

Product Datasheet

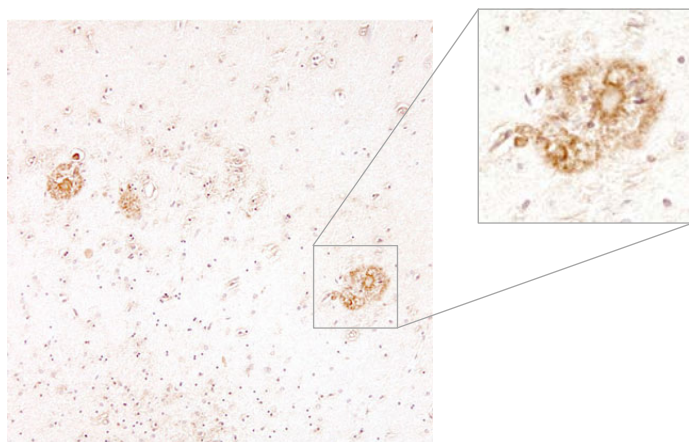
Chickens make *better* antibodies.

Anti-Beta-Amyloid Peptide (N-terminus) Antibody

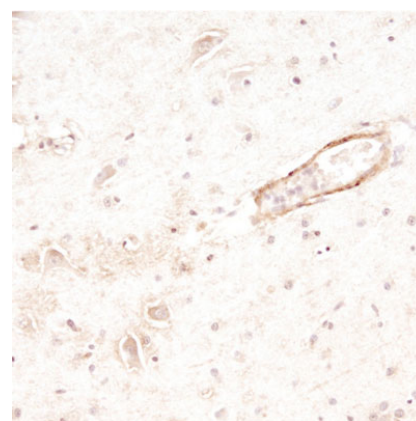
Overview

Catalog #	ABN
Concentration	100 µg/mL
Host Species	Chicken Polyclonal
Format	Affinity-Purified IgY
Buffer	Phosphate-buffered (10 mM) isotonic (0.9%, w/v) saline ("PBS," pH 7.2) with sodium azide (0.02%, w/v) added as a preservative.
Applications	IHC 1:2000-1:5000 ICC 1:2000-1:5000
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, and Rat
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide (DAE FRH DSG YEY HHQ KL) contained within both the 40- and 42 amino acid versions of the human Beta-Amyloid peptide (Amyloid Precursor Protein residues #672-688).
Molecular Weight	N/A
Cite this Antibody	Aves Labs Cat# ABN, RRID: AB_2313536

Images



Beta-Amyloid-positive "neuritic plaque" (shown in higher magnification) in cerebral cortex as seen in a post-mortum specimen taken from an Alzheimer's disease patient. Picture courtesy of Dr. Randy Woltjer, Oregon Health & Sciences University.



Immunohistochemistry of a capillary showing beta-amyloid peptide in the wall of the vessel. Paraffin-embedded section of a human brain from a patient with diagnosed Alzheimer's Disease. Primary antibody -- 1:500; secondary antibody -- 1:1000 HRP-Goat anti-chicken IgY (Aves Labs). Dr. Randy Woltjer, Dept Pathology, OHSU

Details

Target Description	Beta-Amyloid peptide is a 40- or 42-amino acid fragment of the human Beta-Amyloid Peptide: Precursor Protein (770 amino acids) produced by the proteolytic actions of Beta and Gamma-secretases. Both forms of Beta-Amyloid peptide are rather insoluble and tend to self-aggregate into distinctive extracellular "plaques." These plaques are evident in brains from patients with Alzheimer's disease as well as in brains from individuals with a history of traumatic head injuries. In the case of Alzheimer's disease, it has been suggested that these extracellular Beta-Amyloid peptide plaques are themselves cytotoxic (rather than simply being markers of brain pathology), and are responsible for the dendritic pruning and other neurodegenerative changes seen.
Purification Method	Chickens were immunized with a synthetic peptide (corresponding to DAE FRH DSG YEV HHQ KL, residues #1-17 of the amyloid beta-peptide) coupled to keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH). After repeated injections, immune eggs were collected, and the IgY fractions were purified from the yolks. These IgY fractions were then affinity-purified using a peptide column to which the same peptide was attached. Finally, the antibody concentration was adjusted to 100 µg/ml and filter-sterilized.
Quality Control Tests	Antibodies were analyzed by immunohistochemistry (at a concentration of 3 µg/mL) using fluorescein-labeled goat anti-chicken IgY (1:500 dilution, Aves Labs Cat.# F-1005) or HRP-labeled goat anti-chicken IgY (1:2000 dilution, Aves Labs, Cat.# H-1004) as the secondary reagent.
Storage	Store at 4°C in the dark. Under these conditions, the antibodies should have a shelf life of at least twelve months, provided they remain sterile. For longer term storage, aliquot and freeze to avoid freeze-thaw of the antibody.

Our Guarantee

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