



β -Amyloid (310-03): sc-58496

BACKGROUND

Proteolytic cleavage of the Amyloid protein precursor (APP) gives rise to the β -Amyloid and Amyloid A4 proteins, which are present in human platelets. Amyloid deposition is associated with type II diabetes, Down syndrome and a variety of neurological disorders, including Alzheimer's disease. The Amyloid precursor protein (APP) undergoes alternative splicing, resulting in several isoforms. Proteolytic cleavage of APP leads to the formation of the Amyloid β /A4 Amyloid protein. This protein is involved in the formation of neurofibrillary tangles and plaques that characterize the senile plaques of Alzheimer's patients. APLP1 (Amyloid precursor-like protein 1) and APLP2 are structurally similar to APP. Human APLP2 is a membrane-bound sperm protein that contains a region highly homologous to the transmembrane-cytoplasmic domains of APP found in brain plaques of Alzheimer's disease patients.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: APP (human) mapping to 21q21.3; App (mouse) mapping to 16 C3-qter.

SOURCE

β -Amyloid (310-03) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 5-16 of β -Amyloid coupled to S3 and epinephrine of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μ g IgG_{2a} in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

β -Amyloid (310-03) is recommended for detection of β -Amyloid of human origin by solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for β -Amyloid siRNA (h): sc-29677.

Molecular Weight of β -Amyloid: 4-46 kDa.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.