Introduction: Amyloid precursor protein (APP) is a precursor protein of Amyloid β which is a major constituent of senile plaque in Alzheimer’s disease. It is known that there are three major isoforms, APP695, APP751, and APP770, and are generated from alternative splicing of common precursor mRNA. Processing of APP occurs by two major pathways, non-amyloidogenic pathway and amyloidogenic pathway. The non-amyloidogenic pathway is mediated by α and γ-secretases and gives rise to a large fragment known as soluble APPα (sAPPα) and a small 3 kDa peptide known as p3. On the other hand, the Amyloidogenic pathway is mediated by β- and γ-secretases and yields soluble APPβ (sAPPβ) and Amyloid β. The physiologic function of APP itself is not clear, however, it is supposed that the function of APP in neuron system is different from that in other organ.

Antigen: Synthetic peptide in portion of C-terminus of Human sAPPβ-Wild Type (ISEVKM)

Purification: Purified with antigen peptide

Form: Lyophilized product from 1% BSA in PBS containing 0.05% NaN₃

How to use: 1.0 ml distilled water will be added to the product, then its concentration comes to 100 ug/ml

Dilution: PBS (pH7.4) containing 1% BSA

Stability: Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8 °C
            Solution, 2 years at –20 °C

Application: This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of about 2 µg/ml.
            This antibody can be used for immunoprecipitation in concentration of about 3 µg/ml.

Specificity: This antibody can detect sAPP-Wild type which is cleaved by β-secretase.
            Non-crossreacts with sAPPα and full-length APP

Reference: