



**Rabbit (polyclonal)  
Anti-Tau [pSpS<sup>199/202</sup>]  
Phosphospecific Antibody, Unconjugated**

**PRODUCT ANALYSIS SHEET**

<b>Catalog Number:</b>	44-768G (10 mini-blot size)
<b>Lot Number:</b>	See product label
<b>Volume:</b>	100 µL
<b>Form of Antibody:</b>	Rabbit polyclonal immunoglobulin in Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline (without Mg <sup>2+</sup> and Ca <sup>2+</sup> ), pH 7.3 (+/- 0.1), 50% glycerol, with 1.0 mg/mL BSA (IgG, protease free) as a carrier.
<b>Preservative:</b>	0.05% sodium azide (Caution: sodium azide is a poisonous and hazardous substance. Handle with care and dispose of properly.)
<b>Purification:</b>	Purified from rabbit serum by sequential epitope-specific chromatography. The antibody has been negatively preadsorbed using a non-phosphopeptide corresponding to the sites of phosphorylation to remove antibody that is reactive with non-phosphorylated tau. The final product is generated by affinity chromatography using a tau-derived peptide that is phosphorylated at serines 199 and 202.
<b>Immunogen:</b>	The antiserum was produced against a chemically synthesized phosphopeptide derived from the region of human tau that contains serines 199 and 202. The sequence is conserved in mouse and rat.
<b>Target Summary:</b>	Tau is a neuronal microtubule-associated protein found predominantly on axons. The function of tau is to promote tubulin polymerization and stabilize microtubules. Tau, in its hyper-phosphorylated form, is the major component of paired helical filaments (PHF), the building block of neurofibrillary lesions in Alzheimer's disease (AD) brain. Hyper-phosphorylated tau is also found in neurofibrillary lesions in a range of other central nervous system disorders. Hyper-phosphorylation 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. Numerous serine/threonine kinases, including GSK-3β, protein kinase A (PKA), cyclin-dependent kinase 5 (cdk5) and casein kinase II, phosphorylate tau. Serines 199 and 202 are phosphorylated by GSK-3β, and have been linked to hereditary frontotemporal dementia. Serine 202 phosphorylation by cdk5, stimulated by the presence of microtubules, has been linked to hereditary neurodegenerative disease.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human Tau. Other species (100% homologous) have not been tested, but are expected to react.
<b>Applications:</b>	The antibody has been used for Western blotting applications.
<b>Suggested Working Dilutions:</b>	For Western blotting applications, we recommend using the antibody at a 1:1000 dilution. The optimal antibody concentration should be determined empirically for each specific application.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20°C. We recommend a brief centrifugation before opening to settle vial contents. Then, apportion into working aliquots and store at -20°C. For short-term storage (up to one week), 2-8°C is sufficient.
<b>Expiration Date:</b>	Expires one year from date of receipt when stored as instructed.
<b>Positive Control Used:</b>	Recombinant human Tau or African green monkey kidney (CV-1) cells, stably expressing human four repeat tau and SV40 small T antigen to induce specific inhibition of PP2A.

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**Related Products:****Antibodies:**

Tau Antibody Sample Pack, Cat. # 44-779G

Tau [pS<sup>356</sup>], Cat. # 44-751GTau [pS<sup>400</sup>], Cat. # 44-754G**Other:** Tau [pS<sup>199</sup>] phosphoELISA, Cat. # KHB7041

Recombinant human Tau, Cat. # PHB0014

**References:**

Jenkins, S.M., et al. (2000) Modulation of tau phosphorylation and intracellular localization by cellular stress. *Biochem. J.* 345(Pt 2):263-270.

Tesseur, I., et al. (2000) Expression of human apolipoprotein E4 in neurons causes hyperphosphorylation of protein tau in the brains of transgenic mice. *Am. J. Pathol.* 156(3):951-964.

Takahashi, M., et al. (2000) Distribution of tau protein kinase I/glycogen synthase kinase-3beta, phosphatases 2A and 2B, and phosphorylated tau in the developing rat brain. *Brain Res.* 857(1-2):193-206.

Gong, C.X., et al. (2000) Phosphorylation of microtubule-associated protein tau is regulated by protein phosphatase 2A in mammalian brain. Implications for neurofibrillary degeneration in Alzheimer's disease. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275(8):5535-5544.

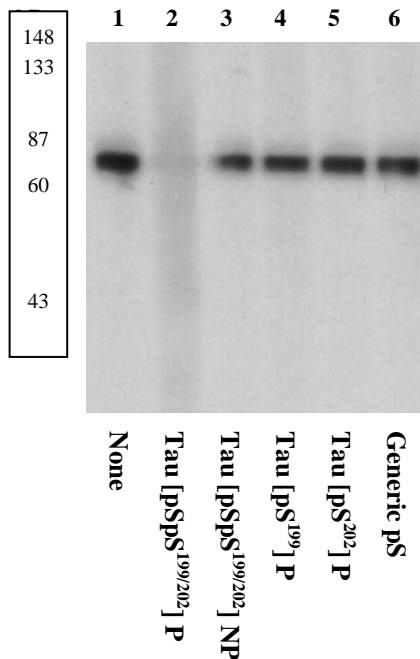
Mandelkow, E. (1999) Alzheimer's disease. The tangled tale of tau. *Nature* 402(6762):588-589.

Davis, P.K. and G.V. Johnson (1999) The microtubule binding of Tau and high molecular weight tau in apoptotic PC12 cells is impaired because of altered phosphorylation. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274(50):35686-35692.

Alvarez, A., et al. (1999) Inhibition of tau phosphorylating protein kinase cdk5 prevents beta-amyloid-induced neuronal death. *FEBS Lett.* 459(3):421-426.

Sontag, E., et al. (1999) Molecular interactions among protein phosphatase 2A, tau, and microtubules. Implications for the regulation of tau phosphorylation and the development of tauopathies. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274(36):25490-25498.

Haque, N., et al. (1999) Regulation of expression, phosphorylation and biological activity of tau during differentiation in SY5Y cells. *Brain Res.* 838(1-2):69-77.

**Peptide Competition**

Extracts from African green monkey kidney (CV-1) cells were resolved by SDS-PAGE on a 10% polyacrylamide gel and transferred to nitrocellulose. Membranes were blocked with a 5% BSA-TBST buffer overnight at 4°C, then incubated with Tau [pSpS<sup>199/202</sup>] antibody for two hours at room temperature in a 3% BSA-TBST buffer, following prior incubation with: no peptide (1), the phosphopeptide immunogen (2), the non-phosphorylated peptide corresponding to the immunogen (3), the tau phosphopeptide corresponding to [pS<sup>199</sup>] (4), the tau phosphopeptide corresponding to [pS<sup>202</sup>] (5), or, a generic phosphoserine-containing peptide (6). After washing, membranes were incubated with goat F(ab')<sub>2</sub> anti-rabbit IgG alkaline phosphatase conjugate (Cat. # ALI4405) and bands were detected using the Tropix WesternStar™ method.

The data show that only the phosphopeptide corresponding to Tau [pSpS<sup>199/202</sup>] completely blocks the antibody signal, demonstrating the specificity of the antibody.

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## Western Blotting Procedure

1. Lyse approximately  $10^7$  cells in 0.5 mL of ice cold Cell Lysis Buffer (formulation provided below). This buffer, a modified RIPA buffer, is suitable for recovery of most proteins, including membrane receptors, cytoskeletal-associated proteins, and soluble proteins. This cell lysis buffer formulation is available as a separate product which requires supplementation with protease inhibitors immediately prior to use (Cat. # FNN0011). Other cell lysis buffer formulations, such as Laemmli sample buffer and Triton-X 100 buffer, are also compatible with this procedure. Additional optimization of the cell stimulation protocol and cell lysis procedure may be required for each specific application.
2. Remove the cellular debris by centrifuging the lysates at 14,000 x g for 10 minutes. Alternatively, lysates may be ultracentrifuged at 100,000 x g for 30 minutes for greater clarification.
3. Carefully decant the clarified cell lysates into clean tubes and determine the protein concentration using a suitable method, such as the Bradford assay. Polypropylene tubes are recommended for storing cell lysates.
4. React an aliquot of the lysate with an equal volume of 2x Laemmli Sample Buffer (125 mM Tris, pH 6.8, 10% glycerol, 10% SDS, 0.006% bromophenol blue, and 130 mM dithiothreitol [DTT]) and boil the mixture for 90 seconds at 100°C.
5. Load 10-30  $\mu$ g of the cell lysate into the wells of an appropriate single percentage or gradient minigel and resolve the proteins by SDS-PAGE.
6. In preparation for the Western transfer, cut a piece of PVDF membrane slightly larger than the gel. Soak the membrane in methanol for 1 minute, then rinse with ddH<sub>2</sub>O for 5 minutes. Alternatively, nitrocellulose may also be used.
7. Soak the membrane, 2 pieces of Whatman paper, and Western apparatus sponges in transfer buffer (formulation provided below) for 2 minutes.
8. Assemble the gel and membrane into the sandwich apparatus.
9. Transfer the proteins at 140 mA for 60-90 minutes at room temperature.
10. Following the transfer, rinse the membrane with Tris buffered saline for 2 minutes.
11. Block the membrane with blocking buffer (formulation provided below) for one hour at room temperature or overnight at 4°C.
12. Incubate the blocked blot with primary antibody at a 1:1000 dilution in Tris buffered saline supplemented with 3% BSA and 0.1% Tween 20 overnight at 4°C or for one hour at room temperature.
13. Wash the blot with several changes of Tris buffered saline supplemented with 0.1% Tween 20.
14. Detect the antibody band using an appropriate secondary antibody, such as goat F(ab')<sub>2</sub> anti-rabbit IgG alkaline phosphatase conjugate (Cat. # ALI4405) or goat F(ab')<sub>2</sub> anti-rabbit IgG horseradish peroxidase conjugate (Cat. # ALI4404) in conjunction with your chemiluminescence reagents and instrumentation.

### Cell Lysis Buffer

#### Formulation:

10 mM Tris, pH 7.4  
100 mM NaCl  
1 mM EDTA  
1 mM EGTA  
1 mM NaF  
20 mM Na<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>  
2 mM Na<sub>3</sub>VO<sub>4</sub>  
0.1% SDS  
0.5% sodium deoxycholate  
1% Triton-X 100  
10% glycerol  
1 mM PMSF (made from a  
0.3 M stock in DMSO)  
or 1 mM AEBSF (water  
soluble version of PMSF)  
60  $\mu$ g/mL aprotinin  
10  $\mu$ g/mL leupeptin  
1  $\mu$ g/mL pepstatin  
(alternatively, protease inhibitor cocktail such as  
Sigma Cat. # P2714 may be used)

### Transfer Buffer

#### Formulation:

2.4 gm Tris base  
14.2 gm glycine  
200 mL methanol  
Q.S. to 1 liter, then add  
1 mL 10% SDS.  
Cool to 4°C prior to use.

### Tris Buffered Saline

#### Formulation:

20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4  
0.9% NaCl

### Blocking Buffer

#### Formulation:

100 mL Tris buffered  
saline  
5 BSA  
0.1 mL Tween 20

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### Peptide Competition Experiment

Invitrogen's Phosphorylation Site Specific Antibodies (PSSAs) have been developed to enable the specific and sensitive detection of phosphorylation of particular amino acid residues in target proteins, while circumventing the need for protein purification, phosphopeptide mapping or handling radioactivity. The specificity of a PSSA in each experimental system can be confirmed through peptide competition. In this technique, aliquots of antibody are pre-incubated with peptide containing the sequence of the phosphopeptide immunogen used to raise the PSSA and the corresponding non-phosphopeptide. Following preincubation with the peptide, each antibody preparation is then used as a probe in antibody-based detection methods, such as Western blotting, immunocytochemistry, flow cytometry, or ELISA. With a PSSA specific for the phosphorylated target protein, pre-incubation with an excess of peptide containing the sequence of the phosphopeptide immunogen will block all antigen binding sites, while pre-incubation with the corresponding non-phosphopeptide will not affect the antibody.

Invitrogen has developed a line of control peptides specifically for use in peptide competition experiments with our PSSAs. These peptides, available as separate Invitrogen catalog items, are provided in pairs which contain the sequences of the phosphopeptide immunogen and the corresponding non-phosphopeptide.

In performing the Peptide Competition Experiment, it is important to note that the optimal dilutions of both antibody and peptide should be determined empirically for each specific application. The optimal dilution of antibody in these procedures is below saturating, as determined by previous experiments in your system. If an optimal antibody dilution has not been determined in your system, please refer to the Suggested Working Dilution on the antibody Product Analysis Sheet for guidance on an appropriate starting dilution. The optimal dilution of peptide used in these procedures will depend on the overall affinity or avidity of the antibody, as well as the quantity of the target antigen. A 50-150 fold molar excess of peptide to antibody is found to be effective for most peptide competition experiments.

In the example presented below, the PSSA is used as a dilution of 1:1000 and the peptides are used at a concentration of 333 nM. The total volume of the phosphopeptide and non-phosphopeptide-pre-incubated antibody preparations is 2 mL, sufficient for probing Western blot strips, as well as for use in other antibody-based detection methods. Under these conditions, the molar excess of peptide to antibody is  $\geq 50$ .

#### Procedure:

1. Prepare three *identical test samples*, such as identical PVDF or nitrocellulose strips to which the protein of interest has been transferred. The test samples should be blocked using a blocking buffer, such as Tris buffered saline supplemented with 0.1% Tween 20, and either 5% BSA or 5% non-fat dried milk.
2. Prepare 6.5 mL of *working antibody stock solution* (1:1000 in this example) by adding 6.5  $\mu$ L of antibody stock solution to 6.5 mL of buffer containing blocking protein, such as TBS supplemented with 0.1% Tween 20, and either 3% BSA or 3% non-fat dried milk.
3. Apportion the unused PSSA into working aliquots and store at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  for future use (the stock PSSA contains 50% glycerol and will not freeze at this temperature).
4. Allow the *lyophilized control peptides* to reach room temperature, ideally under desiccation.
5. Reconstitute each of the control peptides (supplied at 0.1 mg/vial) to a concentration of 66.7  $\mu$ M with nanopure water. For a peptide with a molecular mass of 1500 (stated on the peptide Product Analysis Sheet), reconstitution with 1 mL water yields a solution with a concentration of 66.7  $\mu$ M.
6. Apportion the unused reconstituted peptide solutions into working aliquots and store at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  for future use.
7. Label 3 test tubes as follows:
  - tube 1: water only no peptide control
  - tube 2: phosphopeptide
  - tube 3: non-phosphopeptide
8. Into each tube, pipette the following components
  - tube 1: 2 mL diluted PSSA solution plus 10  $\mu$ L nanopure water
  - tube 2: 2 mL diluted PSSA solution plus 10  $\mu$ L phosphopeptide
  - tube 3: 2 mL diluted PSSA solution plus 10  $\mu$ L non-phosphopeptide
9. Incubate the three tubes for 30 minutes at room temperature with gentle rocking. During this incubation, the peptides have the chance to bind to the combining site of the antibody.
10. At the end of the incubation step, transfer the contents of each of the three tubes to clean reaction vessels containing one of the three identical test samples.

#### For Western blotting strips:

- Incubate the strips with the pre-incubated antibody preparations for 1 hour at room temperature or overnight at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- Wash each strip four times, five minutes each, to remove unbound antibody.
- Transfer each strip to a new solution containing a labeled secondary antibody [e.g., goat F(ab')<sub>2</sub> anti-rabbit IgG alkaline phosphatase conjugate (Cat. # ALI4405) or goat F(ab')<sub>2</sub> anti-rabbit IgG horseradish peroxidase conjugate (Cat. # ALI4404)].
- Remove unbound secondary antibody by thorough washing, and develop the signal using your chemiluminescent reagents and instrumentation.

The signal obtained with antibody incubated with the "Water Only, No Peptide Control" (Tube 1), represents the maximum signal in the assay. This signal should be eliminated by pre-incubation with the "Phosphopeptide" (Tube 2), while pre-incubation with the "Non-Phosphopeptide" (Tube 3) should not impact the signal. If the "Phosphopeptide" only partially eliminates the signal, repeat the procedure using twice the volume of water or peptide solutions listed in Step 8. If partial competition is seen following pre-incubation with the "Non-Phosphopeptide", repeat the procedure using half the volumes of water or peptide solutions listed in Step 8.

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