human embryonic kidney epithelial cell) CDH2 KO HEK-293T (CDH2 knockout human embryonic kidney epithelial cell), ab255377 cells labelling N Cadherin with ab325701 at 1/50 dilution (Green).

Confocal image showing membranous staining in wildtype HEK-293T cells, showing no staining in CDH2 knockout HEK-293T cells(shown in green). The counterstain was observed in magenta. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Magenta). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



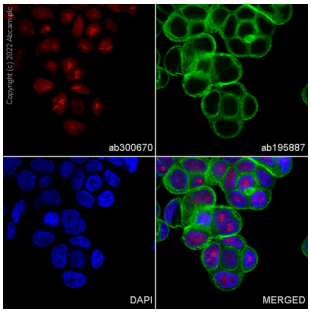
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

ab215912 staining CD31 in THP-1 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 ab215912 at 1/50 dilution (pseudocolored in magenta) and ab195887, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488), at 1/250 dilution (shown in green). 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.

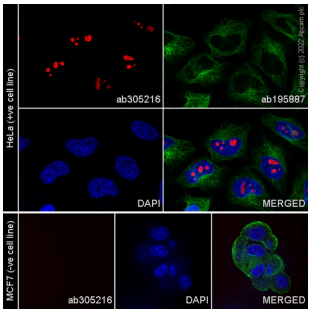
This product also gave a positive signal under the same testing conditions in THP-1 cells fixed with 100% methanol (5 min).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

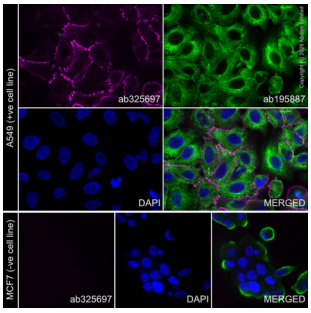
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of MCF7 cells using mouse Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized MCF7 (human breast adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling Rb with ab300670 at 1/50 dilution (10.0 µg/mL) (Red). Confocal image showing nuclear staining in MCF7 cells. ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (2.5 µg/ml) (Green). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HeLa (human cervical adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling CDKN2A/p14ARF with ab305216 at 1/500 (1.0 ug/ml) dilution. Confocal image showing nucleolar staining in HeLa cells .Negative control: MCF7 (PMID:29904067). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8). ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 2.5ug/ml dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue). Secondary antibody only control: PBS instead of the primary antibody.

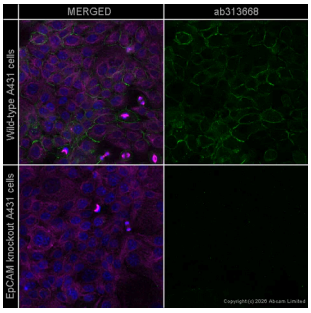


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized A549 (human lung carcinoma epithelial cell) and MCF7 (human breast adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling N Cadherin with ab325697 at 1/50 (9.82 µg/ml) dilution (Magenta).
Confocal image showing membranous and weak cytoplasmic staining in A549 cells (shown in magenta). The counterstain was observed in green. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Negative control : MCF7 (PMID : 9177902). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

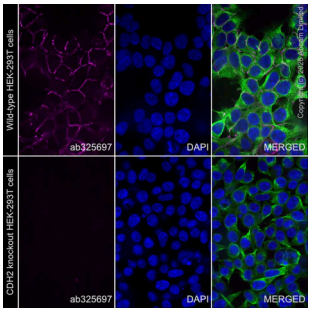
ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Green). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

ab313668 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 ab313668 at 1 µg/ml (shown in green) and ab195887, Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - 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.

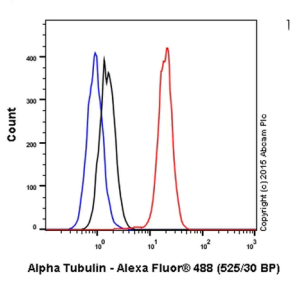


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HEK-293T (human embryonic kidney epithelial cell) CDH2 KO HEK-293T (CDH2 knockout human embryonic kidney epithelial cell), ab255377 cells labelling N Cadherin with ab325697 at 1/50 (9.82 µg/ml) dilution (Magenta).
Confocal image showing membranous staining in wildtype HEK-293T cells, showing no staining in CDH2 knockout HEK-293T cells (shown in magenta). The counterstain was observed in green. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

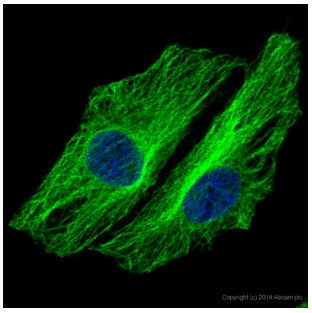
ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Green). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Alpha Tubulin Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using mouse Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Overlay histogram showing HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells stained with ab195887 (red line). The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 minutes) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 minutes. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab195887, 1/500 dilution) for 30 minutes at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG1 (monoclonal) Alexa Fluor® 488 (ab171463) used at the same concentration and conditions as the primary antibody. Unlabeled sample (blue line) was also used as a control. Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 20mW Argon ion laser (488nm) and 525/30 bandpass filter. This antibody gave a positive signal in HeLa cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 minutes)/permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 minutes used under the same conditions.

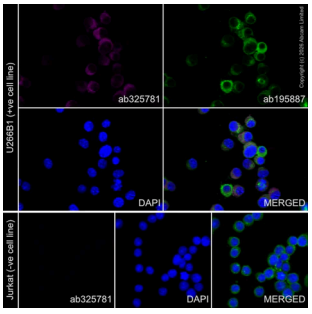


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

ab195887 staining alpha Tubulin in HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 minutes), permeabilized in 0.1% PBS-Triton X-100 for 5 minutes then blocked in 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1 hour. The cells were then incubated with ab195887 at 1/167 dilution (shown in green) overnight at +4°C. Nuclear DNA was labeled in blue with DAPI.
This product gave a positive signal in 100% methanol (10 minutes) fixed HeLa cells under the same testing conditions.

Image was taken with a Confocal microscope (Leica micro-systems, TCS SP8).



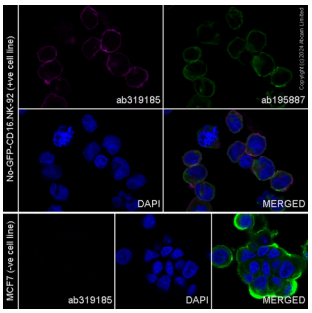
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized U266B1 (human multiple myeloma B lymphocyte) Jurkat (human T cell leukemia T lymphocyte from peripheral blood) cells labelling IgE with ab325781 at 1/50 (10.0 µg/ml) dilution (Green).

Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in U266B1 cell line (shown in magenta). The counterstain was observed in green. Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue). Negative control: Jurkat (PMID:20494341) Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Magenta). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



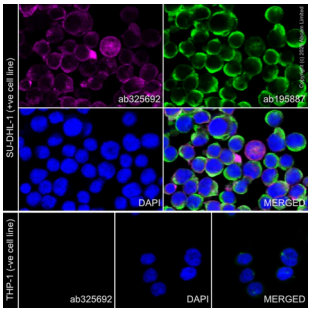
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized No-GFP-CD16.NK-92 (CD16 ectopically expressed natural killer(NK-92®) cell with no GFP tag) cells labelling NCAM1 with ab319185 at 1/50 (10.0 ug/ml) dilution (Green).

Confocal image showing membranous staining in No-GFP-CD16.NK-92 cell line (shown in green). The counterstain was observed in magenta. Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue). Negative control: MCF7 (PMID:30050775).
Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 2.5ug/ml dilution (Magenta). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



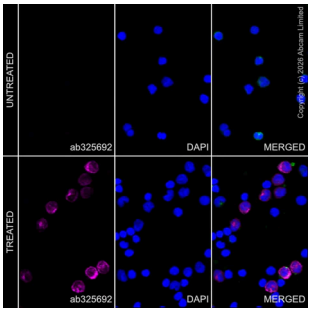
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized SU-DHL-1(human histiocytic lymphoblast-like cell) THP-1 (human monocytic leukemia monocyte) cells labelling CD163 with ab325692 at 1/50 dilution (Green).

Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in SU-DHL-1 cell line (shown in magenta). The counterstain was observed in green. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Negative control: THP-1(PMID: 10648003). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Magenta). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



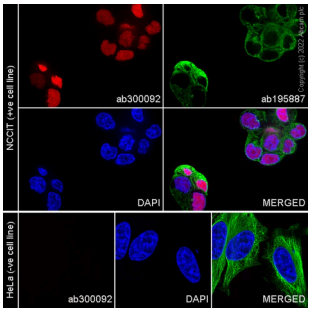
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of Human PBMC treated with 10 ng/mL IL-10 for 18 hours using mouse Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized Human PBMC (human primary peripheral blood mononuclear cell) Human PBMC treated with 10 ng/mL IL-10 for 18 hours cells labelling CD163 with ab325692 at 1/50 dilution (Green).

Confocal image showing increased cytoplasmic staining in subsets of human PBMCs (shown in magenta) after treatment with 10 ng/mL IL-10 for 18 hours. The counterstain was observed in green. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Magenta). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).

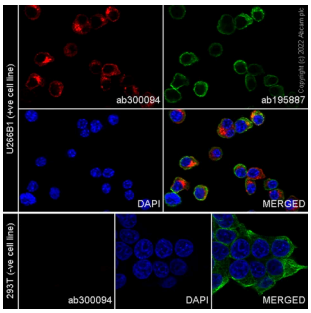


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized NCCIT (human pluripotent embryonic carcinoma epithelial cells) labeling Oct4 with ab300092 at

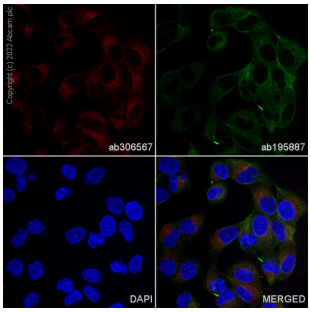
1/50 dilution (red). Confocal image showing nuclear staining in NCCIT cells. The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue). ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) (green) at 1/200 dilution. Negative control: HeLa (PMID: 23928699)



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of U266B1 (human multiple myeloma B lymphocytes) using mouse Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized U266B1 (human multiple myeloma B lymphocytes) labelling BCMA with ab300094 at 1/50 dilution (red). Confocal image showing cytoplasmic and weak membranous staining in U266B1 cell line. The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue). Tubulin is detected with ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) (green) at 1/200 dilution.

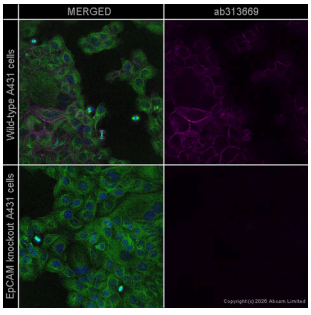


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of A549 cells using mouse Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized A549 (human lung carcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling RAB10 with ab306567 at 1/50 dilution (10 ug/ml) (Red). Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in A549 cells. Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

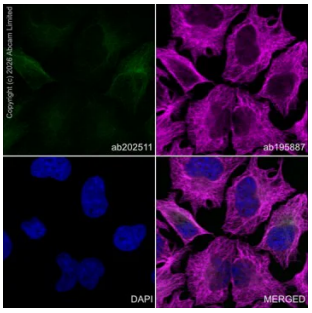
ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution 2.5 ug/ml (Green). The nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

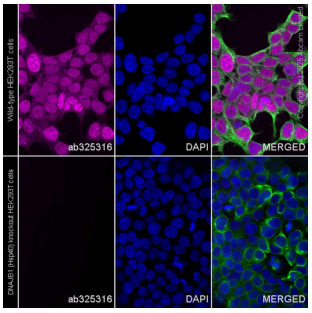
ab313669 staining EpCAM in A431 (positive) and A431-EpCAM (negative) cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated for 2 hours at room temperature with ab313669 at 1 µg/ml (shown in magenta) and ab195887, Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour green). 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® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of Hela (human cervical adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells using mouse Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde fixed 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HeLa (human cervical adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) labelling CD90 / Thy1 with ab202511 at 1/50 (10 µg/ml). Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in HeLa cells (shown in green). ab195887 Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker as counterstain (shown in magenta) used at 1/200 (2.5 µg/ml). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).



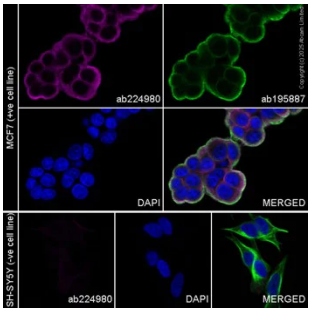
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized DNAJB1 (Hsp40) KO HEK293T (DNAJB1 (Hsp40) knockout human embryonic kidney epithelial cell) (ab266344) and Wildtype HEK-293T (human embryonic kidney epithelial cell), ab255449 cells labelling Hsp40 with ab325316 at 1/50 (10.0 ug/ml) dilution (Magenta).

Confocal image showing nuclear and cytoplasmic staining in parental HEK293T cells and no staining in DNAJB1 (Hsp40) KO HEK293T cells (shown in magenta). The counterstain was observed in green. Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was taken with a confocal microscope(Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 (2.5 ug/ml) dilution (Green).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

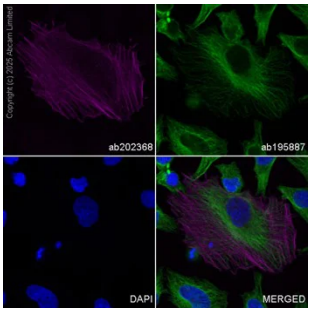
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using mouse Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized MCF7 (human breast adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling Cytokeratin 19 with ab224980 at 1:50 dilution (Magenta).

Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in MCF7 cell line (shown in magenta). The counterstain was observed in green. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

Negative control: SH-SY5Y.

ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Green).



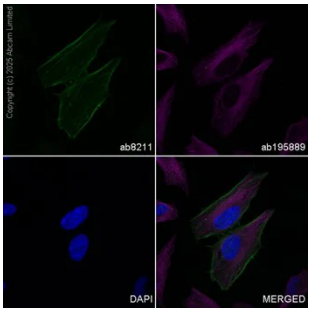
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of HeLa (human cervical adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells using mouse Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 14% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HeLa (human cervical adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling alpha smooth muscle Actin with ab202368 at 1/50 dilution (Magenta).

Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in HeLa cell line (shown in magenta). The counterstain was observed in magenta. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (green).



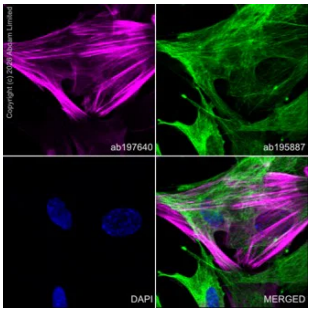
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of HeLa (human cervical adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells using mouse Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 14% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HeLa (human cervical adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling alpha smooth muscle Actin with ab8211 at 50 dilution (Green).

Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in HeLa cell line (shown in green). The counterstain was observed in magenta. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

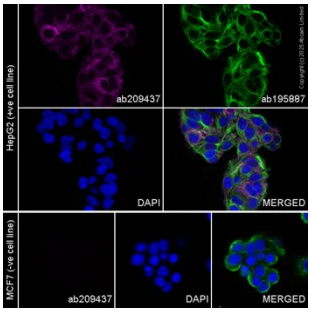
ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Magenta).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of WI-38 (human fetal lung fibroblast) using mouse Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilised WI-38 (human fetal lung fibroblast) cells labelling Calponin 1 with ab197640 at 1/50 dilution. Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in WI-38 cell line (shown in magenta). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Tubulin is detected with Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887) at 1/200 dilution.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

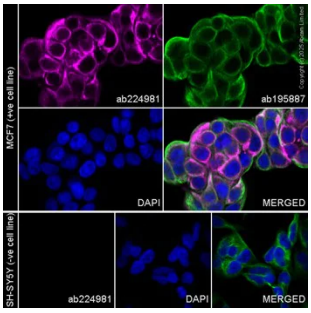
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using mouse Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HepG2 (human hepatocellular carcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling ALDH1A1 with ab209437 at 1/50 dilution (Magenta).

Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in HepG2 cells and no staining in MCF7 cells.

Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Green).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

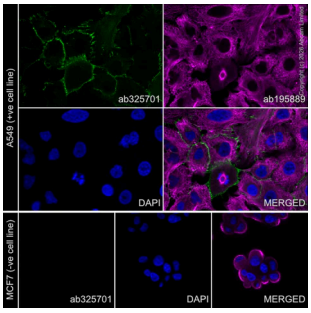
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using mouse Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized MCF7 (human breast adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling Cytokeratin 19 with ab224981 at 1/500 dilution (Magenta).

Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in MCF7 cell line (shown in magenta). The counterstain was observed in green. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

Negative control: SH-SY5Y.

ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Green).



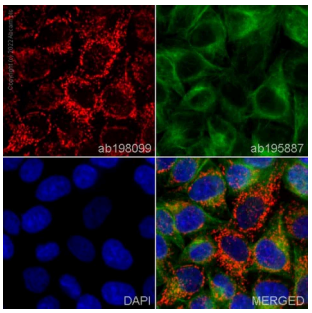
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized A549 (human lung carcinoma epithelial cell) MCF7 (human breast adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling N Cadherin with ab325701 at 1/50 (9.82 µg/ml) dilution (Green).

Confocal image showing membranous and weak cytoplasmic staining in A549 cells (shown in green). The counterstain was observed in magenta. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Negative control: MCF7 (PMID: 9177902). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

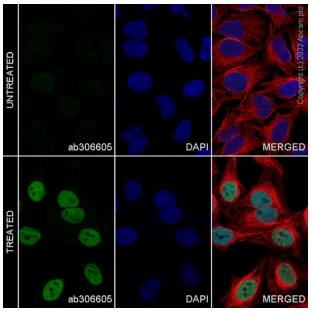
ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Magenta). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

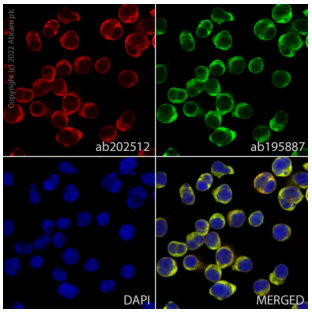
ab198099 staining ACADM/MCAD in HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab198099 at a 1/5000 dilution (shown in red) and ab195887, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488), at a 1/250 dilution (shown in green). 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 under the same testing conditions in HeLa cells fixed with 100% methanol (5 min).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of HeLa cells using mouse Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

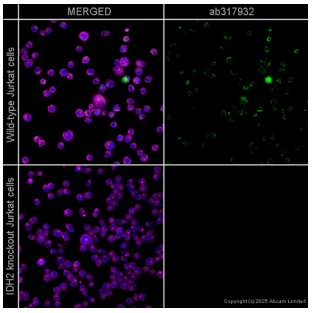
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling c-Fos with ab303464 at 1/50 dilution (10.0 µg/ml) (Red). Confocal image showing nuclear staining in HeLa cells in serum free medium for 36 hours, followed by addition of 20% fetal bovine serum for 2 hours (PMID: 14981092). ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (2.5 µg/ml) (Green). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

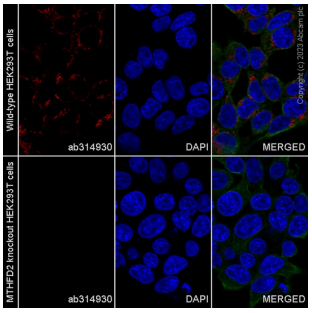
ab202512 staining CD90 / Thy1 in Jurkat cells. The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab202512 at 1/100 dilution (shown in red) and ab195887, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488), at 1/250 dilution (pseudocolored in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

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

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized Jurkat IDH2 knockout cells labeling IDH2 with ab317932 (green) at 0.2 µg/ml. Cells were counterstained with ab195887 Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin [DM1A] at 1 : 250 (2 µg/ml) (magenta). The nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (ab195887)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized MTHFD2 KO HEK293T (MTHFD2 knockout human embryonic kidney epithelial cell) (ab266383) cells labelling MTHFD2 with ab314930 at 1/50 (10.0 ug/ml) dilution. Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in wildtype HEK293T cells and no staining in MTHFD2 knockout HEK293T. Image was taken with a confocal microscope(Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8). ab195887 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 2.5ug/ml dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).

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