

AM26397PU-L**Monoclonal Antibody to Amyloid beta (N-term) - Aff - Purified**

Quantity:	0.5 mg
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.
Host / Isotype:	Mouse / IgG2b
Clone:	NT 7H7
Immunogen:	Full length human beta amyloid peptide 42
Format:	State: Lyophilized Ig fraction Purification: Protein G affinity purified Buffer System: 0.01M PBS pH7.2 Reconstitution: Use double distilled water to reconstitute the antibody.
Applications:	ELISA: Capture antibody to detect A beta 42 or A beta 40 in sandwich ELISA. The matched detection antibody clones are: CA9 10C11 for A beta 42 assay, and CV9 7B10 for A beta 40 assay. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes the N-terminal sequence (DAEFRHDS) of beta amyloid peptides, and full length beta amyloid peptide 40, 42 and 43.
Species Reactivity:	Tested: Human
Storage:	Store at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.