

Human Aβ1-40 Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.	E-KAB-0448	Applications	ELISA
Synonyms	Abeta 40; amyloid beta 40; Beta-amyloid protein 40; Aβ (1-40); Aβ40; Amyloid Beta 40		

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Human Aβ1-40 Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 μg	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Human Aβ1-40 Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 μL	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

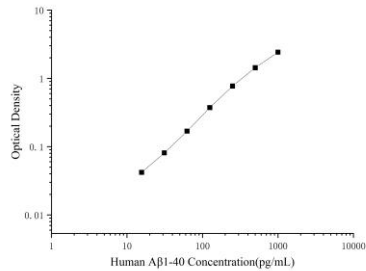
Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0448)	
		Human Aβ1-40 Capture Antibody	Human Aβ1-40 Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Human Aβ1-40 protien	Recombinant Human Aβ1-40 protien
	Swissprot	P05067	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human
	Host	Mouse	Mouse
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5 mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1% protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5
	Purify	Protein A or G	Protein A or G
	Specificity	Detects Human Aβ1-40 in ELISAs.	

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Applications

Human A β 1-40 Sandwich ELISA Assay

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4 μ g/mL	Human A β 1-40 Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human A β 1-40 Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

A β derives from APP via proteolytic cleavage by proteases called α - , β - and γ -secretase. The α -secretase cleavage precludes the formation of A β , while the β - and γ -cleavages generate APP components with amyloidogenic features. Amyloid beta A4 precursor protein (APP) , encoded by APP gene which locate on human chromosome 21q , is a cell surface receptor and performs physiological functions on the surface of neurons relevant to neurite growth , neuronal adhesion and axonogenesis. APP expressed in all fetal tissues and is pronounced in brain , kidney , heart and spleen , but weak in liver. Defects in APP are the cause of Alzheimer disease type 1 (AD1) . This antibody can recognize the N-terminus of human APP: Soluble APP- α and Soluble APP- β .

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