

Product datasheet for **AP31731PU-N**

Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Dot Blot: 1/1000. A 1/1000 dilution of AP31731PU-N was sufficient for detection of Amyloid fibrils on PVDF membranes using transferred fibrils by colorimetric dot blot analysis using Goat anti-Rabbit IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.
	Cited Applications: ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunoprecipitation, Immunohistochemistry and Western Blot, Dot Blot.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Fibrils prepared from Human A β 42 peptide.
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes generic epitopes common to many Amyloid fibrils and fibrillar oligomers, but not prefibrillar oligomers or natively folded proteins.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction Stabilizer: 50% Glycerol Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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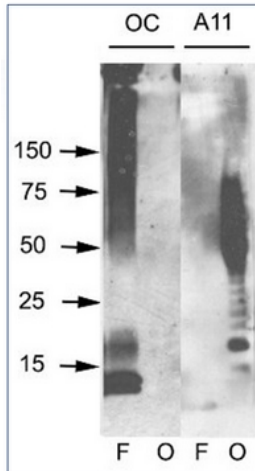
Background:

Amyloid monomeric proteins can sometimes oligomerize into destructive amyloid fibrils. Amyloidogenic conformations of non-disease related proteins can be created by partial protein misfolding or denaturation. Many degenerative diseases are known to be related to the accumulation of misfolded proteins as amyloid fibres (1, 2). These include the amyloid- β peptide plaques and tau neurofibrillary tangles in senile plaques of Alzheimer’s symptomology, the deposition of α -synuclein in the Lewy bodies of Parkinson’s disease, and accumulation of polyglutamine-containing aggregates in Huntington’s disease (2, 3).

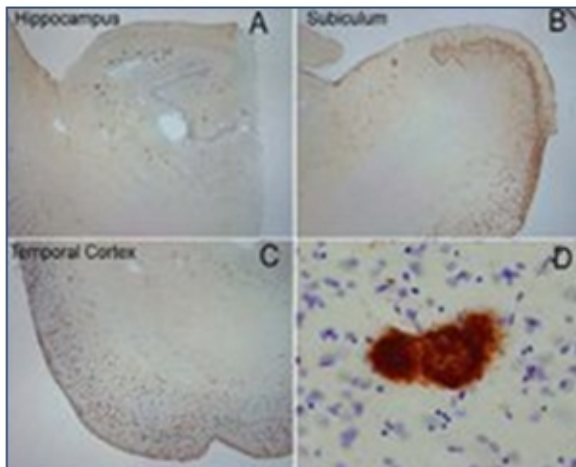
Synonyms:

OC, Fibrils

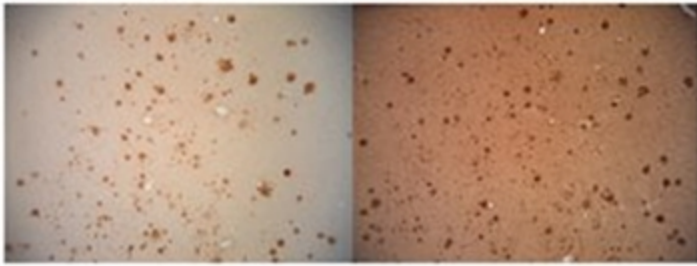
Product images:



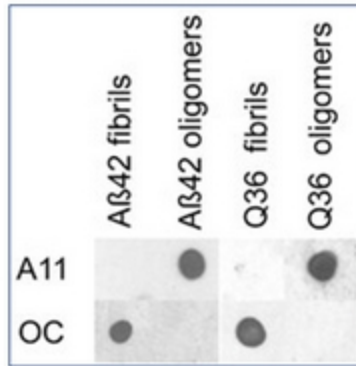
Western blot analysis of A42 fibrils and prefibrillar oligomers. A42 fibrils (F) and prefibrillar oligomers (O) were run on SDS polyacrylamide gels, transferred to nitrocellulose and probed with OC and A11 antibodies. Picture courtesy of Kaye et al., (2007) Bi



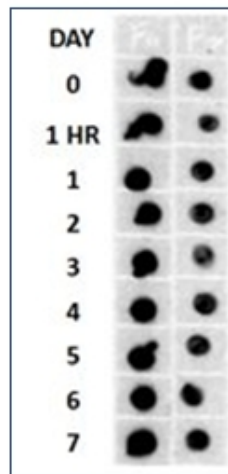
Extensive OC labeling was observed in the hippocampus (A), subiculum (B) and frontal cortex (C) in Alzheimer disease. A higher magnification photograph illustrates that OC positive deposits were dense and consisted of fine fibrillar material (D). Picture co



Immunohistochemistry analysis of Amyloid Fibrils (OC) in Human AD brain, showing no Amyloid Precursor Protein (APP) cross-reactivity (Left), but when conducted with monoclonal 6E10 (Right) shows considerable APP cross-reactivity.



Dot blot analysis of A42 and polyQ36 prefibrillar oligomers and fibrils. A42 and polyQ fibrils only stain with OC serum (Cat.No AP31731PU-N), while A42 and polyQ prefibrillar oligomers only react with A11 (Cat.No [AP31729PU-N]). Picture courtesy of Kaye et al.,



Beta Amyloid HEPES-NaCl aggregation, showing 1/500 (Left) and 1/5000 (Right) time lapse dot blot.