

Code No. 18584

**Anti-Human
Amyloid β (N) Rabbit IgG Affinity Purify**Volume : 100 μ g

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 (A β) peptide, a 40 to 43 amino acid peptide cleaved from amyloid precursor protein by β -secretase and γ -secretase. Increased release of A β 42 or A β 43, both of which exhibit a greater tendency to aggregate than A β 40, 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 A β 42/A β 43 which leads to the abnormal deposition of A β and the associated neurotoxicity in the brains of affected individuals.

It is also reported that a distinct A β peptide, A β N3pE, is deposited in senile plaques in a dominant and differential manner as compared with the standard A β peptide.

Antigen : Synthetic peptide of the N-terminal part of human Amyloid β

Purification : Purified with antigen peptide

Form : Lyophilized product from PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.05 % NaN₃

How to use : 1.0 mL deionized water will be added to the product (the conc. comes up 100 μ g/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 1 - 5 μ g/mL, however, the concentration should be optimized by each laboratory.

*1: rinsing by running water after formic acid treatment for 5 minutes following de-paraffin.

: This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration about 5 μ g /mL.

Specificity : Reacts with all of human Amyloid β (1-40), (1-42) and (1-43)

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Code No. 18584

**Anti-Human
Amyloid β (N) Rabbit IgG Affinity Purify**Volume : 10 μ g

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 (A β) peptide, a 40 to 43 amino acid peptide cleaved from amyloid precursor protein by β -secretase and γ -secretase. Increased release of A β 42 or A β 43, both of which exhibit a greater tendency to aggregate than A β 40, 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 A β 42/A β 43 which leads to the abnormal deposition of A β and the associated neurotoxicity in the brains of affected individuals.

It is also reported that a distinct A β peptide, A β N3pE, is deposited in senile plaques in a dominant and differential manner as compared with the standard A β peptide.

Antigen : Synthetic peptide of the N-terminal part of human Amyloid β

Purification : Purified with antigen peptide

Form : Lyophilized product from PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.05 % NaN₃

How to use : 0.1 mL deionized water will be added to the product (the conc. comes up 100 μ g/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 1 - 5 μ g/mL, however, the concentration should be optimized by each laboratory.

*1: rinsing by running water after formic acid treatment for 5 minutes following de-paraffin.

: This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration about 5 μ g /mL.

Specificity : Reacts with all of human Amyloid β (1-40), (1-42) and (1-43)

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