

Monoclonal Antibody to Beta Amyloid (1-11)

Catalog No.:	SM6205P
Quantity:	50 µg
Host / Isotype:	Mouse / IgG1
Recommended Isotype Controls:	SM10P (for use in human samples), AM03095PU-N
Clone:	57A8
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 672-683 of Amyloid protein derived from the full-length beta-amyloid precursor protein of human origin.
Applications:	Immunohistochemistry (1/100, 10 min at room temperature), Western blotting (0.5 - 2 µg/ml, the antibody can be used for detection of 4 kDa A beta) and ELISA (0.1 - 1.0 µg/ml, the antibody is specific to beta-Amyloid (1-11). Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions of this antibody are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is characterized by the deposits of the 4-kDa amyloid beta peptide (Aβ) (1-2). The amyloid beta protein precursor (APP) is cleaved by beta-secretase to generate a C-terminal fragment, CTFβ, which in turn is cleaved by γ-secretase to generate Aβ. The Aβ is proposed to play an important role in Alzheimer's disease. Normal neuronal cells constitutively secrete Aβ, which is detected in cerebrospinal fluid and blood (3). The length of most the secreted Aβ molecule is 40 residues (Aβ40) (4), but a small fraction (10%) is 42 residues long (Aβ42) (5). Both Aβ40 and Aβ42 peptides increase with aging (6). This antibody reacts with human beta amyloid (1-11).
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 4-8°C for one month or at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use. Shelf life: one year from despatch.
General Readings:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ailha S et al (1999) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 96, 11049-11053.2. Haass, C. et al (1993) Cell 75, 1039-1042.3. Busciglio J et al (1993) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90, 2092-2096.4. Shoji M et al (1992) Science, 258, 126-129.5. Suzuki N et al (1994) Science, 264, 1336-1340.6. Dewachter I et al (2000), J. Neurosci