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Product datasheet for SM1910P

Amyloid beta (1-17) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: DE2B4]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	DE2B4
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, IP
Recommended Dilution:	**ELISA.** **Immunoprecipitation.** **Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:** This product requires protein digestion pre-treatment of paraffin sections using formic acid for 2-3 minutes. *Recommended Positive Control*: Alzheimers disease brain.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide consisting of residues 1-17 of the Amyloid beta protein.
Specificity:	This antibody recognises the beta Amyloid peptide, which is the major protein component of the Amyloid cores in neuritic plaques. In Immunohistology the antibody detects extracellular Amyloid beta with senile plaques and vessel amyloid in Alzheimers disease brain.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction from tissue culture supernatant Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein G
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.

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).