



1. Kinsmen Laboratory of Neurological Research, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada 2. AnaSpec Inc., San Jose, CA, USA

Materials and Methods

- ## Abstract

Insoluble tau accumulations are characteristic of AD and many other tauopathies. They occur primarily in the form of neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs) and threads. Tau is known to be phosphorylated in these abnormal accumulations but it is still uncertain as to which phosphokinases are primarily involved. To explore this question, we epitope mapped a series of anti-tau antibodies directed at specific sites of phosphorylation and compared their ability to detect NFTs and threads in paraformaldehyde fixed sections of AD brain. We synthesized on cellulose membranes an array of 11-mer tau peptides shifted by one amino acid and phosphorylated at key threonine and serine sites. We found that specific antibodies raised against peptides phosphorylated at threonine 181, 205, 212, and 217 and at serine 198, 214, and 396 each recognized the specific phosphorylated peptides but not the corresponding non-phosphorylated peptides. By immunohistochemistry, each antibody strongly recognized both NFTs and threads in AD tissue with no apparent qualitative differences. We conclude that each of these threonine and serine sites of tau is abundantly phosphorylated in the threads and NFTs that develop in AD brain. The phosphokinase GSK-3 β has been reported to phosphorylate recombinant tau at each of these sites and cdk5 has been reported to phosphorylate all but serine 198, 262 and 400. These phosphokinases could be playing a key role in the development of tau pathology in AD.

Supported by the Pacific Alzheimer Research Foundation.

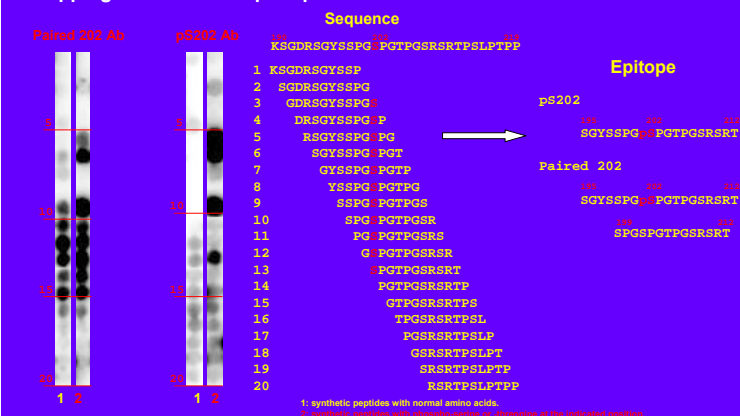
Conclusions

- 1: Threonine and serine sites of human Tau at T181, S198, S202, T205, T212, S214, T217, S262, S356, S396, and S400 are abundantly phosphorylated in the threads and NFTs that developed in AD brain.
- 2: pS356 and pS262 antibodies stained only a limited number of neuropil threads(NPT), unlike other antibodies staining strongly NPT, NFT and plaque dystrophic neurites (DN).
- 3: Phosphokinase cdk5 can phosphorylate recombinant tau protein at the same sites as GSK- β except it cannot phosphorylate S198, S262 and S400.
- 4: Phosphokinases GSK- β and cdk5 play a key roles in the development of tauopathy in AD.

3. Immunohistochemical Detection of NFTs, DNPs, and NPTs with Rabbit Phospho-Tau and Non-Phospho-Tau Antibodies

Results

1: Mapping of Rabbit Anti-phospho-Tau and Paired Anti-Tau Antibodies



2: Phosphorylation of Human Recombinant Tau Protein by Phosphokinases

Epitopes of Anti-Phospho-Tau Antibodies		
Antibody Name	Sequence	Position
pT181	IPAKTYPKPK - PPSS	171-185
pS198	KSGDQGT - SGQSPGT	190-206
pS202	QYSSGPK - PQTGGSRKT	195-212
pT205	TPGSRK - PGGSRKT	199-216
pT212	TPGSRK - PELPTFP	205-219
pS214	QYTGSRSTK - LPTTFPE	204-222
pT217	GGSRSTFLK - PFT	207-220
pS262	IPAKTYPKPK - PPSS	171-181
	GGDGTG PQL	192-202
	QYSSGSPGPK - PGGSRKT	195-212
	EPQTGGSRK - PFT	198-212
	GGSRSTFLPK - PFT	207-217
	GLNNVKSQK - TENGKAK	252-269
	FEDVQVSKQK - LDMITVH	346-363
pS356	DRVQSGK - LKQ	348-359
pS396	TDGKIRIVK - FVPSGKT	396-403
pS400	AEIVYKSPVQ - QDTPSRN	390-407

Confirmed Kinases for Phosphorylated Serine or Threonine Sites in Human Tau protein

	T181	S198	S199	S202	T205	T212	S214	T217	S262	S356	S396	S401
GSK-3 β	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+
cdk5	+		+	+	+	+	+	+			+	
MAPK	+		+	+	+	+		+			+	
CaMKII									+	+		
JNK	+		+	+	+		+	+		+	+	
PKA							+	+	+	+		
p38	+			+	+	+				+	+	

