APP
Rabbit Anti-Human Amyloid beta (A4) Precursor Protein 43 pAb

Catalog No.	CSI12404	**Quantity:**	25 µg

Alternate Names: AAA, ABETA, ABPP, AD1, APPI, CTFgamma, CVAP, PN2, A4 amyloid protein, amyloid beta A4 protein, amyloid-beta protein, beta-amyloid peptide, cerebral vascular amyloid peptide, peptidase nexin-II, protease nexin-II

Description: BETA AMYLOID 43 PAb; Unconjugated Polyclonal antibody specific to Human Aβ [1-43]. This antibody is validated for use in Immunoassay (ELISA). Anti-Aβ [1-43] recognizes the expressed product of the APP gene.

Specificity: Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is characterized by the presence of extracellular plaques and intracellular neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs) in the brain. The major component of these plaques is Aβ peptide (β-amyloid), a 40 to 43 amino acid peptide cleaved from amyloid precursor protein (APP). Increased release of the 'longer forms' of Aβ peptide, Aβ42 or Aβ43, which have a greater tendency to aggregate than Aβ40, occurs in individuals

Purification: Purified from rabbit serum by epitope-specific affinity chromatography. Any reactivity towards both full length Aβ40 (β-amyloid 1-40) and Aβ42 (β-amyloid 1-42) peptide has been eliminated through a series of preabsorption steps.

Formulation: Rabbit polyclonal immunoglobulins in phosphate buffer, pH 7.4. Carrier and preservative free.

Suggested Working Dilutions: For dot blot applications, we recommend using the antibody at 0.05-1.0 µg/mL. The optimal antibody concentration should be determined for each specific application.

Cross-Reactivity: No significant cross-reactivity of Aβ40 or Aβ42 has been observed.

Applications: The antibody has been used to detect Aβ43 in dot blots, RIA, ELISA and other related assays.

Storage & Stability: Store at -80°C. Upon initial thawing, apportion into working aliquots and store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles to prevent denaturing the antibody.
Expires one year from date of receipt when stored as instructed.

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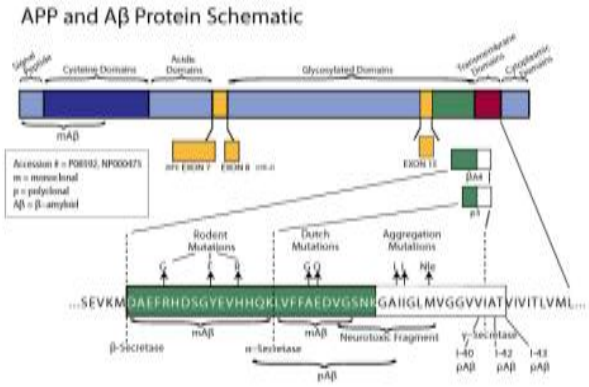
beta-Amyloid Protein Schematic. beta-Amyloid Protein Schematic–Alzheimer's disease (AD) is characterized by the presence of extracellular plaques and intracellular neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs) in the brain. The major component of these plaques is beta-amyloid peptide, a 40 to 43 amino acid peptide cleaved from amyloid precursor protein (APP). Increased release of the 'longer forms' of ?beta-Amyloid peptide, ?beta-Amyloid 42 or ?beta-Amyloid 43, which have a greater tendency to aggregate than ?beta-Amyloid 40, occurs in individuals expressing certain genetic mutations, expressing certain Apo E alleles, or may involve other, still undiscovered factors. Many researchers theorize that it is this increased release of ?beta-Amyloid 42/?beta-Amyloid 43 which leads to the abnormal deposition of ?beta-Amyloid and the associated neurotoxicity in the brains of affected individuals.



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