

Code No. 10045

**Anti-Human
Amyloid β (N3pE) (8E1) Mouse IgG MoAb**Volume : 50 μ g

- Introduction** : The first case of Alzheimer's disease (AD) was reported by Dr. A. Alzheimer, the German neuropathologist in 1907. The plaques which appear in the brains of AD patients mostly consist of Amyloid β protein and it has been considered as the major cause of AD. Amyloid β is a peptide which consists of 40 to 43 amino acids peptide and it is produced by cleaving by β - and γ - secretase from the amyloid precursor protein (APP) which is a trans-membrane protein consists of 695, 751, or 770 amino acids. Human Amyloid β (N3pE-42) in senile plaques was discovered by Saido et al. in 1995 as a new Amyloid β molecule which is Amyloid β 42 modified glutamate at the 3rd position of N-terminal to pyroglutamate and it has been focused its functions in research. (Refer to Reference1)
- Antigen** : Synthetic peptide for N-terminal of Human Amyloid β modified glutamate at the 3rd N-terminal residue to pyroglutamate (A β (N3pE))
- Source** : Mouse-Mouse hybridoma (Supernatant)
(X63-Ag8.653xBALB/c mouse spleen cells)
- Clone** : 8E1 **Subclass** : IgG_{2a}
- Purification** : Affinity Purified with antigen peptide
- Form** : Lyophilized product from 1.0mL PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.05 % NaN₃
- How to use** : 1.0 ml distilled water will be added to the product. (The concentration will be 50 μ g/mL)
- Stability** : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8 °C
: Solution, 2 years at –20 °C
- Application** : IHC This antibody can be stained in formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues after formic acid treatment*. The optimal dilution is 0.5~1 μ g/mL, however, the dilution rate should be optimized by each laboratories. This antibody can be used for Western Blotting (W.B.) in concentration of about 0.5 μ g /ml.
*1 Rinsing by running water after formic acid treatment for 5 minutes following de-paraffin.
- Specificity** : Specifically detects Human Amyloid β (N3pE). Non-cross reacts by W.B. with Human Amyloid β (1-40), (1-42) and (1-43).
- Reference** : 1. Saido T.C., Iwatsubo T., Mann D.M.A., Shimada H., Ihara Y., and Kawashima S. Dominant and differential deposition of distinct β -amyloid peptide species, A β N3 (pE), in senile plaques. Neuron 14, 457-466 (1995).

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Distributed by:

Immuno-Biological Laboratories, Inc.
8201 Central Ave NE, Suite P
Minneapolis, MN 55432Toll-Free: 888-523-1246
Email: info@IBL-America.com
Web: www.IBL-America.com