

Product datasheet for **AM26043BT-N**

Amyloid beta (1-42 specific) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: dilution 1:4000 . This biotin conjugated antibody can detect A β 42 in Sandwich ELISA assay. For sandwich ELISA use clone NT 4A2, Cat.-No AM26042PU-N as capture antibody. Immunoblot.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated to a short peptide with amino acid sequence corresponding to the C-terminal of A β 42
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes the C-terminal sequence (MVGGVIA) of A β 42 and full length A β 42. The antibody does not cross react with amyloid beta peptide 40 in dot blotting and ELISA. Cross-reactivity to amyloid beta peptide 43 is less than 1% in ELISA.
Formulation:	0.01M PBS, pH 7.0 \pm 0.1 Label: Biotin State: Liquid purified IgG fraction Stabilizer: 1% Gelatin Preservative: 0.1% Proclin-300
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein G
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Upon receipt, store (in aliquots) at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Background:

Amyloid beta peptide 42 (A β 42) is best known for its role in the formation of senile plaques in the brain of patients with Alzheimer's disease. A β 42 and A β 40 are the two major amyloid peptides that are produced after cleavage of amyloid precursor protein by secretases. A β 42 (42 amino acids) is very fibrillogenic. The beta pleated structure of A β 42 constitutes the initial and key component of the insoluble amyloid fibril in senile plaque. It is widely accepted that A β 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 β 42 oligomer is the cause of the disease.