



Tau (Acetyl Lys686) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-02905
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	MAPT
Protein Name	Microtubule-associated protein tau
Immunogen	Synthesized acetyl-peptide derived from human Tau around the acetylation site of K686.
Specificity	Acetyl-Tau (K686) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Tau around the acetylation site of K686 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	MAPT; MAPTL; MTBT1; TAU; Microtubule-associated protein tau; Neurofibrillary tangle protein; Paired helical filament-tau; PHF-tau
Observed Band	50-85kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm, cytosol . Cell membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Cell projection, axon . Cell projection, dendrite . Secreted . Mostly found in the axons of neurons, in the cytosol and in association with plasma membrane components (PubMed:10747907). Can be secreted; the secretion is dependent on protein unfolding and facilitated by the cargo receptor TMED10; it results in protein translocation from the cytoplasm into the ERGIC (endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment) followed by vesicle entry and secretion (PubMed:32272059). .
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.
Function	alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist. Isoforms differ from each other by the presence or absence of up to 5 of the 15 exons. One of these optional exons contains the additional tau/MAP repeat,developmental

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stage:Four-repeat (type II) tau is expressed in an adult-specific manner and is not found in fetal brain.,disease:Defects in MAPT are a cause of corticobasal degeneration (CBD). It is marked by extrapyramidal signs and apraxia and can be associated with memory loss. Neuropathologic features may overlap Alzheimer disease, progressive supranuclear palsy, and Parkinson disease.,disease:Defects in MAPT are a cause of frontotemporal dementia and parkinsonism linked to chromosome 17 (FTDP17) [MIM:600274, 172700]; also called frontotemporal dementia (FTD) or historically termed Pick complex. This form

Background

This gene encodes the microtubule-associated protein tau (MAPT) whose transcript undergoes complex, regulated alternative splicing, giving rise to several mRNA species. MAPT transcripts are differentially expressed in the nervous system, depending on stage of neuronal maturation and neuron type. MAPT gene mutations have been associated with several neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Pick's disease, frontotemporal dementia, cortico-basal degeneration and progressive supranuclear palsy. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

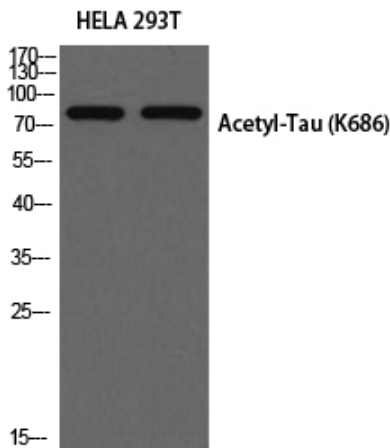
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of HELA 293T using Acetyl-Tau (K686) antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000

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