

**bs-10559R****[ Primary Antibody ]****beta Amyloid 1-28 Rabbit pAb****BioSS**  
**ANTIBODIES**

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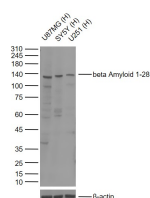
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**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> WB (1:500-2000)
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		<b>Reactivity:</b> Human
<b>GeneID:</b> 351	<b>SWISS:</b> P05067	
<b>Target:</b> beta Amyloid 1-28		
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human beta Amyloid: 1-28/42. < Cytoplasmic >		<b>Predicted MW.:</b> 4.3 kDa
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		<b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cell membrane
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		
<b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
<b>Background:</b> The cerebral and vascular plaques associated with Alzheimer's disease are mainly composed of Amyloid beta peptides. beta Amyloid is derived from cleavage of the Amyloid precursor protein and varies in length from 39 to 43 amino acids. beta Amyloid [1-40], beta Amyloid [1-42], and beta Amyloid [1-43] peptides result from cleavage of Amyloid precursor protein after residues 40, 42, and 43, respectively. The cleavage takes place by gamma-secretase during the last Amyloid precursor protein processing step. beta Amyloid [1-40], beta Amyloid [1-42], and beta Amyloid [1-43] peptides are major constituents of the plaques and tangles that occur in Alzheimer's disease. beta Amyloid antibodies and peptides have been developed as tools for elucidating the biology of Alzheimer's disease.		

**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

Sample: Lane 1: Human U87MG Cell Lysates  
 Lane 2: Human SY5Y cell lysates Lane 3: Human U251 Cell Lysates  
 Primary: Anti- beta Amyloid 1-28 (bs-10559R) at 1/1000 dilution  
 Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution  
 Predicted band size: 4.3 kDa  
 Observed band size: 130 kDa