IBL Data Sheet

Code No. 10027

Anti-Human
Amyloidβ (11-28) (12B2) Mouse IgG MoAb

Volume : 50 µg

Introduction : Alzheimer's disease (AD) is characterized by the presence of extracellular plaques and intracellular neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs) in the brain. The major protein component of these plaques is beta amyloid (Aβ) peptide, a 40 to 43 amino acid peptide cleaved from amyloid precursor protein by β-secretase and γ-secretase. Increased release of Aβ42 or Aβ43, both of which exibit a greater tendency to aggregate than Aβ40, occurs in individuals expressing certain genetic mutations, ApoE alleles or may involve other undiscovered factors. Many researchers theorize that it is this increased release of Aβ42/Aβ43 which leads to the abnormal deposition of Aβ and the associated neurotoxicity in the brains of affected individuals.

Antigen : Synthetic peptide of a part of human Amyloidβ, (11-28)

Source : Mouse-Mouse hybridoma

Clone : 12B2 **Subclass :** IgG_1

Purification : Affinity purified with antigen peptide

Form : Lyophilized product from PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.05 % NaN_3

How to use : 0.5 mL deionized water will be added to the product, then its concentration comes to 100 µg/mL

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 - 8 °C
: Solution, 2 years at –20 °C

Application : This antibody can be used for immunohistochemistry with formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues after formic acid treatment*[1] The recommended concentration is 0.25 - 1 µg/mL, however, the concentration should be optimized by each laboratory.
*1: Rinse by running water after formic acid treatment for 5 minutes following de-paraffin step.
: This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 2 - 5 µg/mL
: This antibody can be used for immuno-precipitation in concentration of 3 - 5 µg /test.

Specificity : Reacts with human Amyloidβ (1-40), (1-42) and (1-43)

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