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PRODUCT DATASHEET

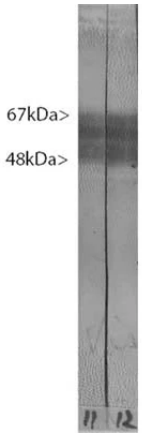
Anti-Microtubule-associated protein tau (MAPT) Antibody

Product Details

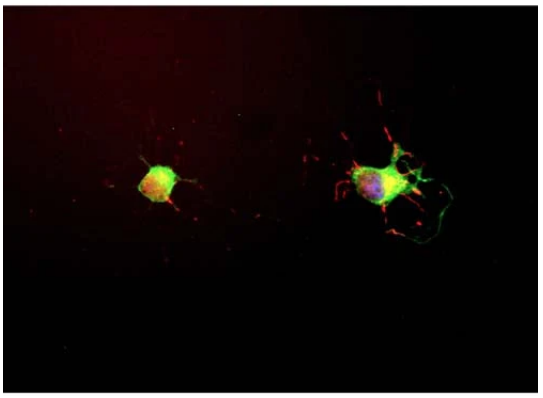
Available Variants	100 µg (SKU:M-1703-100)
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1
Clone	2E9
Host Species	Mouse
Format	Affinity-purified
Physical State	Lyophilized
Buffer	Lyophilized from PBS buffer pH 7.2-7.6 with 0.1% trehalose, and sodium azide
Applications	ICC, WB
Dilution Ranges	WB: 1:5000-1:10000 ICC: 1:500-1:1000
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant full length version of the shortest human tau isoform purified from E. coli.
Specificity	The antibody reacts with multiple closely spaced bands covering the region of the blot from 48 kDa to 67 kDa. It has also been used successfully for immunocytochemistry.
Molecular Weight	48 - 67 kDa
Storage	Spin vial briefly before opening. Reconstitute with 100 µL sterile-filtered, ultrapure water to achieve a 1 mg/mL concentration. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material. Maintain lyophilized material at 2-8°C. After reconstitution of lyophilized antibody, aliquot and store at -20°C for a higher stability. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

UniProt ID	P10636 UniProt Summary: 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.
Country of Origin	United States
Shipping	25°C (ambient)
Expiration	12 months after date of receipt (unopened vial).
Usage Statement	For research use only.
NCBI Gene ID	4137

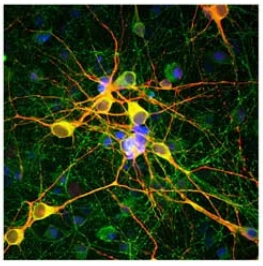
Product Images

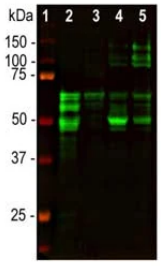


Crude rat brain extract. Tau protein is expressed as up to 9 different isoforms of different molecular weight and so appears as multiple closely spaced bands covering the region of the blot from 48 kDa to 67 kDa.



E18 hippocampal neurons were grown for seven days. The neurons were fixed and immunostained with M-1703-100 (red channel). The cells were also stained in green with C-1377-50, our chicken antibody to alpha Internexin and DNA (blue). M-1703-100 stains the neuronal perikarya and process strongly, and does not stain non neuronal cells in these cultures. The alpha internexin antibody stains intermediate or 10nm filament bundles in the cytoplasm of these cells.





Left: Analysis of MAP-tau expression (green) in cortical neuron-glial culture from E20 rat by **Immunocytochemistry**. Mouse antibody to MAP-tau was used at 1:1,000 dilution. Co-staining was performed with chicken antibody to MAP2 (C-1382-50, red, 1:5,000). Blue: DAPI nuclear stain. The MAP-tau antibody stains perikarya, dendrites and axons of neurons, while the MAP2 antibody labels only dendrites and perikarya. As a result, perikarya and dendrites appear orange-yellow, since they contain both proteins. **Right: Western blot** analysis of MAP-tau expression in tissue lysates using mouse antibody to MAP-tau (green, 1:2,000). [1] protein standard, [2] rat brain, [3] rat spinal cord, [4] mouse brain, [5] mouse spinal cord. Tau protein is expressed as up to 9 different isoforms of different molecular weights, therefore, it appears as multiple closely spaced bands in the range from 48 kDa to 67 kDa in the CNS (lanes 2-4). In the PNS, additional higher molecular weight bands are observed (lane 5).

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