abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Tau antibody [EPR2396(2)] ab109392



重组 RabMAb

★★★★ 1 Abreviews 5 图像

概述

产品名称 Anti-Tau抗体[EPR2396(2)]

描述 兔单克隆抗体[EPR2396(2)] to Tau

宿主 Rabbit

特异性 The specificity of this antibody refers to P10636-8.

This antibody clone has been shown to react with Tau 1N and 2N isoforms and does not react

with 0N isoforms (doi.org/10.1101/2023.04.13.536711)

适用于: WB, IHC-P, ICC/IF 经测试应用

不适用于: Flow Cyt

种属反应性 与反应: Human

免疫原 Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.

阳性对照 IHC-P: Human brain tissue; human glioma tissue. ICC/IF: SHSY5Y cells. WB: Human

Hippocampus whole cell lysates.

常规说明 This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility

- Improved sensitivity and specificity

- Long-term security of supply

- Animal-free production

For more information see here.

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with

these species. Please contact us for more information.

性能

形式 Liquid

存放说明 Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.

存储溶液 pH: 7.20

Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide

Constituents: 59% PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.5% BSA

纯**度** Protein A purified

克隆 单克隆

克隆编号 EPR2396(2)

同种型 IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee

Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab109392于以下的经测试应用

"应用说明"部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应 用	Ab评论	说明
WB		1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 79 kDa.
IHC-P		1/250 - 1/500. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval via the pressure cooker method before commencing with IHC staining protocol. Heat up to 98 degrees C, below boiling, and then let cool for 10-20 min.
ICC/IF		1/100 - 1/250.

应用说明

Is unsuitable for Flow Cyt.

靶标

功能

Promotes microtubule assembly and stability, and might be involved in the establishment and maintenance of neuronal polarity. The C-terminus binds axonal microtubules while the N-terminus binds neural plasma membrane components, suggesting that tau functions as a linker protein between both. Axonal polarity is predetermined by tau localization (in the neuronal cell) in the domain of the cell body defined by the centrosome. The short isoforms allow plasticity of the cytoskeleton whereas the longer isoforms may preferentially play a role in its stabilization.

组织特异性

Expressed in neurons. Isoform PNS-tau is expressed in the peripheral nervous system while the others are expressed in the central nervous system.

疾病相关

Note=In Alzheimer disease, the neuronal cytoskeleton in the brain is progressively disrupted and replaced by tangles of paired helical filaments (PHF) and straight filaments, mainly composed of hyperphosphorylated forms of TAU (PHF-TAU or AD P-TAU).

Defects in MAPT are a cause of frontotemporal dementia (FTD) [MIM:600274]; also called frontotemporal dementia (FTD), pallido-ponto-nigral degeneration (PPND) or historically termed Pick complex. This form of frontotemporal dementia is characterized by presentile dementia with behavioral changes, deterioration of cognitive capacities and loss of memory. In some cases, parkinsonian symptoms are prominent. Neuropathological changes include frontotemporal atrophy often associated with atrophy of the basal ganglia, substantia nigra, amygdala. In most cases, protein tau deposits are found in glial cells and/or neurons.

Defects in MAPT are a cause of Pick disease of the brain (PIDB) [MIM:172700]. It is a rare form of dementia pathologically defined by severe atrophy, neuronal loss and gliosis. It is characterized by the occurrence of tau-positive inclusions, swollen neurons (Pick cells) and argentophilic neuronal inclusions known as Pick bodies that disproportionally affect the frontal and temporal

cortical regions. Clinical features include aphasia, apraxia, confusion, anomia, memory loss and personality deterioration.

Note=Defects in MAPT are a cause of corticobasal degeneration (CBD). It is marked by extrapyramidal signs and apraxia and can be associated with memory loss. Neuropathologic features may overlap Alzheimer disease, progressive supranuclear palsy, and Parkinson disease.

Defects in MAPT are a cause of progressive supranuclear palsy type 1 (PSNP1) [MIM:601104, 260540]; also abbreviated as PSP and also known as Steele-Richardson-Olszewski syndrome. PSNP1 is characterized by akinetic-rigid syndrome, supranuclear gaze palsy, pyramidal tract dysfunction, pseudobulbar signs and cognitive capacities deterioration. Neurofibrillary tangles and gliosis but no amyloid plaques are found in diseased brains. Most cases appear to be sporadic, with a significant association with a common haplotype including the MAPT gene and the flanking regions. Familial cases show an autosomal dominant pattern of transmission with incomplete penetrance; genetic analysis of a few cases showed the occurrence of tau mutations, including a deletion of Asn-613.

序列相似性

l似性 Contains 4 Tau/MAP repeats.

during mitosis.

发展阶段

Four-repeat (type II) tau is expressed in an adult-specific manner and is not found in fetal brain, whereas three-repeat (type I) tau is found in both adult and fetal brain.

结构域

The tau/MAP repeat binds to tubulin. Type I isoforms contain 3 repeats while type II isoforms contain 4 repeats.

翻译后修饰

Phosphorylation at serine and threonine residues in S-P or T-P motifs by proline-directed protein kinases (PDPK: CDK1, CDK5, GSK-3, MAPK) (only 2-3 sites per protein in interphase, sevenfold increase in mitosis, and in PHF-tau), and at serine residues in K-X-G-S motifs by MAP/microtubule affinity-regulating kinase (MARK) in Alzheimer diseased brains. Phosphorylation decreases with age. Phosphorylation within tau's repeat domain or in flanking regions seems to reduce tau's interaction with, respectively, microtubules or plasma membrane components. Phosphorylation on Ser-610, Ser-622, Ser-641 and Ser-673 in several isoforms

Polyubiquitinated. Requires functional TRAF6 and may provoke SQSTM1-dependent degradation by the proteasome (By similarity). PHF-tau can be modified by three different forms of polyubiquitination. 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination is the major form, 'Lys-6'-linked and 'Lys-11'-linked polyubiquitination also occur.

Glycation of PHF-tau, but not normal brain tau. Glycation is a non-enzymatic post-translational modification that involves a covalent linkage between a sugar and an amino group of a protein molecule forming ketoamine. Subsequent oxidation, fragmentation and/or cross-linking of ketoamine leads to the production of advanced glycation endproducts (AGES). Glycation may play a role in stabilizing PHF aggregation leading to tangle formation in AD.

细胞定位

Cytoplasm > cytosol. Cell membrane. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton. Cell projection > axon. Mostly found in the axons of neurons, in the cytosol and in association with plasma membrane components.

形式

There are 9 isoforms produced by alternative splicing.

图片



Western blot - Anti-Tau antibody [EPR2396(2)] (ab109392)

Anti-Tau antibody [EPR2396(2)] (ab109392) at 1/1000 dilution + Human Hippocampus whole tissue lysate at 15 μg

Secondary

Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/20000 dilution

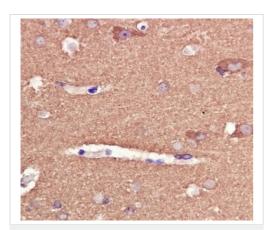
Predicted band size: 79 kDa **Observed band size:** 50-70 kDa

Exposure time: 1 second

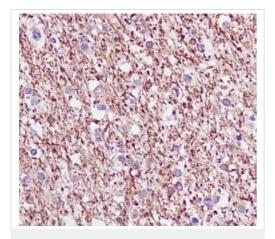
Blocking and Diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using 1/250 ab109392.

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval via the pressure cooker method before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



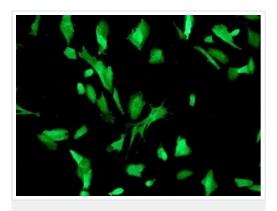
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-Tau antibody
[EPR2396(2)] (ab109392)



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-Tau antibody
[EPR2396(2)] (ab109392)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human glioma tissue using 1/250 ab109392.

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval via the pressure cooker method before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Tau antibody [EPR2396(2)] (ab109392)

Immunofluorescent staining of SHSY5Y cells using 1/100 ab109392.



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