

Datasheet for ABIN1105357  
**anti-beta Amyloid antibody (C-Term)**[Go to Product page](#)

## 2 Images

## Overview

Quantity:	0.5 mg
Target:	beta Amyloid (Abeta)
Binding Specificity:	C-Term
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Primate
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This beta Amyloid antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA), ELISA (Detection)

## Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated to a short peptide corresponding to the C-terminal sequence of beta amyloid peptide 42
Sequence:	MVGGVVIA
Clone:	CA9 10C11
Isotype:	IgG2b
Specificity:	This antibody specifically recognizes the C-terminal sequence of beta amyloid peptide 42 and full length beta amyloid peptide 42. The antibody does not cross react with beta amyloid peptide 40 in dot blotting and ELISA. Cross-reactivity to beta amyloid peptide 43 is less than 1 % in ELISA.
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Species reactivity (tested): Human, Primates, Mouse, Rat.

## Product Details

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Purification: Protein G affinity purified

## Target Details

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Target: beta Amyloid (Abeta)

Alternative Name: Amyloid beta ([Abeta Products](#))

Background: Amyloid beta peptide 42 (A $\beta$ 42) is best known for its role in the formation of senile plaques in the brain of patients with Alzheimer's disease. A $\beta$ 42 and A $\beta$ 40 are the two major amyloid peptides that are produced after cleavage of amyloid precursor protein by secretases. A $\beta$ 42 (42 amino acids) is very fibrillogenic. The beta pleated structure of A $\beta$ 42 constitutes the initial and key component of the insoluble amyloid fibril in senile plaque. It is widely accepted that A $\beta$ 42 contributes to the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. One proposition is that the deposition of amyloid fibril onto the brain tissue results in Alzheimer's disease. Another is that the neurotoxicity of A $\beta$ 42 oligomer is the cause of the disease.

Gene ID: 351

Pathways: [Inflammasome](#)

## Application Details

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Application Notes: Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

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Reconstitution: Restore with Double distilled water is recommended and to adjust the final concentration to 1.0 mg/mL.

Buffer: 0.01 M PBS pH 7.2

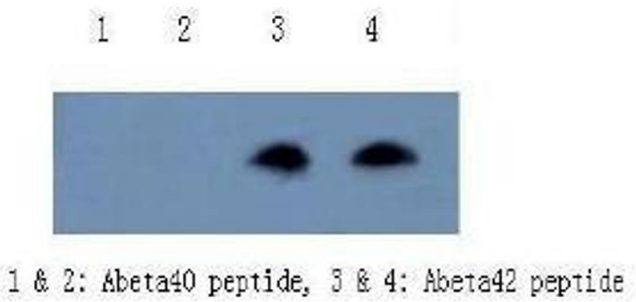
Handling Advice: Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Storage: -20 °C

Storage Comment: Store at -20 °C.

Western Blotting

Image 1.



Western Blotting

Image 2.

