

# MAP2A/B Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Host

Isotype

lgG1

MCA-4H5

Species Cross-Reactivity

Hu, Rt, Ms, Co

Ordering Information Web www.encorbio.com Email admin@encorbio.com Phone 352-372-7022 Fax 352-372-7066

HGNC Name: MAP2 UniProt: P11137 RRID: AB 2572346

Immunogen: Full length MAP2A/B purified from bovine spinal cord

Format: Purified antibody at 1mg/mL in 50% PBS, 50% glycerol plus 5mM NaN.

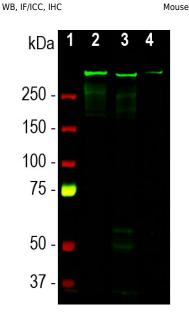
**Storage:** Stable at 4°C for one year, for longer term

store at -20°C

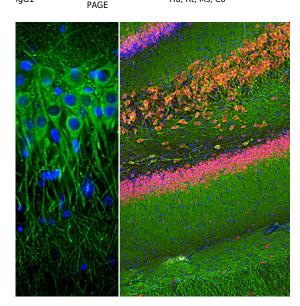
Recommended dilutions: WB: 1:10,000. IF/ICC and IHC: 1:1,000.

#### References:

- 1. Dehmelt H, Halpain S. The MAP2/Tau family of microtubule-associated proteins. Genome Biol. 6:204 (2005).
- 2. Nunez J. Immature and mature variants of MAP2 and tau proteins and neuronal plasticity. Trends Neurosci. 11:477-9 (1998).
- 3. Vallee R. A taxol-dependent procedure for the isolation of microtubules and microtubuleassociated proteins (MAPs). J. Cell Biol. 92:435-42 (1992).
- 4. Tompa P. Intrinsically unstructured proteins. Trends Biochem. Sci. 27:527-33 (2002).
- Trends Biochem. Sci. 27:527-33 (2002). 5. Goetz AK, et al. Temporally restricted substrate interactions direct fate and specification of neural precursors derived from embryonic stem cells. PNAS 103:11063-8 (2006).
- 6. Walton, NM, et al. Gliotypic neural stem cells transiently adopt tumorigenic properties during normal differentiation. Stem Cells 27:280-9 (2009)
- 7. Gasser, A. et al. An ankyrinG-binding motif is necessary and sufficient for targeting Nav1.6 sodium channels to axon initial segments and nodes of Ranvier. J. Neurosci. 32:7232-43 (2012).
- 8. Rush AM, et al. Differential modulation of sodium channel Nav1.6 by two members of the fibroblast growth factor homologous factor 2 subfamily. Eur. J. Neurosci. 23:2551-62 (2006).
  9. Eckenstein FP, McGovern T, Kern D, Deignan J. Neuronal vulnerability in transgenic mice expressing an inducible dominant-negative FGF receptor. Exp. Neurol. 198:338-49 (2006).



Western blot analysis of tissue and cell lysates using mouse mAb to MAP2, MCA-4H5, dilution 1:10,000 in green: [1] protein standard (red), [2] rat brain, [3] mouse brain, and [4] embryonic rat cortical neuron-glial cell lysate. A band at about 280 kDa corresponds to the MAP2A and MAP2B proteins.



Molecular Wt.

~280kDa by SDS-

Immunofluorescent analysis of a rat hippocampus section stained with mouse mAb to MAP2, MCA-4H5, dilution 1:2,000 in green, and costained with rabbit pAb to FOX3/NeuN, RPCA-FOX3, dilution 1:2,000 in red. Following transcardial perfusion of rat with 4% paraformaldehyde, brain was post fixed for 24 hours, cut to 45µM, and free-floating sections were stained with above antibodies. The MCA-4H5 antibody labels MAP2 protein in the perikarya and dendrites of most neurons while the FOX3/NeuN antibody selectively stains nuclei and proximal soma of neuronal cells.

### **Background:**

**Applications** 

Microtubules are 25nm diameter protein rods found in most kinds of eukaryotic cells and are associated with a family of proteins called microtubule associated proteins (MAPs). MAPs play a crucial role in the regulation of microtubule dynamics and interactions *in vivo*. MAP2 was originally named as one of the higher molecular weight MAPs with an SDS-PAGE molecular weight of about 280kDa (1-3). There is a single mammalian MAP2 gene which may generates two high molecular weight proteins of ~280kDa name MAP2A and MAP2B and multiple lower molecular weight forms usually named MAP2C and MAP2D which run on SDS-PAGE gels at 60-70kDa. The lower molecular weight forms are found in neurons early in development, but as the animal matures they are replaced by the higher molecular weight forms (2). The MAP2A and MAP2B forms include a protein sequence which forms fine filamentous protrusions from the sides of brain microtubules, which is therefore referred to as the projection domain. The epitope for this antibody was was mapped to the projection domain sequences so the antibody is specific for MAP2A and MAP2B. This region is one of the prototypes for "intrinsically unstructured regions", a widespread type of protein sequence (4). MAP2 isoforms are expressed only in neurons, specifically in the perikarya and dendrites of these cells. Antibodies to MAP2 isotypes are therefore excellent markers of neuronal dendrites and are useful for identifying neurons in cell culture and sections (e.g. 5-9).

This antibody was raised against purified full length bovine brain MAP2 and the epitope was mapped to amino acids 631-1056 of the human sequence since it bound to EnCor product Protr-MAP2-P2, a recombinant human construct continuing these sequences. EnCor markets another mouse monoclonal antibody binding a different epitope in MAP2A and MAP2B MCA-5H11 and a monoclonal recognizing all MAP2 isoforms, MCA-2C4. EnCor also markets chicken and goat polyclonal antibodies specific for MAP2A and MAP2B CPCA-MAP2 and GPCA-MAP2.

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## Abbreviation Key:

mAb—Monoclonal Antibody pAb—Polyclonal Antibody WB—Western Blot IF—Immunofluorescence ICC—Immunocytochemistry IHC—Immunohistochemistry E—ELISA Hu—Human Mo—Monkey Do—Dog Rt—Rat Ms—Mouse Co—Cow Pi—Pig Ho—Horse Ch—Chicken Dr—D. rerio Dm—D. melanogaster Sm—S. mutans Ce—C. elegans Sc—S. cerevisiae Sa—S. aureus Ec—E. coli.