

## beta Amyloid Monoclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-27024

*Note:* Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Description

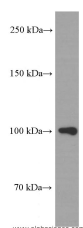
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Fusion protein of APP
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2a
<b>Clone</b>	Clone:456
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, PH7.3

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

**WB 1:500-1:5000,  
IHC 1:20-1:200**

### Data



Western Blot analysis of Y79 cells using beta Amyloid Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000  
**Observed Mw:100kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:86.9kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### Background

A $\beta$  derives from APP via proteolytic cleavage by proteases called  $\alpha$ -, $\beta$ - and  $\gamma$ -secretase. The  $\alpha$ -secretase cleavage precludes the formation of A $\beta$ , while the  $\beta$ - and  $\gamma$ -cleavages generate APP components with amyloidogenic features. Amyloid beta A4 precursor protein (APP), encoded by APP gene which locate on human chromosome 21q, is a cell surface receptor and performs physiological functions on the surface of neurons relevant to neurite growth, neuronal adhesion and axonogenesis. APP expressed in all fetal tissues and is pronounced in brain, kidney, heart and spleen, but weak in liver. Defects in APP are the cause of Alzheimer disease type 1 (AD1).

### For Research Use Only