

Product datasheet

Anti-Tau (phospho S198) antibody [EPR2400] α b79540

Recombinant RabMAb

[5 References](#) [7 Images](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-Tau (phospho S198) antibody [EPR2400]
Description	Rabbit monoclonal [EPR2400] to Tau (phospho S198)
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	The specificity of this antibody refers to P10636-8.
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB, IP, IHC-P
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Mouse, Rat, Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
Positive control	WB: Mouse hippocampus and Rat hippocampus tissues. SH-SY5Y (cells treated with 1 μ M okadaic acid and 200nM calyculin a for 60 minutes) whole cell lysate. IP: SH-SY5Y cell lysate. IHC-P: Mouse cerebrum, Rat cerebrum, and Human breast cancer tissues.
General notes	<p>This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility - Improved sensitivity and specificity - Long-term security of supply - Animal-free production <p>For more information see here.</p> <p>Our RabMAb[®] technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb[®] patents.</p> <p>Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with these species. Please contact us for more information.</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Dissociation constant (K_D)	$K_D = 1.20 \times 10^{-12}$ M





[Learn more about K_D](#)

Storage buffer	pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 59% PBS
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	EPR2400
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab79540 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/1000. Detects a band of approximately 50-70 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 79 kDa). For unpurified use at 1/50000 - 1/100000.
IP		1/50.
IHC-P		1/1000. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol. For unpurified use at 1/100 - 1/250.

Target

Function	Promotes microtubule assembly and stability, and might be involved in the establishment and maintenance of neuronal polarity. 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. Axonal polarity is predetermined by tau 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.
Tissue specificity	Expressed in neurons. Isoform PNS-tau is expressed in the peripheral nervous system while the others are expressed in the central nervous system.
Involvement in disease	Note=In Alzheimer disease, the neuronal cytoskeleton in the brain is progressively disrupted and replaced by tangles of paired helical filaments (PHF) and straight filaments, mainly composed of hyperphosphorylated forms of TAU (PHF-TAU or AD P-TAU). Defects in MAPT are a cause of frontotemporal dementia (FTD) [MIM:600274]; also called frontotemporal dementia (FTD), pallido-ponto-nigral degeneration (PPND) or historically termed Pick complex. This form of frontotemporal dementia is characterized by presenile dementia with behavioral changes, deterioration of cognitive capacities and loss of memory. In some cases, parkinsonian symptoms are prominent. Neuropathological changes include frontotemporal atrophy often associated with atrophy of the basal ganglia, substantia nigra, amygdala. In most

cases, protein tau deposits are found in glial cells and/or neurons.

Defects in MAPT are a cause of Pick disease of the brain (PDB) [MIM:172700]. It is a rare form of dementia pathologically defined by severe atrophy, neuronal loss and gliosis. It is characterized by the occurrence of tau-positive inclusions, swollen neurons (Pick cells) and argentophilic neuronal inclusions known as Pick bodies that disproportionately affect the frontal and temporal cortical regions. Clinical features include aphasia, apraxia, confusion, anomia, memory loss and personality deterioration.

Note=Defects in MAPT are a cause of corticobasal degeneration (CBD). It is marked by extrapyramidal signs and apraxia and can be associated with memory loss. Neuropathologic features may overlap Alzheimer disease, progressive supranuclear palsy, and Parkinson disease.

Defects in MAPT are a cause of progressive supranuclear palsy type 1 (PSNP1) [MIM:601104, 260540]; also abbreviated as PSP and also known as Steele-Richardson-Olszewski syndrome. PSNP1 is characterized by akinetic-rigid syndrome, supranuclear gaze palsy, pyramidal tract dysfunction, pseudobulbar signs and cognitive capacities deterioration. Neurofibrillary tangles and gliosis but no amyloid plaques are found in diseased brains. Most cases appear to be sporadic, with a significant association with a common haplotype including the MAPT gene and the flanking regions. Familial cases show an autosomal dominant pattern of transmission with incomplete penetrance; genetic analysis of a few cases showed the occurrence of tau mutations, including a deletion of Asn-613.

Sequence similarities

Contains 4 Tau/MAP repeats.

Developmental stage

Four-repeat (type II) tau is expressed in an adult-specific manner and is not found in fetal brain, whereas three-repeat (type I) tau is found in both adult and fetal brain.

Domain

The tau/MAP repeat binds to tubulin. Type I isoforms contain 3 repeats while type II isoforms contain 4 repeats.

Post-translational modifications

Phosphorylation at serine and threonine residues in S-P or T-P motifs by proline-directed protein kinases (PDPK: CDK1, CDK5, GSK-3, MAPK) (only 2-3 sites per protein in interphase, seven-fold increase in mitosis, and in PHF-tau), and at serine residues in K-X-G-S motifs by MAP/microtubule affinity-regulating kinase (MARK) in Alzheimer diseased brains.

Phosphorylation decreases with age. Phosphorylation within tau's repeat domain or in flanking regions seems to reduce tau's interaction with, respectively, microtubules or plasma membrane components. Phosphorylation on Ser-610, Ser-622, Ser-641 and Ser-673 in several isoforms during mitosis.

Polyubiquitinated. Requires functional TRAF6 and may provoke SQSTM1-dependent degradation by the proteasome (By similarity). PHF-tau can be modified by three different forms of polyubiquitination. 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination is the major form, 'Lys-6'-linked and 'Lys-11'-linked polyubiquitination also occur.

Glycation of PHF-tau, but not normal brain tau. Glycation is a non-enzymatic post-translational modification that involves a covalent linkage between a sugar and an amino group of a protein molecule forming ketoamine. Subsequent oxidation, fragmentation and/or cross-linking of ketoamine leads to the production of advanced glycation endproducts (AGES). Glycation may play a role in stabilizing PHF aggregation leading to tangle formation in AD.

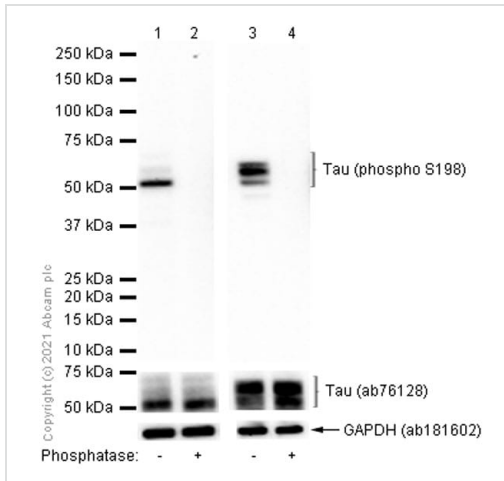
Cellular localization

Cytoplasm > cytosol. Cell membrane. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton. Cell projection > axon. Mostly found in the axons of neurons, in the cytosol and in association with plasma membrane components.

Form

There are 9 isoforms produced by alternative splicing.

Images



Western blot - Anti-Tau (phospho S198) antibody
[EPR2400] (ab79540)

All lanes : Anti-Tau (phospho S198) antibody [EPR2400]
(ab79540) at 1/10000 dilution (Purified)

Lane 1 : Mouse hippocampus lysate

Lane 2 : Mouse hippocampus lysate, the membrane treated with
Alkaline Phosphatase for 1 hour

Lane 3 : Rat hippocampus lysate

Lane 4 : Rat hippocampus lysate, the membrane treated with
Alkaline Phosphatase for 1 hour

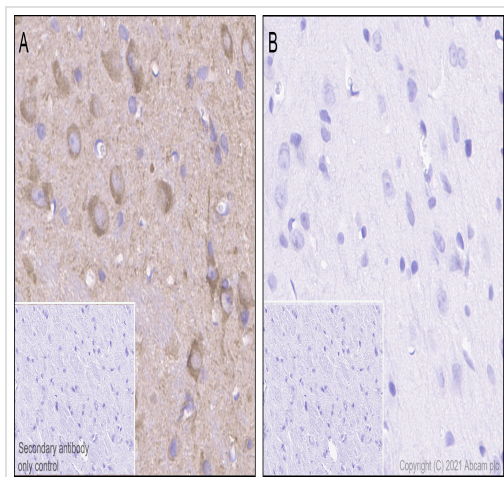
Lysates/proteins at 15 µg per lane.

Secondary

All lanes : Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (**ab97051**) at 1/20000
dilution

Predicted band size: 79 kDa

Observed band size: 50-70 kDa



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-
embedded sections) - Anti-Tau (phospho S198)
antibody [EPR2400] (ab79540)

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of rat cerebrum tissue sections labeling Tau with purified ab79540 at 1:1000 (0.423 µg/ml). Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed using Bond™ Epitope Retrieval Solution 2 (pH 9.0). Tissue was counterstained with Hematoxylin. Rabbit specific IHC polymer detection kit HRP/DAB (**ab209101**) was used at 1:0 dilution. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the negative control. Postive staining on rat cerebrum without alkaline phosphatase treatment (image A). No staining on rat cerebrum with alkaline phosphatase treatment (image B). The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument.



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-Tau (phospho S198)
antibody [EPR2400] (ab79540)

Purified ab79540 at 1/50 dilution (2µg) immunoprecipitating Tau in SH-SY5Y whole cell lysate.

Lane 1 (input): SY-SY5Y (Human neuroblastoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate 10µg

Lane 2 (+): ab79540 + SH-SY5Y whole cell lysate.

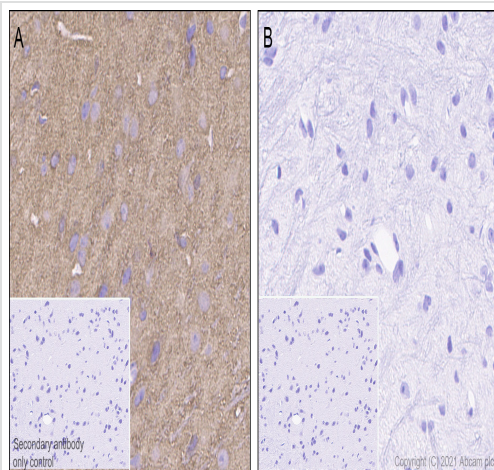
Lane 3 (-): Rabbit monoclonal IgG (**ab172730**) instead of ab79540 in SH-SY5Y whole cell lysate.

VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (**ab131366**) (1/1000 dilution) was used for Western blotting.

Blocking Buffer and concentration: 5% NFDm/TBST.

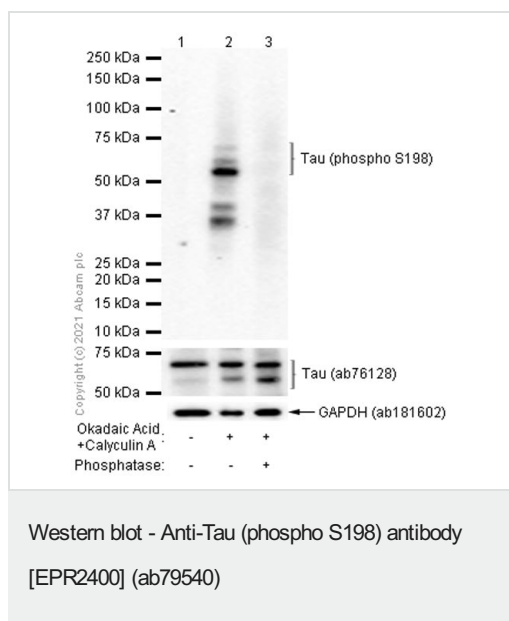
Diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDm/TBST.

Observed band size: 50-70 kDa



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Tau (phospho S198)
antibody [EPR2400] (ab79540)

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of mouse cerebrum tissue sections labeling Tau with purified ab79540 at 1:1000 (0.423 µg/ml). Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed using Bond™ Epitope Retrieval Solution 2 (pH 9.0). Tissue was counterstained with Hematoxylin. Rabbit specific IHC polymer detection kit HRP/DAB (**ab209101**) was used at 1:0 dilution. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the negative control. Positive staining on mouse cerebrum without alkaline phosphatase treatment (image A). No staining on mouse cerebrum with alkaline phosphatase treatment (image B). The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument.



All lanes : Anti-Tau (phospho S198) antibody [EPR2400] (ab79540) at 1/1000 dilution (Purified)

Lane 1 : Untreated SH-SY5Y (Human neuroblastoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate

Lane 2 : SH-SY5Y treated with 1 μM okadaic acid and 200 nM calyculin A for 60 minutes, whole cell lysate

Lane 3 : SH-SY5Y treated with 1 μM okadaic acid and 200 nM calyculin A for 60 minutes whole cell lysate, then the membrane treated with Alkaline Phosphatase for 1 hour

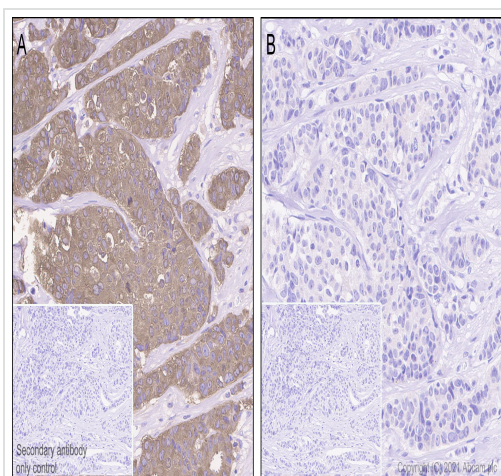
Lysates/proteins at 15 μg per lane.

Secondary

All lanes : Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) ([ab97051](#)) at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 79 kDa

Observed band size: 50-70 kDa



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Tau (phospho S198) antibody [EPR2400] (ab79540)

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of human breast cancer tissue sections labeling Tau with purified ab79540 at 1:1000 (0.423 μg/ml). Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed using Bond™ Epitope Retrieval Solution 2 (pH 9.0). Tissue was counterstained with Hematoxylin. Rabbit specific IHC polymer detection kit HRP/DAB ([ab209101](#)) was used at 1:0 dilution. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the negative control. Positive staining on human breast cancer without alkaline phosphatase treatment (image A). No staining on human breast cancer with alkaline phosphatase treatment (image B). The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument.

Why choose a recombinant antibody?



Research with confidence
Consistent and reproducible results



Long-term and scalable supply
Recombinant technology



Success from the first experiment
Confirmed specificity



Ethical standards compliant
Animal-free production

Anti-Tau (phospho S198) antibody [EPR2400]
(ab79540)

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