Recombinant Tau(Phospho-Thr181) Rabbit mAb(G69)

Catalog No: #58002

Package Size: #58002-1 50ul #58002-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

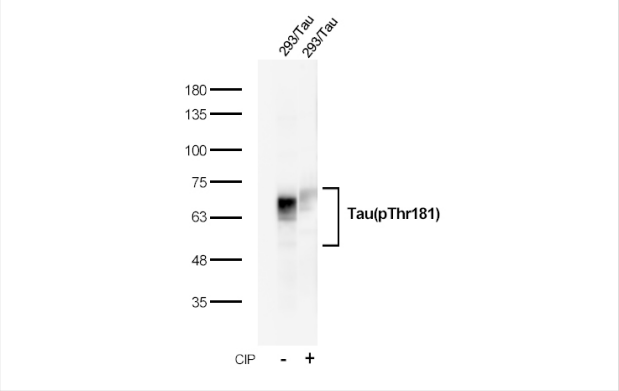
Product Name	Recombinant Tau(Phospho-Thr181) Rabbit mAb(G69)
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	G69
Purification	Affinity purification
Applications	WB,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of Tau only when phosphorylated at threonine 181.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of threonine 181 derived from Human Tau.
Target Name	Tau
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	MAPT; MTAPT; MTBT1; Neurofibrillary tangle protein; PHF-tau
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: P10636NCBI Protein: NP _001116538.1
Uniprot	P10636
Calculated MW	79/50-80 kDa
Concentration	0.8 mg/ml
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,pH7.3.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Application Details

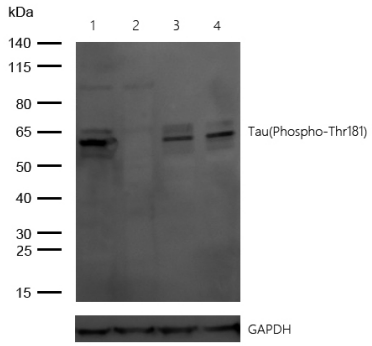
Predicted MW: 48 62 78 kd

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells, transfected with Tau and treated with calf intestinal phosphatase (CIP) using Tau(Phospho-Thr181) Rabbit mAb.



All lanes : Recombinant Tau(Phospho-Thr181) Rabbit mAb at 1/1k dilution

Lane 1 : Wild-type HAP1 cell lysate
Lane 2 : Tau(Phospho-Thr181) knockdown HAP1 cell lysateLane 3 : Mouse Brain lysatesLane 4 : Rat Brain lysatesLysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.SecondaryAll lanes : Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1/20000 dilutionPredicted band size: 79 kDa Observed band size: 50-80 kDaExposure time: 7 seconds

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

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.
Puig B, et al.(2005) Acta Neuropathol (Berl). 110(3):261-268.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only