



Rabbit Anti-Human Tau Monoclonal Antibody (Clone SP70)

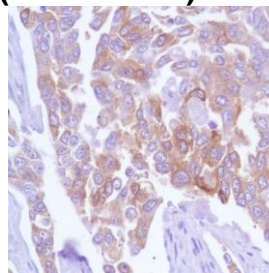
CATALOG #:

M3700 0.1 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.

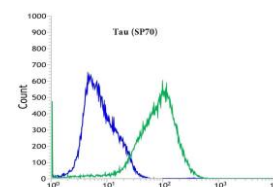
M3702 0.5 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.

M3704 1.0 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.

M3701 7.0 ml pre-diluted rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in TBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.



Human breast adenocarcinoma stained with anti-tau antibody



Flow cytometric analysis of rabbit anti-Tau (Neuronal Marker) (SP70) antibody in SH-SY5Y (green) compare to negative control of rabbit IgG (blue)

INTENDED USE:

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

CLONE:

SP70

IMMUNOGEN:

Synthetic peptide derived from N-terminus of human tau protein.

IG ISOTYPE:

Rabbit IgG

EPITOPE:

Not determined

MOLECULAR WEIGHT:

45-68kDa

SPECIES REACTIVITY:

Human (tested). (See www.springbio.com for information on species reactivity predicted by sequence homology.)

DESCRIPTION:

Tau is a neuronal microtubule associated protein found predominantly on axons. The function of tau is to promote tubulin polymerization and stabilize microtubules, and to link certain signaling pathways to the cytoskeleton. Tau, in its hyperphosphorylated form, is the major component of paired helical filaments (PHF) and neurofibrillary lesions in Alzheimer's disease (AD) brain. Hyperphosphorylation impairs the microtubule binding function of tau, resulting in the destabilization of microtubules in AD brains, ultimately leading to the degeneration of the affected neurons. Hyperphosphorylated tau is also found in a range of other central nervous system disorders. Numerous serine/threonine kinases, including GSK3 beta, PKA, Cdk5, and casein kinase II can phosphorylate tau. Alternate splicing of tau mRNA and differential phosphorylation contributes to the heterogeneity of tau.

APPLICATIONS:

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) and Flow Cytometry

IHC PROCEDURE:

Specimen Preparation: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues are suitable for use with this primary antibody.

Deparaffinization: Deparaffinize slides using xylene or xylene alternative and graded alcohols.

Antibody Dilution: If using the concentrate format of this product, dilute the antibody 1:100. The dilutions are estimates; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols.

Antigen Retrieval: Boil tissue section in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 min.

Primary Antibody Incubation: Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature.

Slide Washing: Slides must be washed in between steps. Rinse slides with PBS/0.05% Tween.

Visualization: Detect the antibody as instructed by the instructions provided with the visualization system.

IHC POSITIVE CONTROL:

Breast adenocarcinoma

FLOW CYTOMETRY:

Recommended starting protocol: Dilute the antibody 1:100. Incubate for 30 minutes at 4°C.

The dilution is an estimate; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols. Optimal dilution and procedure should be determined by the end user.

**FLOW CYTOMETRY
POSITIVE CONTROL:**

SH-SY5Y Cell Line

CELLULAR LOCALIZATION:

Cytoplasm

STORAGE & STABILITY:

Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. The user must validate any other storage conditions. When properly stored, the reagent is stable to the date indicated on the label. Do not use the reagent beyond the expiration date.

There are no definitive signs to indicate instability of this product; therefore, positive and negative controls should be tested simultaneously with unknown specimens.

If unexpected results are observed which cannot be explained by variations in laboratory procedures and a problem with the reagent is suspected, contact Technical Support at spring.tech@ventana.roche.com.

**WARNINGS &
PRECAUTIONS:**

1. Avoid contact of reagents with eyes and mucous membranes. If reagents come into contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water.
2. This product is harmful if swallowed.
3. Consult local or state authorities with regard to recommended method of disposal.
4. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents.