



Magic™ Anti- β -Amyloid, 1-42 monoclonal antibody, clone 23G5 (CABT-B8522)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	This antibody is reactive to the C-terminus of beta amyloid and is specific for the isoform ending at the 42nd amino acid.
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Mouse, Human
Clone	23G5
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(cap), WB, IHC, IF
Format	Liquid
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Size	200 μ l
Buffer	Phosphate-buffered solution (no preservatives or carrier proteins).
Preservative	None
Storage	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted between 2°C and 8°C.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Amyloid beta (A β or Abeta) denotes peptides of 36–43 amino acids in length that are crucially involved in 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 A β . A β molecules can aggregate to form oligomers (known as "seeds") which are believed to be able to induce other A β 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 A β can induce tau to misfold.

Keywords

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

GENE INFORMATION

Entrez Gene ID

[351](#)

UniProt ID

[P05067](#)