

Basic Information

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| Product Name | Anti-TAU/MAPT (Phospho-S324) Antibody (Clone#17M40) | |
| Gene Name | MAPT | |
| Source | Rabbit | |
| Clonality | Monoclonal | |
| Isotype | IgG | |
| Species Reactivity | human, mouse, rat | |
| Tested Application | WB, ICC/IF, IP | |
| Contents | 500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide, 0.4-0.5 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. | |
| Immunogen | A synthesized peptide derived from human Tau | |
| Concentration | 500 ug/ml | |
| Purification | Affinity-chromatography | |
| Observed MW | 50-80 kDa | |
| Dilution Ratios | Western blot (WB): | 1:500-2000 |
| | Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF): | 1:50-200 |
| | ImmunoPrecipitation (IP): | 1:20 |

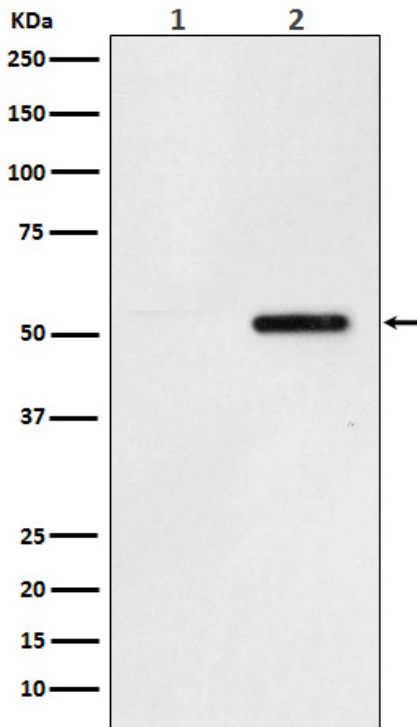
Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

Background Information

Tau is a heterogeneous microtubule-associated protein that promotes and stabilizes microtubule assembly, especially in axons. Six isoforms with different amino-terminal inserts and different numbers of tandem repeats near the carboxy-terminus have been identified, and tau is hyperphosphorylated at approximately 25 sites by ERK, GSK-3 and CDK5. Phosphorylation decreases the ability of tau to bind to microtubules. Neurofibrillary tangles are a major hallmark of Alzheimer's disease and these tangles are bundles of paired helical filaments composed of hyperphosphorylated tau. In particular, phosphorylation of Ser396 by GSK-3 or CDK5 destabilizes microtubules in Alzheimer's disease. Furthermore, inclusions of tau are found in a number of other neurodegenerative diseases, collectively known as tauopathies.

Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of Phospho-Tau (S324) expression in (1) SH-SY5Y cell lysate; (2) SH-SY5Y cell lysate treated with Okadaic acid and Calyculin A.