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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 and tangles. 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 Thr231 residue of human tau40 (2).

Instructions for use

- For immunohistochemistry: use this antibody in a concentration range of 1-5 μg/ml for the localization of PHF-tau in formalin-fixed, paraffinembedded brain tissue.
- 2. For Western blot: a final concentration of 1-5 μ g/ml can detect 50 ng of SDS-denatured and β -mercaptoethanol-reduced PHF-tau.
- 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.

MONOCLONAL MOUSE ANTI-HUMAN PHF-TAU, CLONE AT-180

BR-07 New code: 90337

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

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.