Anti-β-Amyloid, 1-16

Catalog # / Size:
803015 / 200 µl
803016 / 500 µl
803017 / 1 ml

Previously:
Covance Catalog# SIG-39300
Signet Catalog# 9300-02, 9300-05, 9300-10

Clone: 6E10
Isotype: Mouse IgG1
Reactivity: Human
Preparation: Ascites
Concentration: The concentration is not quantified as this product is sold as undiluted crude mouse ascites fluid. The concentration might vary from lot-to-lot and an estimated concentration would be 1-3 mg/ml.

Storage: Store at -20°C or below. Upon initial thawing, apportion into working aliquots and store at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles to prevent denaturing the antibody. Do not store in frost-free freezers.

Applications:

Applications: ELISA, WB, IHC, IP
EM - Reported in the literature

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by ELISA assay.

The optimal working dilution should be determined for each specific assay condition.
- **WB**: 1:1,000 - 1:2,000*
- **IHC**: 1:100 - 1:1,000

**Tissue**: Formalin-fixed human paraffin-embedded brain sections, frozen brain sections

**Pre-treatment**: Formic acid (70%) for 10-30 minutes at room temperature

Application Notes: This antibody is effective in immunoblotting (WB), immunohistochemistry (IHC), immunoprecipitation (IP), immunoelectron microscopy (EM), and ELISA.

*Expected MW: APP = ~100 kD, sAPPalpha = ~100 kD, Beta Amyloid = 4 kD

This antibody is reactive to amino acid residue 1-16 of beta amyloid. The epitope lies within amino acids 3-8 of beta amyloid (EFRHDS). Beta amyloid forms are deposited in the CNS of patients with Alzheimer's disease and Down's syndrome. BioLegend's beta amyloid antibody clone 6E10 reacts to the abnormally processed isoforms, as well as precursor forms.

This antibody is exclusively provided by BioLegend.

Application References:

**Description**: Amyloid beta (Aβ or Abeta) denotes peptides of 36&ndash;43 amino acids in length that are crucially involved in

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BioLegend Inc., 9727 Pacific Heights Blvd, San Diego, CA 92121 www.biolegend.com
Toll-Free Phone: 1-877-Bio-Legend (246-5343) Phone: (858) 768-5800 Fax: (877) 455-9587
Alzheimer's disease as the main component of the amyloid plaques found in the brains of Alzheimer patients. The peptides result from the amyloid precursor protein (APP), which is cut by certain enzymes to yield Aβ. Aβ molecules can aggregate to form oligomers (known as "seeds") which are believed to be able to induce other Aβ molecules to also take the misfolded oligomeric form, leading to a chain reaction akin to a prion infection. The seeds or the resulting amyloid plaques are toxic to nerve cells. The other protein implicated in Alzheimer's disease, tau protein, also forms such prion-like misfolded oligomers, and there is some evidence that misfolded Aβ can induce tau to misfold.

Other Names: AAA, ABETA, ABPP, AD1, APP1, CTGFamma, CVAP, PN-II, PN2, Amyloid beta A4 protein, preA4, protease nexin-II, peptidase nexin-II, beta-amyloid peptide, alzheimer disease amyloid protein, cerebral vascular amyloid peptide, APP, Amyloid Precursor Protein

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