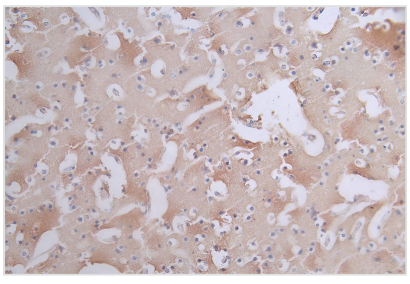
Phospho-MAPT (S404) Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA901354A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P10636
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human MAPT
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Neuroscience;Signal transduction
Gene Names	MAPT
Clone No.	11H10

Image



IHC image of CSB-RA901354A0HU diluted at 1:50 and staining in paraffin-embedded human brain tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit polymer IgG labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.11% DAB.

Description

The production of the phospho-MAPT (S404) recombinant monoclonal antibody generally begins with the incorporation of the MAPT antibody-encoding gene into expression vectors. These vectors are then delivered into host cells through polyethyleneimine-mediated transfection. The host cells, housing the expression vectors, are cultured to generate and release the antibodies. Subsequent purification using affinity chromatography is followed by assessments through

ELISA and IHC assays, verifying their ability to specifically bind to the human MAPT protein phosphorylated at S404.

MAPT phosphorylated at S404 represents a specific post-translational modification of the MAPT protein. Phosphorylation of MAPT at S404 is involved in the regulation of microtubules and neuronal function and is associated with neurodegenerative diseases, particularly Alzheimer's disease.