



Rabbit Anti-phospho-Tau

SL10115R-FITC

Product Name:	Anti-phospho-Tau (Ser733)/FITC
Chinese Name:	FITC标记的磷酸化微管相关蛋白抗体
Alias:	MAPT(phospho S733); p-Tau protein (phospho-Ser733); MAPT; Microtubule-associated protein Tau; AI413597; AW045860; DDPAC; Disinhibition dementia parkinsonism amyotrophy complex; FLJ31424; FTDP 17; FTDP17; G Protein beta 1 gamma 2 subunit interacting factor 1; G protein beta1/gamma2 subunit interacting factor 1; MAPTL; MGC134287; MGC138549; MGC156663; Microtubule associated protein tau isoform 4; MSTD; Mtapt; MTBT1; MTBT2; Neurofibrillary tangle protein; Paired helical filament tau; PHF tau; PHF-tau; PPND; pTau; RNPTAU; Tauopathy and respiratory failure, included; TAU_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	ICC=1:50-200IF=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	52/79kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human Tau protein around the phosphorylation site of Ser733
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Product Detail:

background:

Tau proteins are important 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. Tau proteins subcellular located in the axons of neurons, in the cytosol and in association with plasma membrane components. It expressed in neurons. PNS-tau is expressed in the peripheral nervous system while the others are expressed in the central nervous system.

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.

Subunit:

Interacts with PSMC2 through SQSTM1. Interacts with SQSTM1 when polyubiquitinated. Interacts with FKBP4. Binds to CSNK1D. Interacts with SGK1.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell projection, axon. Note=Mostly found in the axons of neurons, in the cytosol and in association with plasma membrane components.

Tissue Specificity:

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

Post-translational modifications:

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.

DISEASE:

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 presenile 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.

Similarity:

Contains 4 Tau/MAP repeats.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 281296](#)Cow

[Entrez Gene: 4137](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 17762](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 29477](#)Rat

[Omim: 157140](#)Human

[SwissProt: P29172](#)Cow

[SwissProt: P10636](#)Human

[SwissProt: P10637](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P19332](#)Rat

[Unigene: 101174](#)Human

[Unigene: 1287](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 2455](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

P-

tau蛋白是脑内神经元细胞支架蛋白之一。其正常功能是促进微管蛋白组成微管，并维持已形成微管的稳定性。参与维持细胞形态、信息传递、细胞分裂等重要生物学过程，是轴突生长发育和神经元极性形成的不可缺少因素。近年来发现tau蛋白与一些中枢神经系统变性疾病密切相关，尤其是神经Tau具有启动微管系统的装配以及稳定微管系统的作用，该蛋白的错误折叠与老年性痴呆等神经退行性疾病密切相关。

www.sunlongbiotech.com