

Product datasheet for **AP09220PU-N**

Amyloid beta (1-14) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1/10,000 - 1/50,000. Western blot: 1/1000 - 1/5000. A 40-50 kD band consistent with a higher MW precursor is detected in using whole tissue extracts from mouse brain. Immunofluorescence. 1/50-1/200. Immunohistochemistry: 1/50 - 1/200. We recommend the use of 4% PFA for Paraffin embedded tissues and 10% Formalin for Frozen tissue for fixation.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide corresponding to the amino terminus (1-14) of Human beta amyloid conjugated to KLH using maleimide.
Specificity:	This antibody is directed against the amino terminal end of beta amyloid and is useful in determining its presence in various assays.
Formulation:	0.02M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2, 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide as preservative. State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid (sterile filtered) purified Ig fraction
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C or below for longer . Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



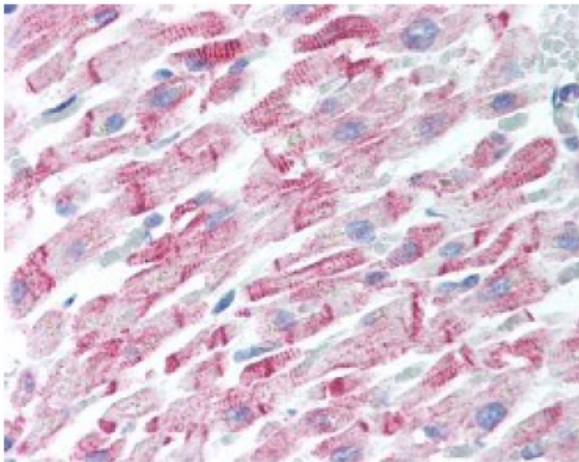
[View online »](#)

Background:

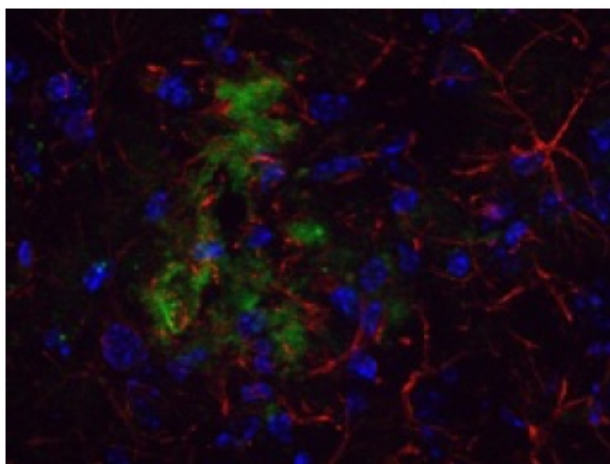
Beta amyloid, often abbreviated as A-beta, is a protein that builds up in the brains of persons with Alzheimer's disease, collecting in clumps called plaques or senile plaques. While some researchers question whether beta amyloid is the cause of the dementia, most agree that it is involved in the disruption of thinking that is a hallmark of the disease. In some cases of familial Alzheimer's disease, mutations in genes for the proteins called the presenilins lead to increased production of amyloid. Researchers have been looking at how presenilin-1 in particular contributes to the excess buildup of beta amyloid. Presenilin-1 apparently acts to increase the activity of gamma-secretase, an enzyme that changes a normal protein (amyloid precursor protein or APP) into beta amyloid itself. Furthermore, presenilin-1 might be gamma-secretase.

Product images:

Western blot analysis using AP09220PU-N Beta Amyloid antibody in Mouse Brain (Lane 1) and Mouse Spinal Chord (Lane 2). 4-20% gradient gel, Blocked in 1% BSA-TBS-T 30 min RT and probed with Rb-a-Beta Amyloid 1:1000 in 1% BSA-TBS-T o/n 4C. HRP Goat-anti-Rabb



AP09220PU-N Beta Amyloid antibody staining of Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded Human Heart at 5 g/ml followed by biotinylated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibody, Alkaline Phosphatase-Streptavidin and chromogen.



AP09220PU-N Beta Amyloid antibody staining of TG APP23 Mouse brain cortex Frozen Sections. Anti-Beta Amyloid Antibody used at 1/200 and incubated for 2 hours in TBS/BSA/Tween/Azide. Fluorescent labelled anti-Rabbit IgG was then added. Carl Hobbs, King's Co