

Isotype

IgG1



## Amyloid βA4 (1-42), C-Terminus

clone 8G7

biotinylated

**Ref.Cell Line** 

none

0061-100BIOTIN/bA4(42)-8G7 Order No.:

**Applications** 

WB

ELISA,

**ICC** 

Size (µg) 100 0061S Lot No.:

**Species Reactivity** 

**Epitope** 

**Immunogen** 

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orders & support:

C-Terminus of Amyloid βA4 C-terminal peptide (1-42), does not crossreact conjugated to KLH

with βA4 (1-40)

## **Background and Specificity:**

human

The beta-amyloid peptide (beta A4), proteolytically released from the amyloid precursor protein (APP), is the principal component of senile plaques in Alzheimer's disease. Cleavage of APP by alpha-secretase or alternatively by beta-secretase leads to generation and extracellular release of soluble APP peptides, S-APP-alpha and S-APP-beta, respectively, and the retention of corresponding membrane-anchored C-terminal fragments, C83 and C99. Subsequent processing of C83 by gamma-secretase yields P3 peptides. This is the major secretory pathway and is nonamyloidogenic. Alternatively, presenilin/nicastrin-mediated gamma-secretase processing of C99 releases the amyloid beta proteins, amyloid-beta 40 (Abeta40) and amyloid-beta 42 (Abeta42), major components of amyloid plaques, and the cytotoxic C-terminal fragments, gamma-CTF(50), gamma-CTF(57) and gamma-CTF(59).

Mab βA4(42)-8G7 specifically interacts with the C-Terminus of β-Amyloid (1 - 42) and does not crossreact with  $\beta$ -Amyloid (1 - 40).

The antibody was purified from serum-free cell culture **Purification:** 

supernatant by subsequent thiophilic adsorption and size

Mol. Weight

exclusion chromatography.

Formulation: liquid; 0.5 mg/ml in PBS/ 0.09% Na-azide

Reconstitution:

Stability: Aliquote and freeze in liquid nitrogen; store aliquots frozen at

-80°C up to 1 year. Thaw aliquots at 37°C. Thawed aliquots may be

stored at 4°C up to 3 months.

Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

**Positive Control:** none

Immunoblotting: 1  $\mu$ g/ml for HRPO/ECL detection

> Recommended blocking buffer: Casein/Tween 20 based blocking and blot incubation buffer, e.g. nanoTools product

#3031-500/CPPT or #3031-3000/CPPT

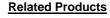
Immunoprecipitation: ND

Immunocytochemistry:

use at 1 - 10 μg/ml

**ELISA:** use at 0.05 µg/ml

> All products are supplied for research and investigational use only. Not for use in humans or laboratory animals.



03/020307F

mab to βA4, N-Terminus #0064-100/bA4N-19H5

mab to βA4, N-Terminus #0084-100/bA4N-19H11

mab to RA4. N-Terminus #0195-100/bA4N-7F4

mab to βA4, N-Terminus

mab to βA4, N-Terminus

mab to βA4 (1-40), C-Terminus #0060-100/bA4(40)-5C3

mab to βA4 (1-40/42), C-Terminus #0062-100/bA4(40/42)-9F1

mab to βA4 (1-43), C-Terminus #0095-100/bA4(43)-6G12



Immunoblot Analysis Amyloid beta A4 peptides (lane 1: bA4(1-40); lane 2: bA4 (1-42); lane 3: bA4 (1-43)) were applied on SDS-PAGE and transferred to a PVDF membrane. The immunoblot was

developed by ECL (exposure time: 30 sec).

probed with 2µg/ml mab bA4(42)-8G7for 1h at 15-22°C and