Tau(Ab-396) Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C21093

Package Size: #C21093-AF350 100ul #C21093-AF405 100ul #C21093-AF488 100ul #C21093-AF555 100ul #C21093-AF594 100ul #C21093-AF647 100ul #C21093-AF680 100ul #C21093-AF750 100ul #C21093-Biotin 100ul

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

Description

Product Name	Tau(Ab-396) Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic peptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific peptide.
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total Tau protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around aa. 394~398 (Y-K-S-P-V) derived from Human Tau.
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Target Name	Tau
Other Names	Neurofibrillary tangle protein; Paired helical filament-tau;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: P10636NCBI Protein: NP _001116538.1
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

Application Details

Predicted MW: 48 62 78 kd

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

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.

DeGiorgis JA, et al. (2005) J Proteome Res. 4(2): 306-315.

Alonso Adel C, et al. (2004) J Biol Chem. 279(33): 34873-34881.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only