Human Beta Amyloid
Clone 6F/3D
Cat. no. MONX10742

Specificity
Beta amyloid is an extracellular filamentous protein deposit found in the brain. It is the major protein component of amyloid cores, neuritic plaques and is also found as a deposit in neurofibrillary tangles. In man, Alzheimer’s disease is the most common cause of senile dementia and is characterised by these abnormal filamentous protein deposits in the brain. Beta amyloid deposits are also detected in Lewy body dementia, Down’s syndrome, amyloidosis (Dutch type) and in the Guam Parkinson-Dementia complex.

Immunoglobulin type
Mouse IgG1

Use
The antibody can be used for immunohistochemistry on paraffin sections (After immersing sections in 3% W/V methanol/hydrogen peroxide for 10 minutes, incubate sections in 98-100% formic acid for 3 minutes and then immediately rinse in distilled water).

Instructions for use
Immunohistochemistry:
Typical working dilution 1:50.
60 minutes primary antibody incubation at 25oC.
Standard ABC technique.

Antigen used for immunisations: Synthetic peptide representing a site on the beta amyloid molecule.

Staining pattern: Positive staining can be observed in senile plaque cores, plaque periphery and diffuse plaques. In some cases of Alzheimer’s disease staining can be observed in vessel walls and in extracellular neurofibrillary tangles.

Positive control
Human brain, Alzheimer’s disease.

Presentation
Lyophilised tissue culture supernatant containing 15mM sodium azide.
Reconstitute with the volume of sterile distilled water as indicated on vial label.

Literature


Storage and Handling
Store unopened lyophilized antibody at 4°C. The reconstituted antibody is stable for at least two months when stored at 4°C. For long term storage, it is recommended that aliquots of the antibody are frozen at –20°C (frost-free freezers are not recommended). Repeated freezing and thawing must be avoided. Prepare working dilutions on the day of use.

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