

Abeta-pE3

Cat.No. 218 611; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/Storage	100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. Azide was added before lyophilization. For reconstitution add 100 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C until use.
Applications	WB: 1 : 1000 (see remarks) IP: not tested yet ICC: not tested yet IHC: 1 : 100 (see remarks) IHC-P/FFPE: 1 : 500
Clone	70D7
Subtype	IgG3 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 3 to 7 from human Abeta-pE3 (UniProt Id: P05067)
Epitop	Epitop: AA 3 to 7 from human Abeta-pE3 (UniProt Id: P05067)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P05067), rat (P08592), mouse (P12023). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Recognizes specific oligomeric structures formed preferentially by Abeta-pE3.
Remarks	WB: Detects purified Abeta pE3. Complex samples like brain extracts still have to be tested. Boil membrane after blotting for 3min. IHC: recommended protocol

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Amyloid deposits, also called plaques, of Alzheimer's patients consist of several protein components like the amyloid **beta**-peptides (**Abeta**, **Aβ**) 1-40/42 and additional C- and N-terminally truncated and modified fragments. Very abundant are the isoaspartate (isoAsp)-Abeta and **pyroglutamyl (pGlu)**-Abeta peptides. The latter are formed by cyclization of the N-terminal glutamate at position 3 or 11 catalyzed by glutaminyl cyclase (QC) resulting in very amyloidogenic and neurotoxic variants of Abeta; **Abeta-pE3** and Abeta pE11.

In contrast to extracellular plaques that do not perfectly correlate with Alzheimer's disease intraneuronal Abeta accumulation and vascular Abeta deposits have gained more and more evidence to be among the crucial factors responsible for progressive neuron loss.

Selected General References

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