abcam

ab202272

Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 594
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 590nm, Em: 617nm
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	1/200
Notes	This product gave a positive signal in HeLa cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min) and 100% methanol (5 min).

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, Store in the dark

Notes

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.

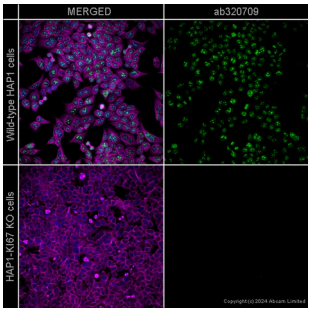
We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

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.

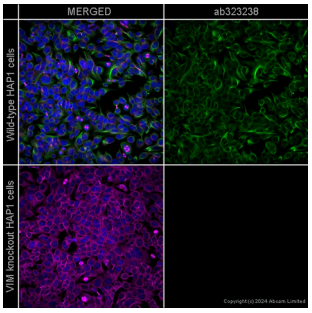
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40 product images



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

ab320709 staining KI67 in Hap1 (positive) and Hap1-KI67 (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 overnight at 4°C with ab320709 at 1 ug/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150173, Goat Anti-Chicken IgY H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue). Also suitable in cells fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min). 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® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

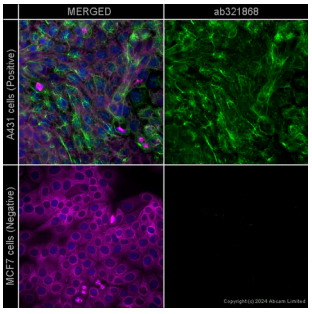
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab323238 staining VIM in Hap1 (positive) and Hap1-VIM KO (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 overnight at 4° C with ab323238 at 1ug/ml (shown in green) and ab202272 Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150173 Goat Anti-Chicken IgY H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

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

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® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

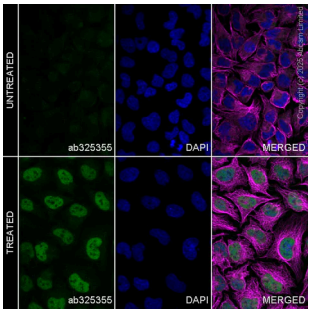
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab321868 staining KRT5 in A431 (positive) and MCF7 (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 donkey serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at 4°C with ab321868 at 1µg/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with Donkey Anti-Goat IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

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

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

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.



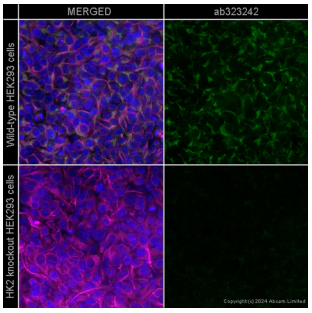
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of HeLa treated with CoCl2 (0.5 mM) for 6 hr using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HeLa (human cervical adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) and HeLa treated with CoCl2 (0.5 mM) for 6 hr cells labelling HIF-1 alpha with ab325355 at 1/50 dilution, followed by ab150157 Goat Anti-Rat IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) antibody at 1/1000 dilution (Green).

Confocal image showing increased nuclear staining in HeLa cells (shown in green) treated with CoCl2 (0.5 mM) for 6 hr. 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).

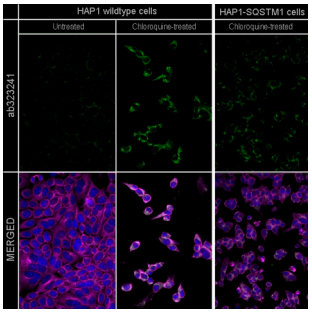
ab202272 Recombinant Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272) was used to counterstain tubulin(Magenta). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

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

ab323242 staining HK2 in HEK293 (positive) and HEK293-HK2 KO (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 overnight at 4° C with ab323242 at 5ug/ml (shown in green) and ab202272 Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150117 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. 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.



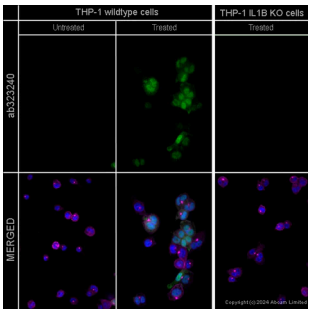
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

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

ab323241 staining SQSTM1 in wild-type Hap1 cells and SQSTM1 knockout Hap1 cells +/- Chloroquine (50uM 24 hours) 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 donkey serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at 4° C with ab323241 at 5ug/ml (shown in green) and ab202272 Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150133 Donkey Anti-Goat IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

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

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



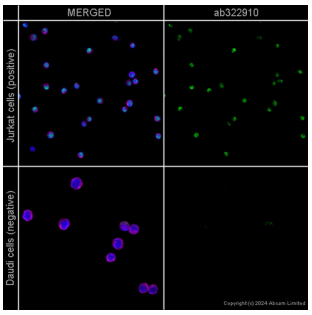
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

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

ab323240 staining IL1B in wild-type THP-1 cells and IL1B knockout THP-1 cells +/- TPA (80nM overnight) and LPS (100ng/ml, 6h) 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 ab323240 at 1ug/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150173, Goat Anti-Chicken IgY H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. 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.

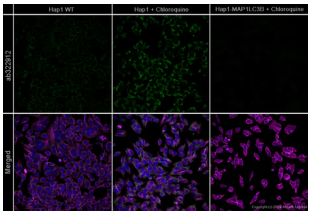


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

ab322910 staining Ctip2 in Jurkat (positive) and Daudi (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 overnight at 4°C with ab322910 at 1µg/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150165, Goat Anti-Rat IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

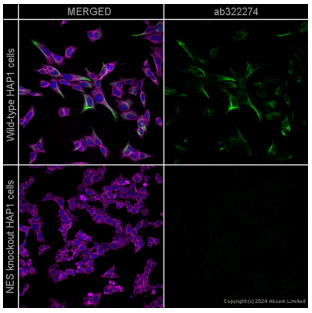
Also suitable in cells fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min).

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



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

ab322912 staining LC3B in HAP1 cells (wildtype and MAP1LC3B knockout) +/- Chloroquine (50µM 24 hours) 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 overnight at 4°C with ab322912 at 1µg/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150173, Goat Anti-Chicken IgY H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. 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.



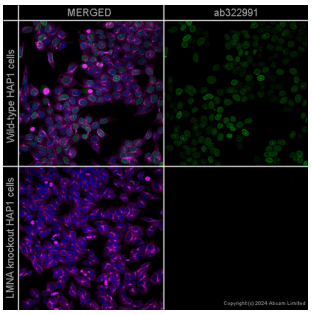
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

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

ab322274 staining Glucagon in Hap1 (positive) and Hap1-NES (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 overnight at 4°C with ab322274 at 1µg/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150117, Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

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

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

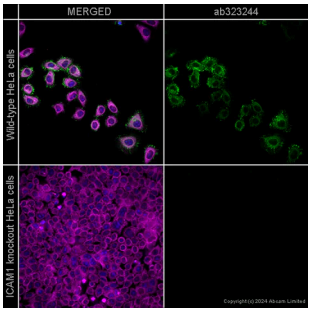


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

ab322991 staining LMNA in Hap1 (positive) and Hap1-LMNA KO (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 overnight at 4°C with ab322991 at 1µg/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150117, Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

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

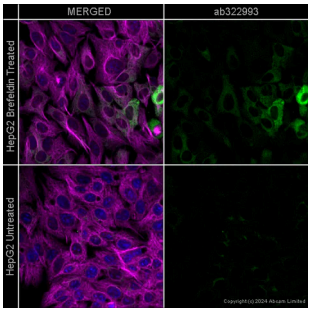
Image was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS, Perkin Elmer) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

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

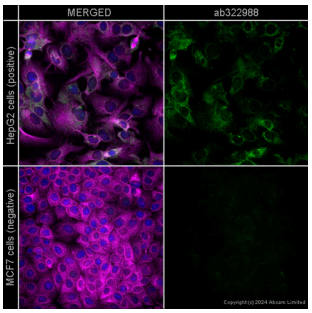
ab323244 staining ICAM1 in HeLa (positive) and HeLa-ICAM1 KO (negative) cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at 4° C with ab323244 at 1ug/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150117, Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. 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.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

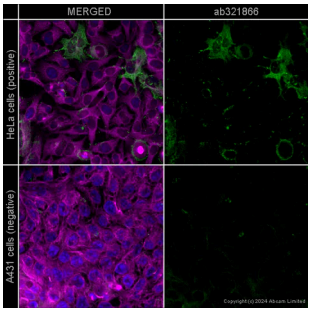
ab322993 staining SPP1 in Hep G2 +/- Brefeldin (300ng/ml, 3 hours) cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at 4°C with ab322993 at 5µg/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150165, Goat Anti-Rat IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. 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.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

ab322988 staining FACL4 in Hep G2 (positive) and MCF-7 (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 overnight at 4°C with ab322988 at 1µg/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150117, Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. 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.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

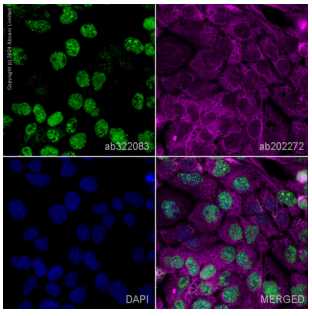
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab321866 staining ACTA2 in HeLa (positive) and A431 (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 overnight at 4°C with ab321866 at 1µg/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150173, Goat Anti-Chicken IgY H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

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

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

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.



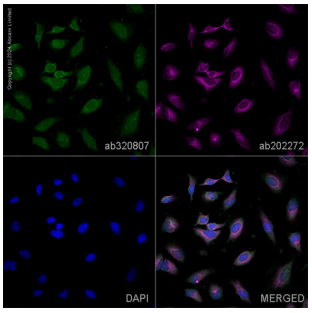
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of A-431 cells using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab322083 staining PCNA in A-431 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 overnight at 4°C with ab322083 at 1µg/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150173, Goat Anti-Chicken IgY H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. 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 data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.

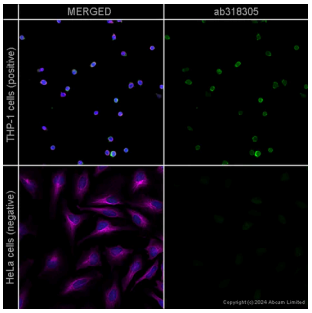


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

ab320807 staining TSG101 in HeLa 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 donkey serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at 4°C with ab320807 at 1µg/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with Donkey Anti-Goat IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

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

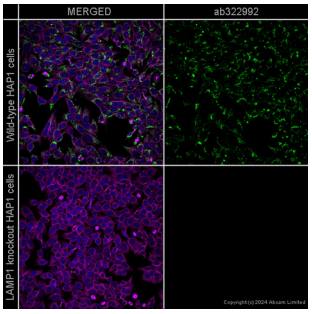
Image was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS, Perkin Elmer) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of THP-1 cells using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab318305 staining Iba1 in THP-1 (positive) and HeLa (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 overnight at 4°C with ab318305 at 5 µg/ml and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150173, Goat Anti-Chicken IgY H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was acquired with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems TCS SP8) and a single confocal section is shown.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

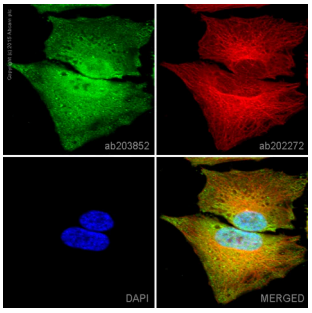
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab322992 staining LAMP1 in Hap1 (positive) and Hap1-LAMP1 KO (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 overnight at 4°C with ab322992 at 1µg/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150117, Goat Anti-Mouse IgG

H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

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

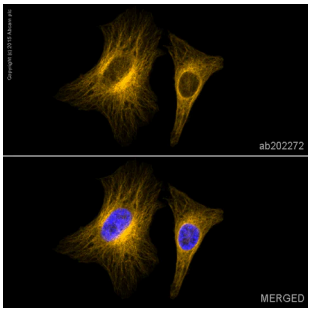
Image was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS, Perkin Elmer) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

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

ab203852 staining CDK1 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 ab203852 at a 1/100 dilution (shown in green) and ab202272, Rabbit monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 594), at a 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).

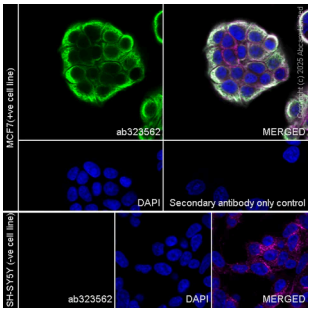


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

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

ab202272 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 ab202272 at 1/200 dilution (shown in orange). 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 (5min).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

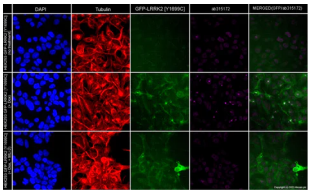
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 100% methanol-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized MCF7 (human breast adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling Cytokeratin 19 with ab323562 at 1/800 (1.096 ug/ml) dilution, followed by ab150117 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed antibody at 1/1000 dilution (Green).

Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in MCF7 cell line (shown in green). The counterstain was observed in magenta. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).
Negative control: SH-SY5Y.
Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

ab202272 Recombinant Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Magenta). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).

Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150117 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution.

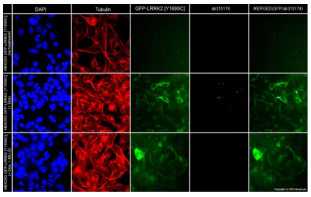


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HEK293-GFP-LRRK2 cells labelling RAB10 (phospho T73) with ab315172 at 1/400 dilution, followed by ab150119 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 647) preadsorbed (ab150119) antibody at 1/1000 2 ug/ml dilution (Green).

Increased number of strongly stained cytoplasmic foci after Doxycycline treatment compared to untreated cells and after MLi-2 treatment as expected. Images were acquired on the Perkin Elmer® Operetta HCA and a maximum intensity projection of 8 confocal planes is shown for the representative images.

ab202272 Recombinant Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 2.5 dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).
Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150119 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 647) preadsorbed (ab150119) at 1/1000 2 ug/ml dilution.

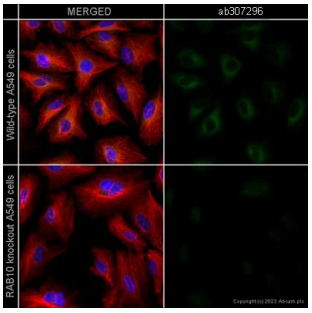


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HEK293-GFP-LRRK2 cells labelling RAB10 (phospho T73) with ab315174 at 1/400 dilution, followed by ab150119 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 647) preadsorbed (ab150119) antibody at 1/1000 2 ug/ml dilution (Green).

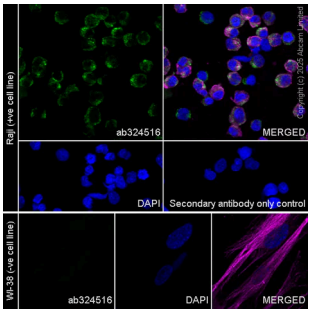
Increased number of strongly stained cytoplasmic foci after Doxycycline treatment compared to untreated cells and after MLi-2 treatment as expected. Images were acquired on the Perkin Elmer® Operetta HCA and a maximum intensity projection of 8 confocal planes is shown for the representative images.

ab202272 Recombinant Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 2.5 dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).
Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150119 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 647) preadsorbed (ab150119) at 1/1000 2 ug/ml dilution.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde fixed, 0.1% Saponin/PBS permeabilized wild-type A549 cells and RAB10 KO A549 (RAB10 knockout human lung carcinoma epithelial cell) (ab261868) labelling RAB10 with ab307296 at 1/25000 (0.04 ug/ml) dilution, followed by ab150117 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed antibody at 1/1000 (2ug/ml) dilution (Green). ab202272 Recombinant Alexa Fluor® 594 Tubulin [EP1332Y] was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 (2.5ug/ml) dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue). Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in wild-type A549 cell line, and no staining in RAB10 KO A549 cell line. Images were acquired on the Perkin Elmer® Operetta HCA and a maximum intensity projection of 7 confocal planes is shown for the representative images.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

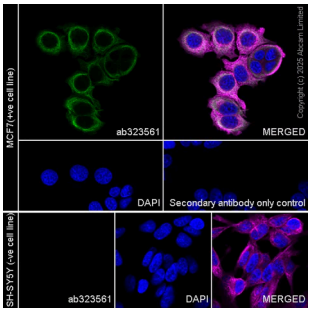
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized Raji (human Burkitt's lymphoma B lymphocyte) cells labelling Bim with ab324516 at 1/100 (9.4 ug/ml) dilution, followed by ab150117 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed antibody at 1/1000 (2 ug/ml) dilution (Green).

Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in Raji and no staining in WI-38 cell line (shown in green). The counterstain was observed in magenta. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).
Negative control: WI-38.
Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

ab202272 Recombinant Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 (2.5 ug/ml) dilution (Magenta).

Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150117 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 (2 ug/ml) dilution.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

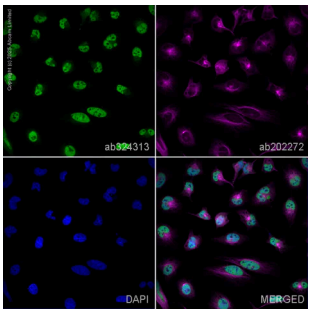
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 100% methanol-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized MCF7 (human breast adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling Cytokeration 19 with ab323561 at 1/4000 (0.2495 ug/ml) dilution, followed by ab150157 Goat Anti-Rat IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) antibody at 1/1000 2ug/ml dilution (Green).

Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in MCF7 cell line (shown in green). The counterstain was observed in magenta. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).
Negative control: SH-SY5Y.
Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

ab202272 Recombinant Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 10ug/ml dilution (Magenta). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).

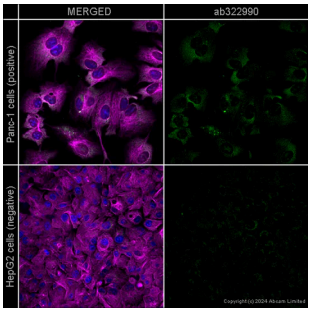
Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150157 Goat Anti-Rat IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1/1000 2ug/ml dilution.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

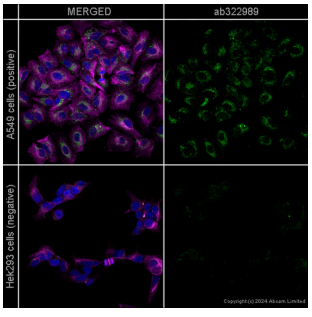
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of HeLa cells using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab324313 staining RPA2 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 ab324313 at 5µg/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150117, Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. 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.



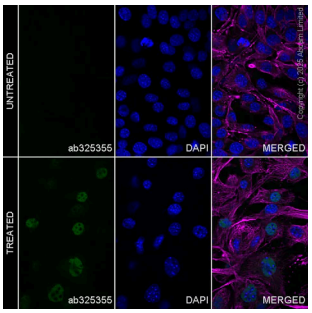
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

ab322990 staining GLP-1 in Panc-1 (positive) and Hep G2 (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 overnight at 4°C with ab322990 at 1µg/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150117, Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. 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.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

ab322989 staining G6PD in A-549 (positive) and Hek 293 (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 overnight at 4°C with ab322989 at 1µg/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150117, Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. 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.



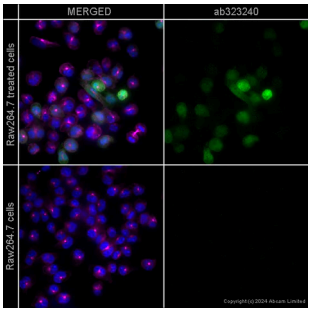
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of NIH/3T3 cells treated with DFO (0.5 mM) for 24 hr and with MG-132 (10 µM) for the last 4 hr using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized NIH/3T3 (mouse embryonic fibroblast) and NIH/3T3 cells treated with DFO (0.5 mM) for 24 hr and with MG-132 (10 µM) for the last 4 hr cells labelling HIF-1 alpha with ab325355 at 1/50 dilution, followed by ab150157 Goat Anti-Rat IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) antibody at 1/1000 dilution (Green).

Confocal image showing increased nuclear staining in NIH/3T3 cells (shown in green) treated with DFO (0.5 mM) for 24 hr and with MG-132 (10 µM) for the last 4 hr. 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).

ab202272 Recombinant Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272) was used to counterstain tubulin (Magenta). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).



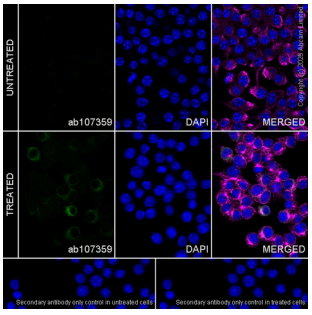
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

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

ab323240 staining IL1B in Raw264.7 +/- 100ng/ml LPS 7h, with 1ug/ml Brefeldin A for last 3h 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 ab323240 at 5ug/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150173, Goat Anti-Chicken IgY H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. 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.

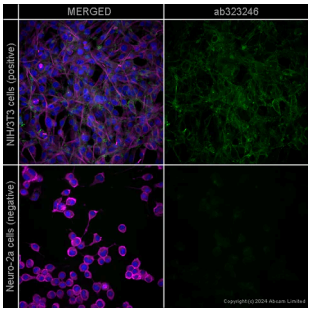


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of Raw 264.7 (mouse Abelson murine leukemia virus-induced tumor macrophage) using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized Raw 264.7 (mouse Abelson murine leukemia virus-induced tumor macrophage) labelling Viperin with ab107359 at 1/500 dilution followed by secondary antibody ab150113 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1/1000 dilution (green).

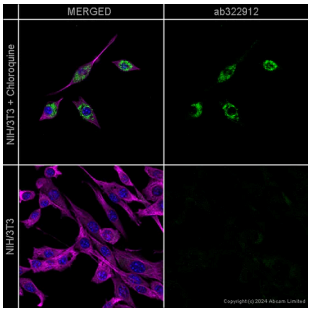
ab202272 Recombinant Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker was used as a counterstain at a 1/200 dilution (magenta).
Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in Raw264.7 cells (shown in green) treated with 100 ng/ml LPS (lipopolysaccharides) and 100 U/ml IFN gamma for 4 hours. 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).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

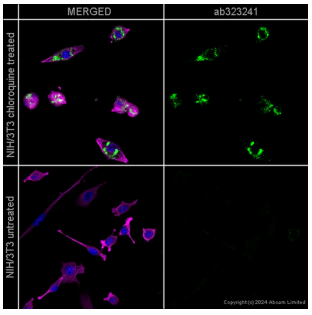
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab323246 staining CD34 in NIH/3T3 (positive) and TRA-differentiated Neuro2a (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 rabbit serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at 4° C with ab323246 at 5ug/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab200622 Rabbit monoclonal [H26-10] Anti-Human IgG1 H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1/1000 dilution. 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.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

ab322912 staining LC3B in NIH/3T3 +/- Chloroquine (50µM 24 hours) 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 overnight at 4°C with ab322912 at 1µg/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150173, Goat Anti-Chicken IgY H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. 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.



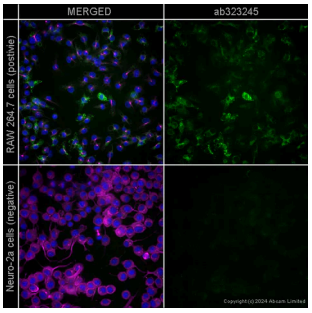
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

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

ab323241 staining SQSTM1 in NIH/3T3 +/- chloroquine (50uM 24 hours) 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 donkey serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at 4° C with ab323241 at 1ug/ml (shown in green) and ab202272 Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150133 Donkey Anti-Goat IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

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

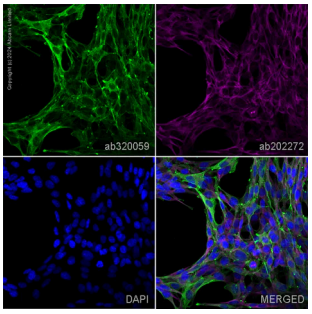
Image was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS Perkin Elmer) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

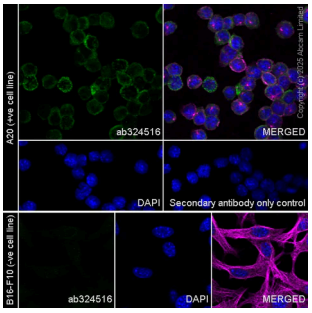
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab323245 staining CD74 in LPS treated Raw264.7 (positive) and TRA-differentiated Neuro2a (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 rabbit serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at 4° C with ab323245 at 5ug/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab200622 Rabbit monoclonal [H26-10] Anti-Human IgG1 H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1/1000 dilution. 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.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

ab320059 staining ACTA2 in SV40LT-SMC 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 donkey serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at 4°C with ab320059 at 1µg/ml (shown in green) and ab202272, Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150133 Donkey Anti-Goat IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was acquired with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems TCS SP8) and a single confocal section is shown.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

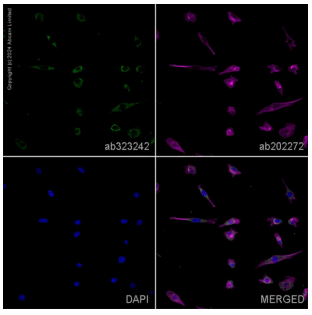
Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized A20 (mouse reticulum sarcoma B lymphocyte) cells labelling Bim with ab324516 at 1/100 (9.4 ug/ml) dilution, followed by ab150117 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed antibody at 1/1000 (2 ug/ml) dilution (Green).

Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in A20 and no staining in B16-F10 cell line (shown in green). The counterstain was observed in magenta. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).
Negative control: B16-F10.
Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

ab202272 Recombinant Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 (2.5 ug/ml) dilution (Magenta).

Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150117 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 (2 ug/ml) dilution.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [EP1332Y] - Microtubule Marker (ab202272)

Alpha Tubulin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of NIH/3T3 cells using rabbit Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody

ab323242 staining HK2 in NIH/3T3 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 ab323242 at 5ug/ml (shown in green) and ab202272 Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1332Y] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Cells were then incubated with ab150117 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution. 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.

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