

<b>Cat. No:</b>	MAB-94237
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100 ug
<b>Clone:</b>	D9F4G
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rb
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Hu
<b>Applications:</b>	Western blotting 1:1000 Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) 1:100† Unmasking buffer: Citrate †Optimal IHC dilutions determined using SignalStain® Boost IHC Detection Reagent.
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	50-80 kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Thr181 of human Tau protein.
<b>Background:</b>	Tau is a heterogeneous microtubule-associated protein that promotes and stabilizes microtubule assembly, especially in axons. Six isoforms with different amino-terminal inserts and different numbers of tandem repeats near the carboxy terminus have been identified, and tau is hyperphosphorylated at approximately 25 sites by Erk, GSK-3, and CDK5 (1,2). Phosphorylation decreases the ability of tau to bind to microtubules. Neurofibrillary tangles are a major hallmark of Alzheimer's disease; these tangles are bundles of paired helical filaments composed of hyperphosphorylated tau. In particular, phosphorylation at Ser396 by GSK-3 or CDK5 destabilizes microtubules. Furthermore, research studies have shown that inclusions of tau are found in a number of other neurodegenerative diseases, collectively known as tauopathies (1,3). The cerebrospinal fluid concentration of Tau phosphorylated at Thr181 has been proposed to be a biomarker for the study of neurodegenerative disorders (4). Phospho-Tau (Thr181) (D9F4G) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of Tau protein only when phosphorylated at Thr181
<b>Form:</b>	liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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