



Human Anti-Human beta Amyloid (Gantenerumab) Monoclonal antibody, clone Gantenerumab (CABT-CS537)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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| Specificity | Beta-APP |
| Target | Beta-APP |
| Isotype | IgG4 |
| Source/Host | Human |
| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Clone | Gantenerumab |
| Purification | Protein A |
| Conjugate | unconjugated |
| Applications | ELISA |
| Format | Liquid |
| Size | 1 mg |
| Buffer | PBS, pH 7.4. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives |
| Preservative | None |
| Storage | 2 weeks, 2-8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw. -80°C for a long-term storage. |

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Amyloid beta peptide (Abeta/Beta-amyloid) is the major constituent of amyloid plaques in the brains of individuals afflicted with Alzheimer's disease. Abeta peptide is 40-43 amino acids long and generated from the beta-amyloid precursor protein (beta APP) in a two-step process. The first step involves cleavage of the extracellular, amino-terminal domain of beta APP. Protein cleavage is performed by an aspartyl protease, beta-secretase (BACE) which is synthesized as a propeptide and must be modified to the mature and active form by the prohormone convertase, furin. Beta APP cleavage by the mature form of BACE results in the cellular secretion of a segment of beta APP, and a membrane-bound remnant. The remnant protein is processed by another protease, gamma-secretase.

Keywords

Amyloid beta; Beta-amyloid; Beta amyloid; Abeta40; Abeta42; ABPP; AG; AICD-50; AICD-57; AICD-59; Beta-APP
