IBL Data Sheet

Code No. 10045

Anti-Human
Amyloidβ (N3pE) (8E1) Mouse IgG MoAb

Volume : 50 µg

Introduction : The first case of Alzheimer's disease (AD) was reported by Dr. A. Alzheimer, the German neuropathologist in 1907. The plaques which appear in the brains of AD patients mostly consist of Amyloidβ protein and it has been considered as the major cause of AD. Amyloidβ is a peptide which consists of 40 to 43 amino acids peptide and it is produced by cleaving by β- and γ- secretase from the amyloid precursor protein (APP) which is a trans-membrane protein consists of 695, 751, or 770 amino acids. Human Amyloidβ (N3pE-42) in senile plaques was discovered by Saido et al. in 1995 as a new Amyloidβ molecule which is Amyloidβ 42 modified glutamate at the 3rd position of N-terminal to pyroglutamate and it has been focused its functions in research. (Refer to Reference1)

Antigen : Synthetic peptide for N-terminal of Human Amyloidβ modified glutamate at the 3rd N-terminal residue to pyroglutamate (Aβ(N3pE))

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

Clone : 8E1 **Subclass** : IgG_{2a}

Purification : Affinity Purified with antigen peptide

Form : Lyophilized product from 1.0mL PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.05 % NaN_3

How to use : 1.0 ml distilled water will be added to the product. (The concentration will be 50µg/mL)

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8 ℃
: Solution, 2 years at –20 ℃

Application : IHC This antibody can be stained in formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues after formic acid treatment*. The optimal dilution is 0.5~1µg/mL, however, the dilution rate should be optimized by each laboratories. This antibody can be used for Western Blotting (W.B.) in concentration of about 0.5µg /ml.
*1 Rinsing by running water after formic acid treatment for 5 minutes following de-paraffin.

Specificity : Specifically detects Human Amyloidβ (N3pE). Non-cross reacts by W.B. with Human Amyloidβ (1-40), (1-42) and (1-43).

Reference : 1. Saido T.C., Iwatsubo T., Mann D.M.A., Shimada H., Ihara Y., and Kawashima S. Dominant and differential deposition of distinct β-amyloid peptide species, AβN3 (pE), in senile plaques. Neuron 14, 457-466 (1995).

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