MÉDIMABS
ANTIBODY SPECIALIST

Product datasheet

AMYLOID BETA MOUSE MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY (MCSA1)

SKU: MM-0015-P

100 µg

OVERVIEW

Clonality:
Monoclonal

Host:
Mouse

Reactivity:
Human, Mouse

Application:
IHC, ICC, IP, WB, ELISA (soluble synthetic peptide)

Target:
Amyloid Beta

Target background:
Progressive deposition of insoluble aggregates of the 39 to 43 amino acid amyloid β (Aβ) peptide derived from the proteolytic cleavage of the amyloid β-protein precursor (AβPP), gives rise to one of the pathological hallmarks of Alzheimer's disease (AD). The formation of Aβ fragments is a critical determinant in unleashing AD neuropathology.

Target alias:
Beta-amyloid, ABP, amyloid peptide

Immunogen:
Full lenght Amyloid beta

Specificity:
A highly specific and sensitive antibody for amyloid beta protein. Both neuritic and diffuse plaques can be detected as well as cerebrovascular amyloid in affected cortex of Alzheimer's disease (AD) brain by ICC

Clone ID:
McSA1

Isotype:
IgG1 kappa

Preservative:
None

Format:
Lyophilized protein G purified in PBS pH7.4

Recommend starting dilution:
If reconstituted with deionized water in 100 µL: IHC / ICC 1:500. Optimal dilution has to be determined by the user.

Limitations:
Research Use Only

References:

1.-Welikovitch LA - Evidence of intraneuronal Aβ accumulation preceding tau pathology in the entorhinal cortex.

2.-Kobro-Flatmoen A - Reelin-immunoreactive neurons in entorhinal cortex layer II selectively express intracellular amyloid in early Alzheimer's disease.

3.-Kobro-Flatmoen A - Reelin-immunoreactive neurons in entorhinal cortex layer II selectively express intracellular amyloid in early Alzheimer's disease.

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Storage:

Lyophilized antibodies can be kept at 4°C for up to 3 months and should be kept at -20°C for long-term storage (2 years). To avoid freeze-thaw cycles, reconstituted antibodies should be aliquoted before freezing for long-term (1 year) storage (-80°C) or kept at 4°C for short-term usage (2 months). For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap. Further dilutions can be made with the assay buffer. After the maximum long-term storage period (2 years lyophilized or 1 year reconstituted) antibodies should be tested in your assay with a standard sample to verify if you have noticed any decrease in their efficacy.

Image: