

**Tau-13 Antibody (Clone B11E8)**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV10332****Specification**

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**Tau-13 Antibody (Clone B11E8) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IP
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P10636</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Calculated MW	78928

**Tau-13 Antibody (Clone B11E8) - Additional Information****Gene ID 4137**

Application & Usage	Western blotting (1:1000), immunoprecipitation (1:500); and Immunohistochemistry (1:100). However, the optimal concentrations should be determined individually. The antibody recognizes 45-60 kDa human Tau-13. Reactivity to other species has not been tested.
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**Other Names**

FLJ31424 , FTDP 17 , FTDP17 , MSTD , MAPT

**Target/Specificity**

Tau-13

**Antibody Form**

Liquid

**Appearance**

Colorless liquid

**Formulation**

100 µl mouse ascites diluted in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 50% glycerol, 1% BSA, and 0.02% sodium azide.

**Handling**

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

-20 °C

**Background Descriptions**

**Precautions**

Tau-13 Antibody (Clone B11E8) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Tau-13 Antibody (Clone B11E8) - Protein Information**

**Name** MAPT ([HGNC:6893](#))

**Synonyms** MAPTL, MTBT1, TAU

**Function**

Promotes microtubule assembly and stability, and might be involved in the establishment and maintenance of neuronal polarity (PubMed: [21985311](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21985311)). The C-terminus binds axonal microtubules while the N-terminus binds neural plasma membrane components, suggesting that tau functions as a linker protein between both (PubMed: [21985311](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21985311), PubMed: [32961270](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32961270)). Axonal polarity is predetermined by TAU/MAPT localization (in the neuronal cell) in the domain of the cell body defined by the centrosome. The short isoforms allow plasticity of the cytoskeleton whereas the longer isoforms may preferentially play a role in its stabilization.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell projection, axon. Cell projection, dendrite. Secreted Note=Mostly found in the axons of neurons, in the cytosol and in association with plasma membrane components (PubMed:10747907). Can be secreted; the secretion is dependent on protein unfolding and facilitated by the cargo receptor TMED10; it results in protein translocation from the cytoplasm into the ERGIC (endoplasmic reticulum- Golgi intermediate compartment) followed by vesicle entry and secretion (PubMed:32272059).

**Tissue Location**

Expressed in neurons. Isoform PNS-tau is expressed in the peripheral nervous system while the others are expressed in the central nervous system

**Tau-13 Antibody (Clone B11E8) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Tau-13 Antibody (Clone B11E8) - Images****Tau-13 Antibody (Clone B11E8) - Background**

Tau, a microtubule-binding protein which serves to stabilize microtubules in growing axons, is found to be hyperphosphorylated in paired helical filaments (PHF), the major fibrous component of

neurofibrillary lesions associated with Alzheimer's disease. Hyperphosphorylation of Tau is thought to be the critical event leading to the assembly of PHF. Six Tau protein isoforms have been identified, all of which are phosphorylated by GSK3. This presents the possibility that miscues in GSK3 signaling contribute to the onset of Alzheimer's disease.