

bsm-31105M**[Primary Antibody]****beta Tubulin Mouse mAb, Loading Control****BioSS**
ANTIBODIES

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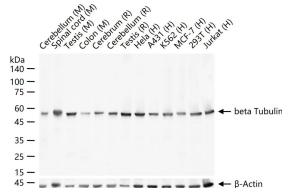
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— DATASHEET —

Host: Mouse	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:50000-100000) Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat Predicted MW.: 50 kDa Observed MW.: 50 kDa Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm
Clonality: Monoclonal	CloneNo.: 1B10	
GeneID: 203068	SWISS: P07437	
Target: beta Tubulin		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: This gene encodes a beta tubulin protein. This protein forms a dimer with alpha tubulin and acts as a structural component of microtubules. Mutations in this gene cause cortical dysplasia, complex, with other brain malformations 6. Alternative splicing results in multiple splice variants. There are multiple pseudogenes for this gene on chromosomes 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 13. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2014]		

— VALIDATION IMAGES —

25 ug total protein per lane of various lysates (see on figure) probed with beta Tubulin monoclonal antibody, unconjugated (bsm-31105M) at 1:50000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=12.6]** Han Xiaofei. et al. Orally ingested nanosilica causes liver-specific accumulation and induces liver senescence and fibrosis via the microbiota-gut-liver axis. J NANOBIOTECHNOL. 2025 Dec;23(1):1-20 WB ;Mouse. 41074142