

Datasheet for ABIN614816

anti-beta Amyloid antibody (C-Term) (Biotin)



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Overview

Quantity:	0.1 mL
Target:	beta Amyloid (Abeta)
Binding Specificity:	C-Term
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This beta Amyloid antibody is conjugated to Biotin
Application:	Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA), ELISA (Detection)

Product Details

Immunogen:	C-terminal amino acid sequence of human beta amyloid peptide 40, conjugated with KLH
Sequence:	GLMVGGVV
Clone:	CV9 7B10
Isotype:	IgG1
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes the C-terminal sequence (MVGGVVIA) of Aβ40 and full length Aβ40. The antibody does not cross react with amyloid beta peptide 42 in dot blotting and ELISA. Cross-reactivity to amyloid beta peptide 43 is less than 1 % in ELISA.
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Species reactivity (tested):Human.
Purification:	Protein G affinity chromatography

Target Details

Target:	beta Amyloid (Abeta)
Alternative Name:	Amyloid beta (Abeta Products)
Background:	Amyloid beta precursor protein gene (ABPP) encodes a cell surface receptor and transmembrane precursor protein that is cleaved by secretases to form a number of peptides. Multiple transcript variants encoding several different isoforms have been found for this gene. Isoform APP695 is the predominant form in neuronal tissue, isoform APP751 and isoform APP770 are widely expressed in nonneuronal cells. Isoform APP751 is the most abundant form in T lymphocytes. ABPP is expressed in all fetal tissues examined with the highest levels in brain, kidney, heart and spleen with weak expression observed in liver, ABPP is induced during neuronal differentiation. In the adult brain, highest expression of ABPP gene is found in the frontal lobe of the cortex and in the anterior perisylvian cortex opercular gyri, moderate expression in the cerebellar cortex, the posterior perisylvian cortex opercular gyri and the temporal associated cortex. Weak expression is found in the striate, extra striate and motor cortices. Mutations in ABPP have been implicated in autosomal dominant Alzheimer disease and cerebroarterial amyloidosis (cerebral amyloid angiopathy).
Gene ID:	351
Pathways:	Inflammasome

Application Details

Application Notes:	Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	0.01 M PBS, pH 7.0 ± 0.1, 0.1 % Proclin-300, 1 % gelatin
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:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store (in aliquots) at -20 °C.