Anti-Tau Antibody [PSH17-26] - BSA and Azide free HA723913



Product Type: Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies

Species reactivity: Human

Applications: ELISA

Clone number: PSH17-26

Description: Tau, also known as MAPT (microtubule-associated protein tau), MAPTL, MTBT1 or TAU, is

a 758 amino acid protein that localizes to the cytoplasm, as well as to the cytoskeleton and the cell membrane, and contains four Tau/MAP repeats. Expressed in neuronal tissue and existing as multiple alternatively spliced isoforms, Tau functions to promote microtubule assembly and stability and is thought to be involved in the maintenance of neuronal polarity. Tau may also link microtubules with neural plasma membrane components and, addition to its role in microtubule stability, is also necessary for cytoskeletal plasticity. Tau is highly subject to a variety of post-translational modifications, including phosphorylation on serine and threonine residues, polyubiquitination (and subsequent proteasomal degradation) and glycation of specific Tau isoforms. Defects in the gene encoding Tau are associated with Alzheimers disease, pallido-ponto-nigral degeneration (PPND), corticobasal degeneration

(CBD) and progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP).

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide within Human Tau aa 158-177.

Subcellular location: Cytoplasm, cytosol, Cell membrane, cytoskeleton, Cell projection, axon, dendrite, Secreted.

Database links: SwissProt: P10636 Human

Recommended Dilutions:

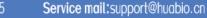
ELISA Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Storage Buffer: PBS (pH7.4).

Storage Instruction: Store at $+4^{\circ}$ C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20° C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

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Images

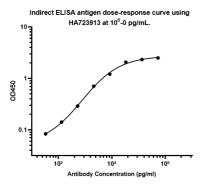


Fig1: Indirect ELISA antigen dose-response curve using HA723913 at 1000-0 ng/mL. Antigen Human Tau protein at concentration of 1 ug/mL. HRP-conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H+L at 1/5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

- 1. Wang, HY. et al. 2012. Reducing amyloid-related Alzheimer's disease pathogenesis by a small molecule targeting filamin A. J. Neurosci. 32: 9773-9784.
- 2. Kamnaksh, A. et al. 2012. Neurobehavioral, cellular, and molecular consequences of single and multiple mild blast exposure. Electrophoresis. 33: 3680-3692.