Datasheet for ABIN1580412

anti-beta Amyloid antibody

2 Images

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	beta Amyloid (Abeta)
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)

Product Details

Clone:	AB9
Isotype:	IgG2a
Purification:	affinity purified antibody

Target Details

Target:	beta Amyloid (Abeta)
Abstract:	Abeta Products
Background:	Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a serious and common age related dementia which is characterized by the formation of senile plaques and neurofibrillary tangles. Senile plaques are extracellular accumulations of insoluble proteins found in cortical regions. A major component of senile plaques is beta,-amyloid, a.k.a. Abeta, a peptide predominantly of 42 or 40 amino acids. The Abeta, peptide is derived from a section of the membrane spanning domain and the immediate

Target Details

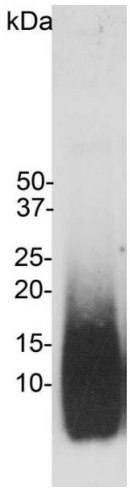
	extracellular region of a much larger protein called the amyloid precursor protein (APP). This is an abundant protein of poorly understood function. The Abeta, peptides are generated by the activity of proteases called secretases, specifically the beta, and gamma, secretases. Certain mutations in the APP gene are associated with familial forms of AD, as are mutations in the genes encoding proteins forming the secretase enzymes, in line with the hypothesis that Abeta, accumulation is central to the AD disease process. Our antibody recognizes amino acids 1-16 of the Abeta, peptide and works well on western blots, on formalin fixed sections and as a capture reagent in ELISA. It was originally developed in the Mayo Clinic in Jacksonville in the laboratory of Dr. Todd Golde.
Pathways:	Inflammasome

Application Details

Application Notes:	The antibody solution can be used at dilutions of 1:1,000 or higher in immunofluorescence experiments. In western blotting using chemiluminescence it can be used at dilutions of 1:1,000-2,000.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

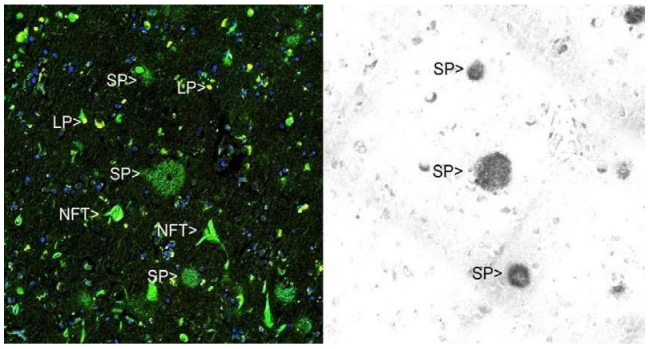
Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at 4°C short term or -20°C long term.



Western Blotting

Image 1. Blot of amyloid beta peptide blotted with ABIN1580412. ABIN1580412 recognizes amyloid β peptide running at 5 kDa and amyloid beta aggregates. Middle and



Immunofluorescence

Image 2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Alzheimer's hippocampus using Thioflavin S (left panel) and ABIN1580412 using the HRP-DAB staining technique. Left image shows a section stained with Thioflavin S, a fluorescent reagent which binds to both senile plaques (SP) and neurofibrillary tangles (NFT), the two hallmark lesions of Alzheimer's disease. Lipofuscin granules (LP) are seen in normal aging brain, but are autofluorescent and so can also be seen in this image. ABIN1580412 show strong staining only of the senile plaques. The right image show ABIN1580412 staining of an adjacent section, showing strong staining of the senile plaques, with more minor staining of blood vessels.