

Code No. 18582

## Anti-Human

Amyloidβ (1-42) Rabbit IgG Affinity Purify

Volume : 50 µg

Introduction

: Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is characterized by the presence of extracellular plagues and intracellular neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs) in the brain. The major protein components of these plaques are beta amyloid peptide (Aβ), 40, 42 or 43 amino acid residues peptide cleaved from amyloid precursor protein by β-secretase and γ-secretase. Increased release of Aβ42 or Aβ43, which have a greater tendency to aggregate than Aβ40, occurs in individuals expressing certain genetic mutations ApoE alleles or may involve other undiscovered factors. Many researchers theorize that increased release of A\$42/A\$43 leads to the abnormal deposition of A\$ and the associated

neurotoxicity in the brains of affected individuals.

**Antigen** : Synthetic peptide of a C-terminal part of Human Amyloidβ42

Purification : Affinity Purified with synthetic peptide

Form : Lyophilized product in PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.05 % NaN<sub>3</sub>

: 0.5 mL deionized water will be added to the product (the concentration will How to use

become 100 µg/mL).

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8 °C

: Solution, 2 years at -20 °C

: This antibody can be used for immunohistochemistry with formalin fixed paraffin **Application** 

> embedded tissues after formic acid treatment\*1. The recommended concentration is 1 - 5 µg/mL, however, the concentration should be optimized by

each laboratory.

\*1; Soak in formic acid for 5 minutes after de-paraffin step, and rinse by running

This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 5 µg /mL.

**Specificity** 

: Human Amyloidβ42 specific.

Not cross-react with Human Amyloidβ40 or 43.

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



