Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-01633)

Anti-Phospho-Tau (Ser202, Thr205) Antibody (5E928)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human; Predicted to React with:Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology: Cynomolgus; Phospho-Tau (Ser202, Thr205) of P10636-8 in UniProt, which corresponds to Phospho-Tau (Ser519, Thr522) of P10636-1 in UniProt.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	5E928
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse brain (line A); treated with antigen-specific phosphopeptide (line B) or antigen-specific peptide (line C) using Phospho-Tau (Ser202, Thr205) rabbit monoclonal Antibody at 1:2000 dilution. (Validation Experiment) 2. Western blot analysis of extracts from rat brain using Phospho-Tau (Ser202, Thr205) rabbit monoclonal Antibody at 1:5000 dilution. 3. Western blot analysis of 200 ng Recombinant Human Tau Protein (Full Length) (line A) and 200 ng Recombinant Human Tau Protein (Full Length), GSK3beta-phosphorylated (line B) using Phospho-Tau (Ser202, Thr205) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody at 1:5000 dilution.
Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:2000-1:10000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide: residues around (Ser202, Thr205) of the Human Phospho-Tau
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	MTBT2;Tau (p-S202, T205);TAU;tau-40;p-Tau (Ser202, Thr205);Phospho-Tau (S202, T205);FTDP-17;PPP1R103;MSTD;p-Tau (S202, T205);Tau (p-Ser202, Thr205);FLJ31424;PPND;MAPTL;MGC138549;MTBT1;DDPAC;Tau-PHF6

Research Background

MAPT (microtubule-associated protein tau) can produce tau proteins. Tau proteins are proteins that stabilize microtubules. They are abundant in neurons of the central nervous system and are less common elsewhere, but are also expressed at very low levels in CNS astrocytes and oligodendrocytes. When tau proteins are defective, and no longer stabilize microtubules properly, they can result in dementias such as Alzheimer's disease. Tau protein is a highly soluble microtubule-associated protein (MAP). In humans, these proteins are mostly found in neurons compared to non-neuronal cells. One of tau's main functions is to modulate the stability of axonal microtubules.

Other nervous system MAPs may perform similar functions, as suggested by tau knockout mice, who did not show abnormalities in brain development - possibly because of compensation in tau deficiency by other MAPs.

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