

ARG67008 anti-Tau phospho (Thr181) antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Product Description | Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Tau phospho (Thr181) |
| Tested Reactivity | Hu, Ms, Rat |
| Tested Application | ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, WB |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Target Name | Tau |
| Species | Human |
| Immunogen | Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of threonine 181 derived from Human Tau-F (P10636-8), which is a truncated form of the unprocessed precursor isoform PNS-tau (P10636-1), where the phosphorylation site is located at threonine 181. |
| Conjugation | Un-conjugated |
| Alternate Names | TAU; Neurofibrillary tangle protein; Paired helical filament-tau; PPND; DDPAC; FTDP-17; MTBT2; Microtubule-associated protein tau; PHF-tau; MSTD; PPP1R103; MTBT1; MAPTL |

Application Instructions

| Application table | Application | Dilution |
|-------------------|--|----------------|
| | ICC/IF | 1:200–1:400 |
| | IHC-Fr | 1:200–1:400 |
| | IHC-P | 1:50 - 1:200 |
| | WB | 1:500 - 1:2000 |
| Application Note | * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist. | |

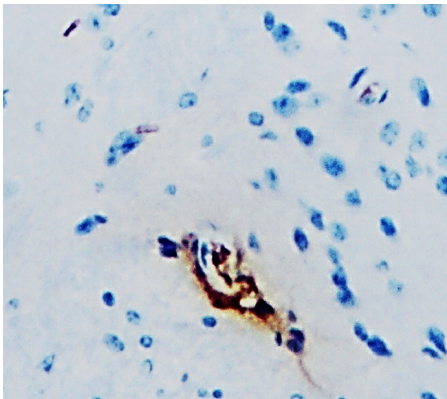
Properties

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Form | Liquid |
| Purification | Affinity purified. |
| Buffer | 100 mM Tris Glycine (pH 7.0), 0.025% ProClin 300 and 20% Glycerol. |
| Preservative | 0.025% ProClin 300 |
| Stabilizer | 20% Glycerol |
| Storage instruction | For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use. |

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

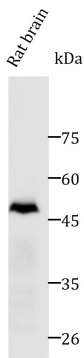
Bioinformation

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Gene Symbol | MAPT |
| Gene Full Name | microtubule-associated protein tau |
| Background | 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. |
| Function | 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/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. [UniProt] |
| Highlight | Related products: Tau antibodies ; Tau ELISA Kits ; Tau Duos / Panels ; Anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibodies ; Related news: "Pro-aging factor" tied to immune-related molecule |
| Research Area | Neuroscience antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody; Neuron Development Study antibody |
| Calculated Mw | 36-79 kDa |
| PTM | <p>Phosphorylation at serine and threonine residues in S-P or T-P motifs by proline-directed protein kinases (PDPK1: CDK1, CDK5, GSK3, MAPK) (only 2-3 sites per protein in interphase, seven-fold increase in mitosis, and in the form associated with paired helical filaments (PHF-tau)), and at serine residues in K-X-G-S motifs by MAP/microtubule affinity-regulating kinase (MARK1 or MARK2), causing detachment from microtubules, and their disassembly. Phosphorylation decreases with age. Phosphorylation within tau/MAP's repeat domain or in flanking regions seems to reduce tau/MAP's interaction with, respectively, microtubules or plasma membrane components. Phosphorylation on Ser-610, Ser-622, Ser-641 and Ser-673 in several isoforms during mitosis. Phosphorylation at Ser-548 by GSK3B reduces ability to bind and stabilize microtubules. Phosphorylation at Ser-579 by BRSK1 and BRSK2 in neurons affects ability to bind microtubules and plays a role in neuron polarization. Phosphorylated at Ser-554, Ser-579, Ser-602, Ser-606 and Ser-669 by PHK. Phosphorylation at Ser-214 by SGK1 mediates microtubule depolymerization and neurite formation in hippocampal neurons. There is a reciprocal down-regulation of phosphorylation and O-GlcNAcylation. Phosphorylation on Ser-717 completely abolishes the O-GlcNAcylation on this site, while phosphorylation on Ser-713 and Ser-721 reduces glycosylation by a factor of 2 and 4 respectively. Phosphorylation on Ser-721 is reduced by about 41.5% by GlcNAcylation on Ser-717. Dephosphorylated at several serine and threonine residues by the serine/threonine phosphatase PPP5C.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>O-glycosylated. O-GlcNAcylation content is around 8.2%. There is reciprocal down-regulation of phosphorylation and O-GlcNAcylation. Phosphorylation on Ser-717 completely abolishes the O-GlcNAcylation on this site, while phosphorylation on Ser-713 and Ser-721 reduces O-GlcNAcylation by a factor of 2 and 4 respectively. O-GlcNAcylation on Ser-717 decreases the phosphorylation on Ser-721 by about 41.5%.</p> <p>Glycation of PHF-tau, but not normal brain TAU/MAPT. 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.</p> |



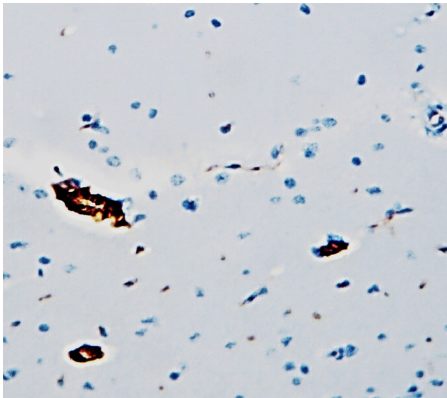
ARG67008 anti-Tau phospho (Thr181) antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human AD cerebral cortex tissue section stained with ARG67008 anti-Tau phospho (Thr181) antibody at 1:100 dilution.



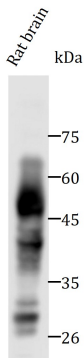
ARG67008 anti-Tau phospho (Thr181) antibody WB image

Western blot: Rat brain stained with ARG67008 anti-Tau phospho (Thr181) antibody 1:1000 dilution.



ARG67008 anti-Tau phospho (Thr181) antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human AD cerebral cortex tissue section stained with ARG67008 anti-Tau phospho (Thr181) antibody at 1:100 dilution.



ARG67008 anti-Tau phospho (Thr181) antibody WB image

Western blot: Rat brain stained with ARG67008 anti-Tau phospho (Thr181) antibody 1:1000 dilution.