**Product Data Sheet**

**Biotin anti-β-Amyloid, 17-24**

**Catalog # / Size:**
- 800704 / 200 µl
- 800705 / 500 µl
- 800706 / 1 ml

**Previously:**
- Covance Catalog# SIG-39240
- Signet Catalog# 9240-02, 9240-05, 9240-10

**Clone:** 4G8

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2b

**Reactivity:** Human, Mouse

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution (no preservatives or carrier proteins).

**Concentration:** 1 mg/ml

**Storage:** The antibody solution should be stored undiluted between 2°C and 8°C. Please note the storage condition for this antibody has been changed from -20°C to between 2°C and 8°C. You can also check your vial or your CoA to find the most accurate storage condition for this antibody.

**Applications:**

**Applications:** ELISA, WB, IHC, IP

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by ELISA assay.

The optimal working dilution should be determined for each specific assay condition.

- **WB:** 1:100 - 1:1,000
- **IHC:** 1:500 - 1:1,000

**Tissue:** Formalin-fixed human and animal paraffin-embedded brain sections, frozen tissue sections

**Pre-treatment:** Formic acid (70%) for 10-30 minutes at room temperature

- **IP:** 1:250 - 1:500

**Application Notes:** This antibody is effective in immunoblotting (WB), immunohistochemistry (IHC), immunoprecipitation (IP), and ELISA.

**Expected MW:** APP = 100 kD, Beta Amyloid = 4 kD

This antibody is reactive to amino acid residues 17-24 of beta amyloid. The epitope lies within amino acids 18-22 of beta amyloid (VFFAE). Beta amyloid forms are deposited in the CNS of patients with Alzheimer's disease and Down's syndrome. This biotinylated beta amyloid antibody reacts to the abnormally processed isofoms, as well as precursor forms.

**This antibody is exclusively provided by BioLegend.**

**Application References:**

**Description:** Amyloid beta (Aβ or Amyloid beta) denotes peptides of 36-43 amino acids in length that are crucially involved in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. It is the major constituent of neuritic plaques, intracellular inclusions, and neurofibrillary tangles seen in the brains of Alzheimer's disease patients. Aβ peptides are formed by amyloid precursor protein cleavage and are normally cleared by the brain. Aβ accumulation in the brain is associated with the onset and progression of Alzheimer's disease.

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Alzheimer's disease as the main component of the amyloid plaques found in the brains of Alzheimer patients. The peptides result from the amyloid precursor protein (APP), which is cut by certain enzymes to yield Aβ. Aβ molecules can aggregate to form oligomers (known as "seeds") which are believed to be able to induce other Aβ molecules to also take the misfolded oligomeric form, leading to a chain reaction akin to a prion infection. The seeds or the resulting amyloid plaques are toxic to nerve cells. The other protein implicated in Alzheimer's disease, tau protein, also forms such prion-like misfolded oligomers, and there is some evidence that misfolded Aβ can induce tau to misfold.

Other Names: AAA, ABETA, ABPP, AD1, APPI, CTFgamma, CVAP, PN-II, PN2, Amyloid beta A4 protein, preA4, protease nexin-II, peptidase nexin-II, beta-amyloid peptide, alzheimer disease amyloid protein, cerebral vascular amyloid peptide, APP, Amyloid Precursor Protein

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<th>Related Products:Product</th>
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