

PRODUCT INFORMATION



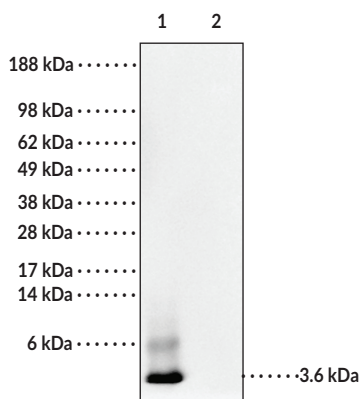
Amyloid- β Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 6C3, MOAB-2)

Item No. 11610

Overview and Properties

Contents:	This vial contains 200 μ g of protein G-purified antibody.
Synonym:	A β
Immunogen:	Oligomeric form of amyloid- β peptide (A β 42)
Cross Reactivity:	(+) Amyloid- β ; unaggregated, oligomeric, and fibrillar forms of synthetic A β 42, and unaggregated A β 40; (-) APP
Species Reactivity:	(+) Human; other species not tested
Uniprot No.:	P05067
Form:	Liquid
Storage:	-20°C (as supplied)
Stability:	\geq 3 years
Storage Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.2, with 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide
Clone:	6C3
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b
Applications:	ELISA and western blot (WB); the recommended starting dilution for ELISA is 1:1,000 and 1:5,000 for WB. Other applications were not tested, therefore optimal working dilutions should be determined empirically.

Image



Lane 1: A β 42 (100 pmol)
Lane 2: 5xFAD TBSX homogenate (25 μ g)

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA
This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY
Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website.

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Description

Amyloid plaques composed primarily of the 42 amino acid form of amyloid- β peptide ($A\beta_{42}$) are a hallmark of Alzheimer's disease (AD). However, the roles of the various amyloid β peptide(s), especially $A\beta_{42}$, related to the neurotoxicity characteristic of AD remains unclear. A major hindrance to evaluating the role of $A\beta$ in AD pathology has been the availability of anti- $A\beta$ antibodies to selectively detect $A\beta$ versus amyloid precursor protein (APP), $A\beta_{40}$ versus $A\beta_{42}$, and specific conformations of the peptide, particularly oligomeric forms. MOAB-2 (mouse IgG2b) is a pan-specific antibody specific to $A\beta$ (residues 1-4) that differentiates intracellular $A\beta$ from APP. MOAB-2 does not detect APP in cell culture media/lysates or in brain homogenates from transgenic mice expressing 5 familial AD mutation (5xFAD mice). Intraneuronal $A\beta$ was confirmed by co-localization of MOAB-2 immunoreactivity with C-terminal antibodies specific for $A\beta_{40}$ and $A\beta_{42}$, and with cathepsin-D, a lysosomal marker. Additionally, MOAB-2 demonstrates strong intraneuronal and extra-cellular immunoreactivity in 5xFAD and 3xTg mouse brain tissues.¹

Reference

1. Youmans, K.L., Tai, L.M., Stine, W.B., Jr., *et al.* Intraneuronal $A\beta$ detection in 5xFAD mice by a new $A\beta$ -specific antibody. *Mol. Neurodegener.* 7, 8 (2012).