

ARG51603 anti-Tau phospho (Ser356) antibody

Package: 100 μl, 50 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Tau phospho (Ser356)	
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat	
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB	
Host	Rabbit	
Clonality	Polyclonal	
Isotype	lgG	
Target Name	Tau	
Species	Human	
Immunogen	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 356 (I-G-S(p)-L-D) derived from Human Tau.	
Conjugation	Un-conjugated	
Alternate Names	TAU; Neurofibrillary tangle protein; Paired helical filament-tau; PPND; DDPAC; FTDP-17; MTBT2; Microtubule-associated protein tau; PHF-tau; MSTD; PPP1R103; MTBT1; MAPTL	

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:100 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

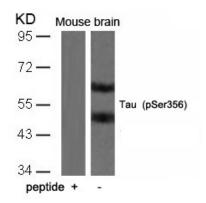
Form	Liquid
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with KLH-conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. In addition, non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non- phosphopeptide.
Buffer	PBS (without Mg2+ and Ca2+, pH 7.4), 150mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	MAPT
Gene Full Name	microtubule-associated protein tau
Background	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 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.
Function	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. [UniProt]
Research Area	Neuroscience antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody; Neuron Development Study antibody
Calculated Mw	79 kDa
ΡΤΜ	 Phosphorylation at serine and threonine residues in S-P or T-P motifs by proline-directed protein kinases (PDPK1: CDK1, CDK5, GSK3, MAPK) (only 2-3 sites per protein in interphase, seven-fold increase in mitosis, and in the form associated with paired helical filaments (PHF-tau)), and at serine residues in K-X-G-S motifs by MAP/microtubule affinity-regulating kinase (MARK1 or MARK2), causing detachment from microtubules, and their disassembly. Phosphorylation decreases with age. Phosphorylation within tau/MAP's repeat domain or in flanking regions seems to reduce tau/MAP's interaction with, respectively, microtubules or plasma membrane components. Phosphorylation at Ser-610, Ser-622, Ser-641 and Ser-673 in several isoforms during mitosis. Phosphorylation at Ser-548 by GSK3B reduces ability to bind and stabilize microtubules. Phosphorylation at Ser-579 by BRSK1 and BRSK2 in neurons affects ability to bind microtubules and plays a role in neuron polarization. Phosphorylated at Ser-559, Ser-602, Ser-606 and Ser-669 by PHK. Phosphorylation at Ser-214 by SGK1 mediates microtubule depolymerization and neurite formation in hippocampal neurons. There is a reciprocal down-regulation of phosphorylation and O-GlcNAcylation on Ser-711 completely abolishes the O-GlcNAcylation on this site, while phosphorylation on Ser-721 reduces glycosylation by a factor of 2 and 4 respectively. Phosphorylation on Ser-721 meduces by the serine/threonine phosphatase PPPSC. Polyubiquitinated. Requires functional TRAF6 and may provoke SQSTM1-dependent degradation by the proteasome (By similarity). PHF-tau can be modified by three different forms of polyubiquitination also occur. O-glycosylated. O-GlcNAcylation content is around 8.2%. There is reciprocal down-regulation of phosphorylation and O-GlcNAcylation. Phosphorylation on Ser-717 completely abolishes the O-GlcNAcylation by a factor of 2 and 4 respectively. O-GlcNAcylation on Ser-717 decreases the phosphorylation and ser-721 by about 41.5%.
	forming ketoamine. Subsequent oxidation, fragmentation and/or cross-linking of ketoamine leads to the

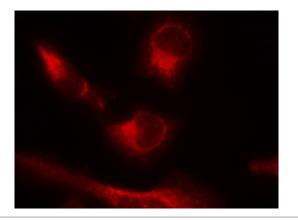
aggregation leading to tangle formation in AD.

production of advanced glycation endproducts (AGES). Glycation may play a role in stabilizing PHF



ARG51603 anti-Tau phospho (Ser356) antibody WB image

Western blot: Extracts from Mouse brain tissue stained with ARG51603 anti-Tau phospho (Ser356) antibody and the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide.



ARG51603 anti-Tau phospho (Ser356) antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: methanol-fixed HeLa cells stained with ARG51603 anti-Tau phospho (Ser356) antibody.