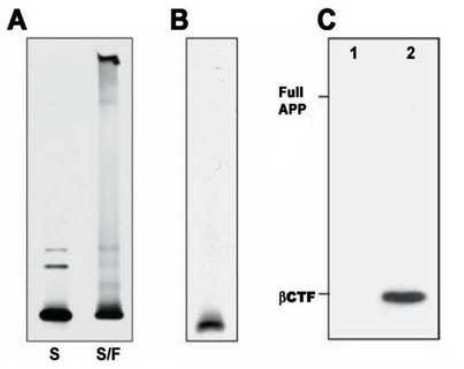
N-terminal of Amyloidβ Specific Antibody (Clone：82E1)

- Research Use Only -

Product No.	Product Name	Application	Specificity	Volume	Sample Volume
10323	Anti-Human Amyloidβ (N) (82E1) Mouse IgG MoAb	IHC, WB, IP	Human Aβ N-terminal end specific. Reacts with both soluble and fibrillar Aβ at the comparable level. Not react with non-cleaved APP.	50μG	5μG
10326	Anti-Human Amyloid β (N) (82E1) Mouse IgG MoAb Biotin				

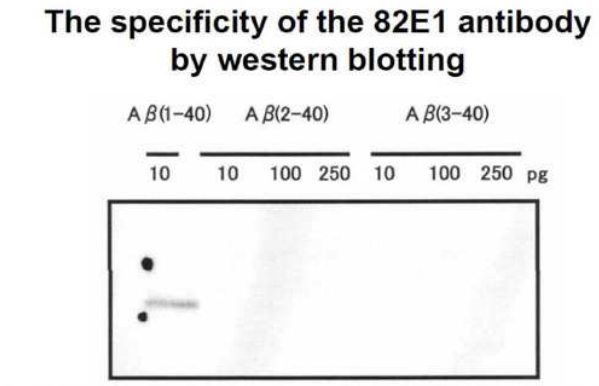


A: Clone 82E1 detects both soluble (S) and fibril Aβ (S/F) prepared from synthetic peptide.
B: APP transgenic mouse (Tg2576) brain extract was run on a gel and probed with 82E1.
C: The 82E1 reacts with βCTF after treatment with the γ-secletase inhibitor (lane 2) but does not full-length APP (lane 1).

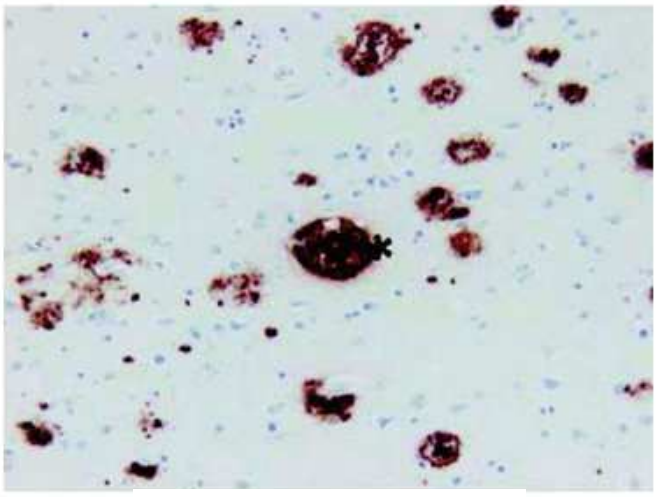
Alzheimer's disease (AD) is characterized by the presence of extracellular plaques and intracellular neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs) in the brain. The major protein component of these plaques is beta amyloid (Aβ) peptide, a 40 to 43 amino acid peptide cleaved from amyloid precursor protein by β-secretase 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.

This antibody specifically reacts human Aβ N-terminal end, therefore it is very useful to detect APP fragments generated by β-secretase cleavage.



82E1 antibody requires a free N-terminus (aspartate) at amino acid 1 for recognition



Human Brain (Alzheimer's Disease)

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