

### 34-1009: Monoclonal Antibody to Amyloid- Beta (Clone: AB9)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	AB9
<b>Application :</b>	WB, IF/ICC, IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	APP
<b>Gene ID :</b>	351
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P05067
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	ABPP, APP, APPI, Alzheimer disease amyloid protein, Amyloid precursor protein, Beta-amyloid precursor protein, CVAP, Cerebral vascular amyloid peptide, PreA4, PN-II, Protease nexin-II
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse, IgG2a
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Protein sequence 1-42, epitope is sequence 1-16

#### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	50 µl / 100 µl
<b>Content :</b>	Antibody is supplied as an aliquot of 1 mg/ml of affinity purified antibody.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store the antibody at 4°C; stable for 6 months. For long-term storage; store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles.

#### Application Note

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 IF/IHC: 1:1,000.

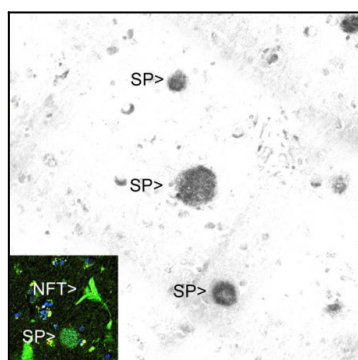


Figure-1: Immunohistochemical analysis of a region of cerebral cortex from an Alzheimer's disease (AD) patient stained with (34-1009), the signal detected with a secondary anti-mouse antibody coupled to HRP, signal revealed with DAB. Senile plaques are labeled "SP". The region of the lowest of the three plaques is shown in the inset stained with the fluorescent dye thioflavin-S. This dye binds to not only the senile plaque but also a neurofibrillary tangle (NFT), the other pathological hallmark of AD, which do not contain A $\beta$ .

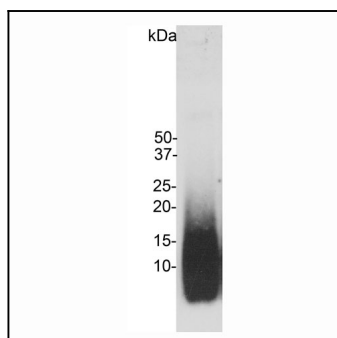


Figure-2: Blot of amyloid- $\beta$  peptide preparation probed with (34-1009). The (34-1009) antibody recognizes monomeric amyloid- $\beta$  peptide running at ~5kDa and also higher molecular weight amyloid- $\beta$  aggregates.