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MONOCLONAL MOUSE ANTI-HUMAN PHF-TAU, CLONE AT-270

BR-08	**New code: 90207**
Immunoglobulin class	IgG1 κ
Clone	AT270
Mass/vial	100 µg
Volume/vial	0.5 ml

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

Presentation
This mouse monoclonal antibody to human PHF-tau is supplied in PBS, sterile filtered (0.22 µm) and without addition of preservatives.

Source
Mouse myeloma SP2/0 cells were fused with spleen cells of a Balb/c mouse immunized intraperitoneally with partially purified human PHF-tau (1). This antibody has been purified from serum-free culture supernatant by protein A affinity chromatography.

Purity
The final product is more than 95% pure as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Applications
This antibody can be used for immunohistochemical staining, Western blot and ELISA techniques.

Specificity
This antibody recognizes PHF-tau, tangles and neurofilaments. Weak cross-reactivity with normal tau has been observed. Furthermore, no signal was obtained using recombinant unphosphorylated human tau as antigen.
The epitope has been determined as being the phosphorylated Thr181 residue of human tau40 (2).

Instructions for use
1. For immunohistochemistry: use this antibody in a concentration range of 1-5 µg/ml for the localization of PHF-tau in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded brain tissue.
2. For Western blot: a final concentration of 1-5 µg/ml can detect 50 ng of SDS-denaturated and β-mercaptoethanol-reduced PHF-tau.
3. For ELISA: this antibody can be used at a concentration of 2-10 µg/ml as a capturing reagent for PHF-tau in a sandwich ELISA.

Note: The recommended concentrations are approximate values. For each application, a dose-response assay should be performed to determine the optimal concentration for use.

Storage and stability
Monoclonal mouse anti-human PHF-tau, as shipped, is stable for at least six months when stored at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles by storage in appropriate aliquots.
This antibody should be diluted with PBS or medium containing a suitable carrier protein (e.g. 0.1 to 1% BSA). Failure to add carrier protein to diluted product will result in loss of activity.

References
(1) Greenberg SG, Davies P. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1990; 87: 5827-31.
(2) Goedert M, et al. Biochem J 1994; 301: 871-7.