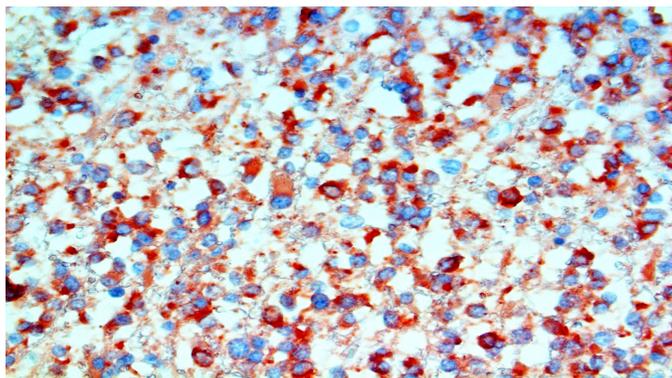


Tau

Clone: BSB-115
 Mouse Monoclonal



Inset: IHC of Tau on a FFPE Astrocytoma Tissue

Intended Use

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.

This antibody is intended for use in Immunohistochemical applications on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues (FFPE), frozen tissue sections and cell preparations. Interpretation of results should be performed by a qualified medical professional.

Immunogen

Synthetic peptide conjugated to KLH corresponding to C-terminal residues of the human Tau protein.

Summary and Explanation

The tau proteins are the product of alternative splicing from a single gene that in humans is designated MAPT (microtubule-associated protein tau) and is located on chromosome 17.

In humans, these proteins are found mostly in neurons compared to non-neuronal cells. One of tau's main functions is to modulate the stability of axonal microtubules. They are abundant in neurons of the central nervous system and are less common elsewhere, but are also expressed at very low levels in CNS astrocytes and oligodendrocytes. Tau proteins interact with tubulin to stabilize microtubules and promote tubulin assembly into microtubules. Through its isoforms and phosphorylation tau protein interacts with tubulin to stabilize microtubule assembly.

Pathologies and dementias of the nervous system such as Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease are associated with tau proteins that have become defective and no longer stabilize microtubules properly. Hyperphosphorylation of the tau protein (tau inclusions, pTau) can result in the self-assembly of tangles of paired helical filaments and straight filaments, which are involved in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease, frontotemporal dementia, and other tauopathies. When misfolded, this otherwise very soluble protein can form extremely insoluble aggregates that contribute to a number of neurodegenerative diseases. Mutations that alter function and isoform expression of tau lead to hyperphosphorylation, which in turn disassembles microtubules and sequesters normal tau, MAP 1, MAP 2, and ubiquitin into neurofibrillary tangles, which are composed of paired helical filaments (PHF). These insoluble structures damage cytoplasmic functions and interferes with axonal transport, which can lead to cell death.

Antibody Type	Mouse Monoclonal	Clone	BSB-115
Isotype	IgG1/K	Reactivity	Paraffin, Frozen
Localization	Nuclear, Cytoplasmic	Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Canine
Control	Brain, Kidney, Pituitary, Pancreas, Cervix, Skin, Salivary Gland, Astrocytoma		
Application	Neural & Neuroendocrine Cancer		

Presentation

Anti-Tau is a Mouse Monoclonal antibody derived from cell culture supernatant that is concentrated, dialyzed, filter sterilized and diluted in buffer pH 7.5, containing BSA and sodium azide as a preservative.

Catalog No.	Presentation	Dilution	Volume
BSB 3427	Predilute	Ready-to-Use	3.0 mL
BSB 3428	Predilute	Ready-to-Use	7.0 mL
BSB 3429	Predilute	Ready-to-Use	15.0 mL
BSB 3430	Concentrate	1:100-1:500	0.1 mL
BSB 3431	Concentrate	1:100-1:500	0.5 mL
BSB 3432	Concentrate	1:100-1:500	1.0 mL

Control Slides Available

Catalog No.	Quantity
BSB-9397-CS	5 slides

Storage Store at 2-8°C (Control Slides: Store at 20-25°C)

Precautions

1. For professional users only. Results should be interpreted by a qualified medical professional.
2. This product contains <0.1% sodium azide (NaN₃) as a preservative. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with this reagent.
3. Always wear personal protective equipment such as a laboratory coat, goggles, and gloves when handling reagents.
4. Dispose of unused solution with copious amounts of water.
5. Do not ingest reagent. If reagent is ingested, seek medical advice immediately.
6. Avoid contact with eyes. If contact occurs, flush with large quantities of water.
7. Follow safety precautions of the heating device used for epitope retrieval (TintoRetriever Pressure Cooker or similar).
8. For additional safety information refer to Safety Data Sheet for this product.
9. For complete recommendations for handling biological specimens, please refer to the CDC document, "Guidelines for Safe Work Practices in Human and Animal Medical Diagnostic Laboratories" (see References in this document).

Stability

This product is stable up to the expiration date on the product label.

Do not use after expiration date listed on package label. Temperature fluctuations should be avoided. Store appropriately when not in use and avoid prolonged exposure to room temperature conditions.

Specimen Preparation

Paraffin sections: The antibody can be used on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue sections. Ensure tissue undergoes appropriate fixation for best results. Pre-treatment of tissues with heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) is recommended using Bio SB ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate (BSB 0020-BSB 0023), ImmunoDNA Retriever with EDTA (BSB 0030-BSB 0033), or ImmunoDNA Digestor (BSB 0108-0112). See reverse side for complete protocol. Tissue should remain hydrated via use of Bio SB Immuno/DNA Washer solutions (BSB 0029 & BSB 0042).

Frozen sections and cell preparations: The antibody can be used on acetone-fixed frozen sections and acetone-fixed cell preparations.

IHC Protocol

1. Cut and mount 3-5 micron formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues on positively charged slides such as Bio SB Hydrophilic Plus Slides (BSB 7028).
2. Air dry for 2 hours at 58° C.
3. Deparaffinize, dehydrate, and rehydrate tissues.
4. Subject tissues to heat induced epitope retrieval (HIER) using a suitable retrieval solution such as ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate (BSB 0020-BSB 0023) or EDTA (BSB 0030-BSB 0033).
5. Any of three heating methods may be used:

a. TintoRetriever Pressure Cooker or Equivalent

Place tissues/slides in a staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA and place on trivet in the pressure cooker. Add 1-2 inches of distilled water to the pressure cooker and turn heat to high. Incubate for 15 minutes. Open and immediately transfer slides to room temperature.

b. TintoRetriever PT Module or Water Bath Method

Place tissues/slides in a pre-warmed staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA at 95°-99° C. Incubate for 30-60 minutes.

c. Conventional Steamer Method

- Place tissues/slides in a pre-warmed staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA in a steamer, cover and steam for 30-60 minutes.
6. After heat treatment, transfer slides in ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA to room temperature and let stand for 15-20 minutes.
 7. For manual IHC, perform antibody incubation at ambient temperature. For automated IHC methods, perform antibody incubation according to instrument manufacturer's instructions.
 8. Wash slides with ImmunoDNA washer or DI water.
 9. Continue IHC protocol. Wash slides between each step with ImmunoDNA washer solution.

Abbreviated Immunohistochemical Protocol

Step	ImmunoDetector AP/HRP	PolyDetector AP/HRP	PolyDetector Plus HRP
Peroxidase/AP Blocker	5 min.	5 min.	5 min
Primary Antibody	30-60 min.	30-60 min.	30-60 min.
1st Step Detection	10 min.	30-45 min.	15 min.
2nd Step Detection	10 min.	Not Applicable	15 min.
Substrate- Chromogen	5-10 min.	5-10 min.	5-10 min.
Counterstain / Coverslip	Varies	Varies	Varies

Mounting Protocols

For detailed instructions using biodegradable permanent mounting media such as XyGreen PermaMunter (BSB 0169-0174) or organic solvent based resin such as PermaMunter (BSB 0094-0097), refer to PI0174 or PI0097.

Product Limitations

Due to inherent variability present in immunohistochemical procedures (including fixation time of tissues, dilution factor of antibody, retrieval method utilized, and incubation time), optimal performance should be established through the use of positive and negative controls. Results should be interpreted by a qualified medical professional.

References

1. Goedert M, et al. Cloning and sequencing of the cDNA encoding a core protein of the paired helical filament of Alzheimer disease: identification as the microtubule-associated protein tau. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 1988; 85 (11): 4051-5.
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3. Cleveland DW, Hwo SY, Kirschner MW (October 1977). Purification of tau, a microtubule-associated protein that induces assembly of microtubules from purified tubulin. Journal of Molecular Biology. 1977; 116 (2): 207-225.
4. Shin RW, et al. Hydrated autoclave pretreatment enhances tau immunoreactivity in formalin-fixed normal and Alzheimer's disease brain tissues. Lab. Invest. 1991; 64 (5): 693-702.
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6. Alonso A, et al. Hyperphosphorylation induces self-assembly of tau into tangles of paired helical filaments/straight filaments. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 2001; 98 (12): 6923-8.
7. Mudher M, Lovestone S (2002). "Alzheimer's disease- do tauists and Baptists finally shake hands?". Trends Neuroscience. 2002; 25: 22-6.
8. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guidelines for Safe Work Practices in Human and Animal Medical Diagnostic Laboratories. Supplement / Vol. 61, January 6, 2012. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/other/su6101.pdf>

Symbol Key / Légende des symboles/Erläuterung der Symbole

	QAdvis EAR AB Ideon Science Park Scheelevägen 17 SE-223 70 Lund, Sweden	 Storage Temperature Limites de température Zulässiger Temperaturbereich	 Manufacturer Fabricant Hersteller	 Catalog Number Référence du catalogue Bestellnummer
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