

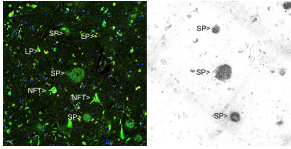
Anti-beta Amyloid Antibody [AB9] (A85418)

Specifications:

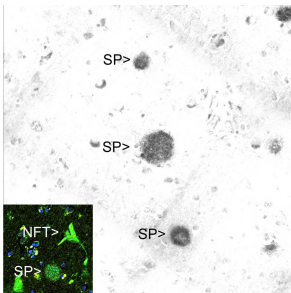
Name:	Anti-beta Amyloid Antibody [AB9]
Description:	Mouse monoclonal (AB9) antibody to beta Amyloid.
Applications:	WB, ICC/IF, IHC
Recommended Dilutions:	WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000, IF: 1:1,000, IHC: 1:1,000
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	1-42 human amyloid A β peptide.
Epitope:	1-16 aa.
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Clone ID:	AB9
Isotype:	IgG2a
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Purification:	Immunogen affinity purification.
Concentration:	1 mg/ml
Molecular Weight:	~5 kDa
Product Form:	Liquid
Formulation:	Supplied in Phosphate Buffered Saline with 50% Glycerol and 5mM Sodium Azide.
Storage:	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Disclaimer:	This product is for research use only. It is not intended for diagnostic or therapeutic use.

Anti-beta Amyloid Antibody [AB9] (A85418)

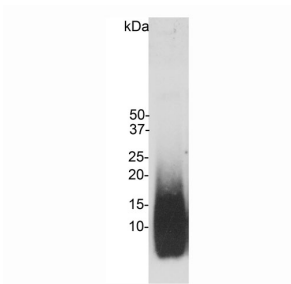
Images:



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Alzheimer's hippocampus using Thioflavin S (left panel) and Anti-Amyloid A β Antibody using the HRP-DAB staining technique. Left image shows a section stained with Thioflavin S, a fluorescent reagent which binds to both senile plaques (SP) and neurofibrillary tangles (NFT), the two hallmark lesions of Alzheimer's disease. Lipofuscin granules (LP) are seen in normal aging brain, but are autofluorescent and so can also be seen in this image. Anti-Amyloid A β Antibody shows strong staining only of the senile plaques. The right image shows Anti-Amyloid A β Antibody staining of an adjacent section, showing strong staining of the senile plaques, with more minor staining of blood vessels.



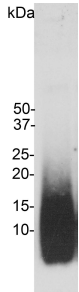
Immunofluorescent analysis of a region of cerebral cortex from an Alzheimer's disease (AD) patient stained with Anti-Amyloid A β Antibody [AB9] (A85418). The signal was detected with a secondary anti-mouse antibody coupled to HRP, and the signal revealed with DAB. The region of the lowest of the three senile plaques (SP) is shown in the inset stained with the fluorescent dye thioflavin-S. This dye binds not only to the senile plaque but also a neurofibrillary tangle (NFT), the other pathological hallmark of AD which do not contain Amyloid A β .



Western blot analysis of an Amyloid-A β peptide preparation using Anti-Amyloid A β Antibody [AB9] (A85418). The antibody recognises monomeric Amyloid A β peptide running at approximately 5kDa, as well as higher molecular weight Amyloid A β aggregates.

Anti-beta Amyloid Antibody [AB9] (A85418)

Images continued:



Blot of amyloid beta peptide blotted with Anti-Amyloid A β Antibody. This antibody recognises amyloid β peptide running at 5 kDa and amyloid beta aggregates.