Datasheet for ABIN1607881

anti-APP antibody (N-Term)

3 Images

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	APP
Binding Specificity:	N-Term
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF), Fluorescence Microscopy (FM), Dot Blot (DB), Multiplex Assay (MA)

Product Details

Purpose:	Beta Amyloid pyro E3 Antibody
Immunogen:	Immunogen: Beta Amyloid [Pyro Glu3] affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the N-terminus 3-pyro E start point of human beta Amyloid. Immunogen Type: Conjugated Peptide
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	This antibody contains no reactivity towards the 1-42 ABeta peptide.
Characteristics:	Synonyms: rabbit anti-Beta Amyloid pyro E3 Antibody, ß-amyloid pyro E3, Alzheimer disease amyloid protein, Beta amyloid, A-beta, ABPP, APPI
Purification:	Anti-Beta Amyloid pyro Glu3 was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography.
Sterility:	Sterile filtered

Target Details

Target:	APP
Alternative Name:	APP (APP Products)
Background:	Background: The cerebral and vascular plaques associated with Alzheimer's disease are mainly composed of Amyloid beta peptides. Beta Amyloid is derived from cleavage of the Amyloid precursor protein and varies in length from 39 to 43 amino acids. Beta Amyloid [1-40], beta Amyloid [1-42], and beta Amyloid [1-43] peptides result from cleavage of Amyloid precursor protein after residues 40, 42, and 43, respectively. The cleavage takes place by gamma-secretase during the last Amyloid precursor protein processing step. Beta Amyloid [1-40], beta Amyloid [1-42], and beta Amyloid [1-43] peptides are major constituents of the plaques and tangles that occur in Alzheimer's disease. Beta Amyloid antibodies and peptides have been developed as tools for elucidating the biology of Alzheimer's disease. Anti-beta Amyloid [Pyro Glu11] Antibody is ideal for researchers interested in Alzheimer's Research, Cell Cycle and Replication, and Neuroscience research.
Gene ID:	351
NCBI Accession:	NP_000475
UniProt:	P05067
Pathways:	Caspase Cascade in Apoptosis, EGFR Signaling Pathway, Transition Metal Ion Homeostasis, Skeletal Muscle Fiber Development, Toll-Like Receptors Cascades, Feeding Behaviour

Application Details

Application Notes:	Immunohistochemistry Dilution: 1:100-1:500 Application Note: Anti-Beta Amyloid pyro Glu3 has been tested in dot blot, ELISA, Western Blot, and Immunostaining. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately ~86.9 kDa corresponding to the appropriate cell lysate or extract. Western Blot Dilution: 1 µg/mL ELISA Dilution: 1:20,000 - 1:60,000 IF Microscopy Dilution: 1:100-1:500 Other: User Optimized
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

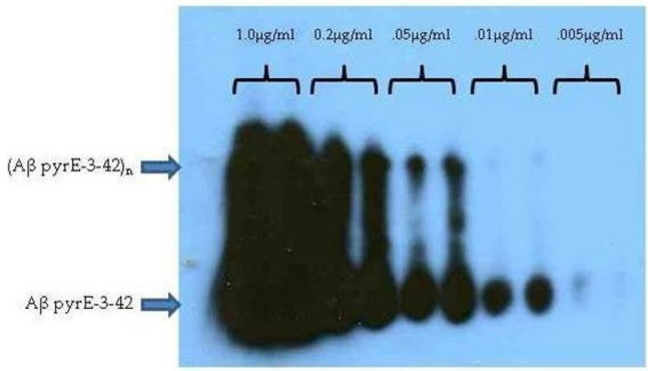
Handling

Format:	Liquid

Handling

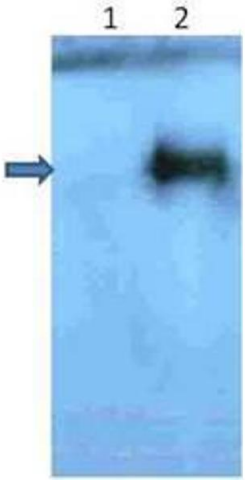
Concentration:	0.5 mg/mL
Buffer:	Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 Stabilizer: None Preservative: 0.01 % (w/v) Sodium Azide
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Expiry Date:	6 months

Images



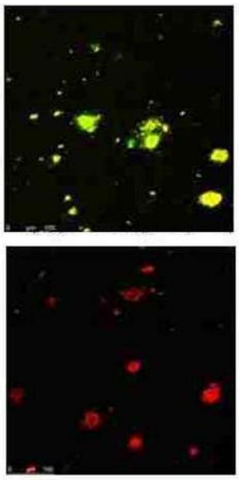
Western Blotting

Image 1. Western Blot of Rabbit Anti-beta Amyloid pyro E3 antibody. Lane 1-10: beta Amyloid pyro E3 peptide. Load: 1 µg per lane 1-2, 0.2 µg per lane 3-4, 0.05 µg per lane 5-6, 0.01 µg per lane 7-8, 0.005 µg per lane 9-10. Primary antibody: ß Amyloid pyro E3 antibody at 0.5 µg/mL for overnight at 4°C. Secondary antibody: rabbit secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Block: 5% BLOTTO overnight at 4°C. Predicted/Observed size: 86.9 kDa for beta Amyloid pyro E3 peptide. Cross reactivity with ß Amyloid 3 peptide is >1000 fold below pyrE3 reactivity and contains no reactivity towards the ß Amyloid 42 Aβ peptide (data not shown).



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western Blot of Rabbit Anti-beta Amyloid pyro E3 antibody. Lane 1: beta Amyloid 3 peptide Lane 2: beta Amyloid pyro E3 peptide. Load: 1 µg per lane. Primary antibody: ß Amyloid pyro E3 antibody at 2µg/mL for overnight at 4°C. Secondary antibody: rabbit secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Block: 5% BLOTTO overnight at 4°C. Predicted/Observed size: 86.9 kDa for beta Amyloid pyro E3 peptide.



Immunofluorescence

Image 3. Immunofluorescence Microscopy of Rabbit Anti-beta Amyloid pyro E3 antibody. Tissue: human brain section. Fixation: 0.5% PFA. Antigen retrieval: not required. Primary antibody: beta Amyloid pyro E3 antibody at 5 µg/mL for 1 h at RT. Secondary antibody: Rabbit secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Localization: beta Amyloid pyro E3 is nuclear and cytoplasmic. Staining: Top: ß Amyloid pyro E3 as as green fluorescent signal, ß Amyloid 3 as yellow signal; and Bottom: ß Amyloid 3 as red signal with co-incubation of ß Amyloid pyro E3 peptide.