

Mouse anti-Human Amyloid-beta Monoclonal Antibody

Amyloid-beta (N-term), Human, mAb VU17

CATALOG # AAA77809	HOST Mouse	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunoprecipitation, Immunohistochemistry
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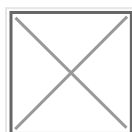
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Amyloid-beta; Monoclonal Antibody; Amyloid-beta (N-term); Human; mAb VU17; Abeta; beta-Amyloid; anti-Amyloid-beta antibody

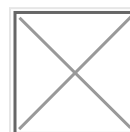
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Clone Number	VU17
Form/Format	1 ml (100 ug/ml) 0.2 um filtered antibody solution in PBS, containing 0.1% bovine serum albumin and 0.02% sodium azide. For unit size 0.5 mg or larger: PBS only (concentration< 0.5mg/ml)
Applicable Applications for anti-Amyloid-beta antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), IA (Immunoassay), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for at least one year.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Amyloid-beta antibody

Antibody clone VU17, formerly known as alphaVU Abeta 17, recognizes the N-terminus of human amyloid beta (i.e. in: Abeta1-38; Abeta1-39; Abeta1-40; Abeta1-42). Amyloid beta peptides are of key importance in the development of Alzheimer's disease (AD) and are present in CSF. AD affects approximately 1% of the population over the age of 80. The disease is characterized by aggregation of Abeta into oligomers, fibrils and plaques deposition of insoluble and aggregated protein in the brain where its neurotoxic action leads to neuronal cell death. The deposits, also called amyloid plaques, are formed around the neuropil. The exact molecular mechanism is still unclear. Abeta is a proteolytic cleavage product, by APP-cleaving enzyme 1 (BACE1) and beta-secretase complex, of membrane bound amyloid precursor protein (APP). Amyloid is the term used for proteins that are misfolded into a cross beta-sheet structure. Abeta is produced by various cell types and is secreted in the interstitial fluid. There are multiple cleavage sites in Abeta domain leading to various fragments of 36-43 amino acids in length. The main peptide in the CSF terminate at residue 40. CSF contains many Abeta isoforms, of which Abeta40 is approximately 10 times more abundant than Abeta42. Abeta40 levels are unchanged in AD, but there is a change in Ab40:Abeta42 ratio in AD. This ratio has been thought of importance. Assessment of Abeta in brain tissue is essential for identification and is crucial for investigating the molecular mechanisms underlying AD. Antibody VU17 is raised against the N-terminus of Abeta. The antibody detects all forms of Abeta deposits without the need for formic acid pre-treatment on paraffin coupes and can be applied in a double staining strategy, making it suitable for investigating co-localization.

References

1. Verwey, N et al; Immunohistochemical characterization of novel monoclonal antibodies against the N-terminus of amyloid beta-peptide. Amyloid 2013, 20:3
2. Verwey, N et al; Quantification of amyloid beta 40 in cerebrospinal fluid. Journal of Immunology methods 2009, 348:1-2

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/amyloid-beta-antibody-clone-vu17-immunoprecipitation-immunoassay-immunohistochemistry-elisa/77809>