

Datasheet for ABIN950402

anti-beta Amyloid antibody (N-Term)[Go to Product page](#)**1** Image

Overview

Quantity:	0.1 mg
Target:	beta Amyloid (Abeta)
Binding Specificity:	AA 1-17, N-Term
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Chicken
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This beta Amyloid antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p))

Product Details

Immunogen:	Hens were immunized with a synthetic peptide KLH conjugated corresponding to DAE FRH DSG YEV HHQ KL, residues 1-17 of the Amyloid beta-peptide (Amyloid Precursor Protein residues #672-688). After repeated injections, immune eggs were collected, and the IgY fractions were purified from the yolks.
Isotype:	Ig Fraction
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography using a peptide column.

Target Details

Target:	beta Amyloid (Abeta)
Alternative Name:	Amyloid beta (Abeta Products)
Background:	Beta-Amyloid peptide is a 40- or 42-amino acid fragment of the Human Beta Amyloid Precursor

Target Details

Protein (770 amino acids) produced by the proteolytic actions of Beta and Gamma-secretases.
Both forms of Beta-amyloid peptide are rather insoluble and tend to self-aggregate into distinctive extracellular
Synonyms: Amyloid beta peptide

Pathways: [Inflammasome](#)

Application Details

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

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Concentration: 0.1 mg/mL

Buffer: 10 mM PBS, pH 7.2 containing 0.02 % Sodium Azide as preservative.

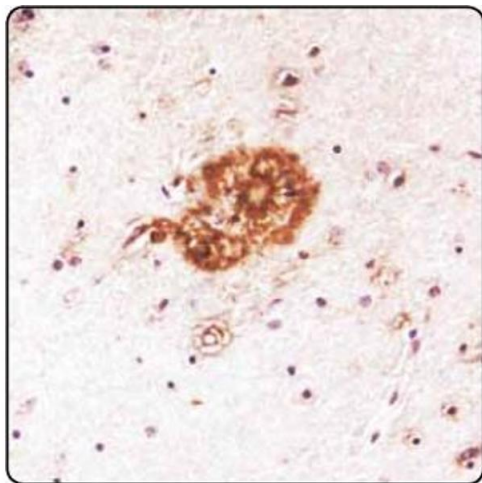
Preservative: Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage: 4 °C

Storage Comment: Store the antibody undiluted in the dark at 2-8 °C.

Images



Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections)

Image 1. Beta-Amyloid-positive "neuritic plaque" in cerebral cortex as seen in a post-mortum specimen taken from an Alzheimer's disease patient. *Picture courtesy of Dr. Randy Woltjer, Oregon Health & Sciences University.*