Tau protein

- Cargo of small extracellular vesicles from neuronal origin shows progression of dementia in individuals with Down syndrome
- Effects of Selective Head-and-Neck Cooling on Brain Injury-Related Biomarker Levels and Symptom Rating Following a Boxing Bout: Protocol for an Exploratory Randomized Trial
- Increase of Plasma Biomarkers in Friedreich's Ataxia: Potential Insights into Disease Pathology
- Fluid biomarkers of vascular cognitive Impairment: From vascular pathophysiology to potential clinical applications
- Phosphorylated TDP-43 and tau deposition around the tip of deep brain stimulation leads
- Exercise training exerts beneficial effects on Alzheimer's disease through multiple signaling pathways
- Neurocognitive effects of CSF biomarkers in idiopathic normal pressure hydrocephalus patients undergoing VP shunt placement
- Value of biomarkers in the prediction of shunt responsivity in patients with normal pressure hydrocephalus

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Tau proteins (or τ proteins, after the Greek letter by that name) are proteins that stabilize 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.

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.

They were discovered in 1975 in Marc Kirschner's laboratory at Princeton University.

Pathologies and dementias of the nervous system such as Alzheimer disease can result when tau proteins become defective and no longer stabilize microtubules properly.

see Tauopathy.

Biomarker

Tau Biomarker