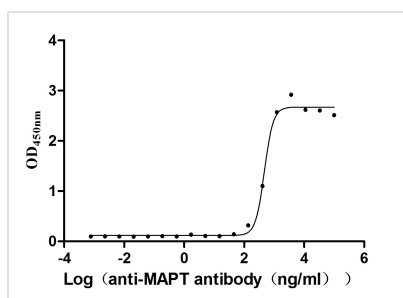




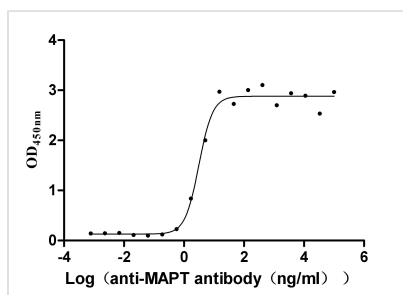
# MAPT Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-RA013481A1HU
<b>Storage</b>	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P10636
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human MAPT protein
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse, Macaca mulatta
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Conjugate</b>	Non-conjugated
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
<b>Purification Method</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Isotype</b>	hIgG4(S228P)
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Antibody
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Research Area</b>	Immunology
<b>Gene Names</b>	MAPT
<b>Clone No.</b>	8C2

## Image



The Binding Activity of Mapt with Anti-MAPT recombinant antibody  
Activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Mouse Mapt(CSB-MP013481MO) at 2 µg/ml can bind Anti-MAPT recombinant antibody, the EC<sub>50</sub> is 436.1-518.6 ng/ml.



The Binding Activity of MAPT with Anti-MAPT recombinant antibody  
Activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Macaca mulatta MAPT(CSB-MP013481MOW) at 2 µg/ml can bind Anti-MAPT recombinant antibody, the EC<sub>50</sub> is 2.464-3.979 ng/ml.

## Description

The creation of the MAPT recombinant monoclonal antibody is an intricate



process that involves multiple steps. Initially, the MAPT monoclonal antibody is extracted and its gene sequence is determined. Following that, a vector carrying the MAPT monoclonal antibody gene is created and transfected into a host cell line for culture. To produce the MAPT monoclonal antibody, a recombinant human MAPT protein is utilized as an immunogen. The MAPT recombinant monoclonal antibody is subsequently purified through affinity chromatography, and its specificity is verified using ELISA. In the functional ELISA, this MAPT recombinant monoclonal antibody can bind to the mouse Mapt protein (CSB-MP013481MO) with the  $EC_{50}$  of 436.1-518.6 ng/ml. It can react with mouse and macaca mulatta MAPT proteins.

The MAPT protein is mainly involved in the regulation and stabilization of microtubules in neurons. It is also important for maintaining the structure and function of neurons, particularly in the axons where it helps to establish and maintain the proper connections between neurons. Abnormalities in the MAPT protein have been linked to a number of neurodegenerative disorders, including Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease. In these disorders, the MAPT protein can accumulate in the brain, forming structures called neurofibrillary tangles, which are a hallmark of these diseases.