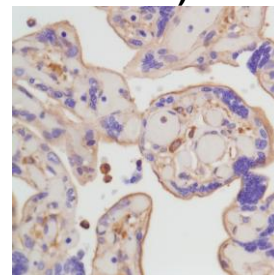




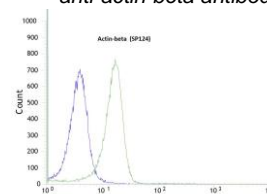
Rabbit Anti-Human Actin-beta Monoclonal Antibody (Clone SP124)

CATALOG #:

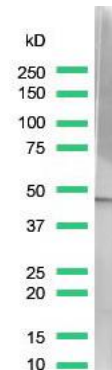
- M4240** 0.1 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.
- M4242** 0.5 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.
- M4244** 1.0 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.
- M4241** 7.0 ml pre-diluted rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in TBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.



Human placenta stained with anti-actin-beta antibody



Flow cytometric analysis of rabbit anti-Actin-beta (SP124) antibody in HeLa (green) compare to negative control of rabbit IgG (blue)



Western blot analysis of Raji cell lysate with anti-actin-beta antibody

INTENDED USE:

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

CLONE:

SP124

IMMUNOGEN:

Synthetic peptide near the N-terminus of human actin-beta protein.

IG ISOTYPE:

IgG

EPITOPE:

Not determined

MOLECULAR WEIGHT:

42 kDa

SPECIES REACTIVITY:

Human (tested). (See www.springbio.com for information on species reactivity predicted by sequence homology.)

DESCRIPTION:

Beta-actin is a nonmuscle cytoskeletal protein in all human cell types and is involved in cell motility, structure, and integrity. There are six different actin isoforms in human. Antibody to beta-actin provides a specific and useful tool in studying the intracellular distribution of beta-actin and the static and dynamic aspects of the cytoskeleton.

APPLICATIONS:

Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Western Blotting and Flow Cytometry

IHC PROCEDURE:

Specimen Preparation: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues are suitable for use with this primary antibody.
Deparaffinization: Deparaffinize slides using xylene or xylene alternative and graded alcohols.
Antibody Dilution: If using the concentrate format of this product, dilute the antibody 1:200. The dilutions are estimates; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols.
Antigen Retrieval: Boil tissue section in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 min.
Primary Antibody Incubation: Incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.
Slide Washing: Slides must be washed in between steps. Rinse slides with PBS/0.05% Tween.
Visualization: Detect the antibody as instructed by the instructions provided with the visualization system.

IHC POSITIVE CONTROL:

Placenta

WESTERN BLOTTING:

Recommended starting protocol: Dilute the antibody 1:25. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature. The dilution is an estimate; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols. Optimal dilution and procedure should be determined by the end user.

WESTERN BLOTTING POSITIVE CONTROL:

Raji cell lysate

- FLOW CYTOMETRY:** Recommended starting protocol: Dilute the antibody 1:100. Incubate for 30 minutes at 4°C. The dilution is an estimate; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols. Optimal dilution and procedure should be determined by the end user.
- FLOW CYTOMETRY
POSITIVE CONTROL:** HeLa Cell Line
- CELLULAR LOCALIZATION:** Cytoplasm
- STORAGE & STABILITY:** Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. The user must validate any other storage conditions. When properly stored, the reagent is stable to the date indicated on the label. Do not use the reagent beyond the expiration date.
There are no definitive signs to indicate instability of this product; therefore, positive and negative controls should be tested simultaneously with unknown specimens.
If unexpected results are observed which cannot be explained by variations in laboratory procedures and a problem with the reagent is suspected, contact Technical Support at spring.tech@ventana.roche.com.
- WARNINGS &
PRECAUTIONS:**
1. Avoid contact of reagents with eyes and mucous membranes. If reagents come into contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water.
 2. This product is harmful if swallowed.
 3. Consult local or state authorities with regard to recommended method of disposal.
 4. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents.