Code No. 10326

Anti-Human
Amyloid β (N) (82E1) Mouse IgG MoAb Biotin

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 peptide (Aβ), a 40 to 43 amino acid peptide cleaved from amyloid precursor protein by beta-secretase and a putative γ secretase. Increased release of the 'longer forms' of Aβ peptide, Aβ 42 or Aβ 43, which have a greater tendency to aggregate than Aβ 40, occurs in individuals expressing certain genetic mutations, expressing certain ApoE alleles, or may involve other, still undiscovered, factors, Many researchers theorize that it is this increased release of Aβ 42/Aβ 43 which leads to the abnormal deposition of Aβ and the associated neurotoxicity in the brains of affected individuals.
This antibody specifically reacts human Aβ N-terminal end, therefore it is very useful to detect APP fragments generated by β-secretase cleavage. And this biotinylated product is useful for immunohistochemistry and western blotting applications with APP transgenic mice such as Tg2576.

Antigen : Synthetic peptide for Human Amyloid (1-16) (DAEFRHDSGYEVHHQK)

Source : Mouse-Mouse hybridoma
(X63-Ag8.653 × BALB/c mouse spleen cells)

Clone : 82E1 **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 (The conc. comes up 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 .
*1: rinsing by running water after formic acid treatment for 5 minutes following de-paraffin.
: This antibody can be used for western blotting.
: The concentration should be optimized by each laboratory.

Specificity : Human Aβ and β-CTF N-terminal specific.
Reacts with both soluble and fibrillar Aβ in a similar degree
Not react with non-cleaved APP.

Reference :
Horikoshi Y, Sakaguchi G, Becker AG, Gray AJ, Duff K, Aisen PS, Yamaguchi H, Maeda M, Kinoshita N, Matsuoka Y. Development of Abeta terminal end-specific antibodies and sensitive ELISA for Abeta variant. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2004 Jul 2;319(3):733-7

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