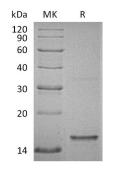


Summary

Name	Tau-D/Microtubule-associated protein tau-D
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Microtubule-Associated Protein Tau-D is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Gln249-Gln381 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P10636-6
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	15.37 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of PBS, 1mM PMSF, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background



Alternative NamesMicrotubule-Associated Protein Tau; Neurofibrillary Tangle Protein; Paired Helical
Filament-Tau; PHF-Tau; MAPT; MAPTL; MTBT1; TAUBackgroundMicrotubule-Associated Protein TAU is abundantly expressed in neurons of the
central nervous system and less commonly expressed elsewhere, but is also
expressed at very low levels in CNS astrocytes and oligodendrocytes. Tau interacts
with tubulin to stabilize microtubules and promotes tubulin assembly into
microtubules. The C-terminus of TAU binds axonal microtubules while the N-
terminus binds neural plasma membrane components, suggesting that tau acts as
a linker protein. When tau is defective, and no longer stabilize microtubules
properly, it can result in dementias such as Alzheimers disease and other
tauopathies.

Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.