

## MATERIAL DATA SHEET

### Recombinant Human Tau, Δ306-311

#### Cat. # SP-500

Tau is a microtubule-associated protein expressed primarily in neurons. Carboxy-terminal domains of Tau associate with and stabilize microtubule structure, while other domains bind to the plasma membrane. Abnormal Tau phosphorylation may result in the self-assembly of tangles of paired helical and/or straight filaments, which are involved in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease and other neurodegenerative diseases. Properly folded Tau is highly soluble, but when the protein becomes misfolded it forms insoluble aggregates that can damage cytoplasmic functions, interfere with axonal transport and ultimately lead to cell death. There are multiple forms of Tau--this 441 amino acid isoform is known as "2N4R," "Isoform Tau-F," "Tau-4" or "Tau 441" and is referenced in UniProt as P10636-8. Amino acids 306-311 (VQIVYK) are missing in this deletion mutant. This recombinant protein is untagged.

#### Product Information

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>Quantity:</b> | 100 µg  |
| <b>MW:</b>       | 45 kDa  |
| <b>Source:</b>   | <i>E. coli</i> -derived human Tau protein<br>amino acids 306-311 (VQIVYK) are deleted<br>Accession # P10636-8 |
| <b>Stock:</b>    | 2.3 mg/ml (50 µM) in PBS pH 7.4   |
| <b>Purity:</b>   | >85%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by Colloidal Coomassie® Blue stain.                |

#### Use & Storage

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>Use:</b>     | Concentrations for <i>in vitro</i> assays will depend on experimental conditions and detection methods.   |
| <b>Storage:</b> | <b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -70 °C as supplied.</li><li>• 3 months, -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.</li></ul> |

## Literature

### References:

1. Billingsley M.L. & Kincaid R.L. (1997) Biochem. J. **323**: 577
2. Bloom G.S. (2014) JAMA Neurol. **71**: 505
3. Cripps D. et al. (2006) J. Biol. Chem. **281**: 10825
4. Harada A. et al (1994) Nature **369**: 488
5. Lei P. et al. (2010) Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol. **42**: 1775

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