

Product Name: Phospho-Tau (T231) (10X15) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody Catalog #: AMRe06036

For research use only.

Summary

Description Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody

Host Rabbit

ApplicationWB,IHC,IP,IF-PReactivityHuman,Mouse,RatConjugationUnconjugated

Modification Phosphorylated

Isotype IgG

Clonality Monoclonal

Form Liquid

Concentration 0.5mg/ml. The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent.

Storage Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Shipping Ice bags

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative

Buffer N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw

cycle.

Purification Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio WB 1:1000-1:5000,IHC 1:200-1:500,IP 1:20-1:50,IF-P 1:200-1:500

Molecular Weight 79kDa

Antigen Information

Alternative Names

Gene Name MAPT

MAPT; Microtubule-associated protein tau; MTBT1; Neurofibrillary tangle protein; Paired

helical filament-tau; PHF-tau;

 Gene ID
 4137.0

 SwissProt ID
 P10636

A synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding

Immunogen
Thr231 of human Tau



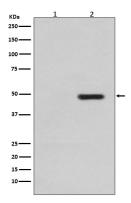
Background

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. Promotes microtubule assembly and stability, and might be involved in the establishment and maintenance of neuronal polarity (PubMed:21985311). 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 (PubMed:21985311, PubMed:32961270). Axonal polarity is predetermined by TAU/MAPT 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.

Research Area

MAPK ERK Growth; MAPK G Protein; Alzheimer's disease

Image Data



Western blot analysis of Phospho-Tau (T231) expression in (1) SH-SY5Y cell lysate; (2) SH-SY5Y cell lysate, treated with sorbitol.

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