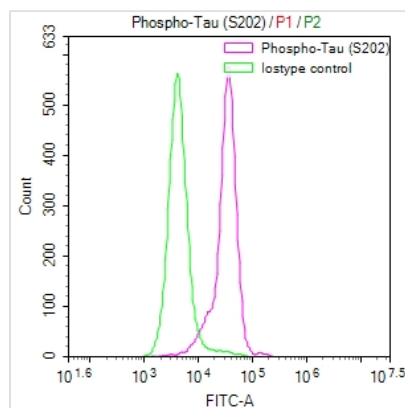




Phospho-MAPT (S202) Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA082445A0HU
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, FC; Recommended dilution: FC: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.	9F8

Image



Overlay Peak curve showing SH-SY5Y cells stained with CSB-RA082445A0HU (red line) at 1:50. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1µg/1*10⁶cells) for 45min at 4?. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG(H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4?.Control antibody (green line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1*10⁶cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

Description

The expression of phospho-MAPT (S202) recombinant monoclonal antibody typically involves the initial step of incorporating the MAPT antibody-encoding gene into expression vectors. These vectors are then introduced into host cells via polyethyleneimine-mediated transfection. Subsequent culturing of the host cells leads to the production and secretion of these antibodies. After purification



through affinity chromatography, the antibodies' functionality is evaluated using ELISA and FC assays, demonstrating their specific binding to the human MAPT protein phosphorylated at S202.

MAPT, when phosphorylated at S202 and other sites, can modulate the stability and dynamics of microtubules in neurons. Phosphorylation of MAPT at S202, in particular, is associated with tau hyperphosphorylation and aggregation, contributing to neuronal damage and cognitive decline in Alzheimer's disease.