

Amyloid-β (phospho Thr743) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YP0855

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: Amyloid-β

Fields: >>Serotonergic synapse;>>Alzheimer disease;>>Pathways of

neurodegeneration - multiple diseases

Gene Name: APP

Protein Name : Amyloid beta A4 protein, Amyloid-β, Aβ

P05067

P12023

Human Gene Id: 351

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 11820

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene Id: 54226

Rat Swiss Prot No: P08592

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

Amyloid beta A4 around the phosphorylation site of Thr743/668. AA

range:711-760

Specificity: Phospho-Amyloid-β (T743) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of

Amyloid-β protein only when phosphorylated at T743.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

1/5



Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not

yet tested in other applications.

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 140kD

Cell Pathway: Alzheimer's disease;

Background: This gene encodes a cell surface receptor and transmembrane precursor protein

that is cleaved by secretases to form a number of peptides. Some of these peptides are secreted and can bind to the acetyltransferase complex

APBB1/TIP60 to promote transcriptional activation, while others form the protein basis of the amyloid plaques found in the brains of patients with Alzheimer disease. In addition, two of the peptides are antimicrobial peptides, having been shown to have bacteriocidal and antifungal activities. Mutations in this gene have been implicated in autosomal dominant Alzheimer disease and cerebroarterial amyloidosis (cerebral amyloid angiopathy). Multiple transcript variants encoding

several different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq,

Aug 2014],

Function: alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist. Experimental

confirmation may be lacking for some isoforms, disease: Defects in APP are the cause of Alzheimer disease type 1 (AD1) [MIM:104300]. AD1 is a familial early-onset form of Alzheimer disease. It can be associated with cerebral amyloid angiopathy. Alzheimer disease is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by progressive dementia, loss of cognitive abilities, and deposition of fibrillar amyloid proteins as intraneuronal neurofibrillary tangles, extracellular amyloid plaques and vascular amyloid deposits. The major constituent of these plaques is the

neurotoxic amyloid-beta-APP 40-42 peptide (s), derived proteolytically from the transmembrane precursor protein APP by sequential secretase processing. The cytotoxic C-terminal fragments (CTFs) and the caspase-cleaved products such

as C31 derived from APP, are also implicated

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Perikaryon. Cell projection, growth cone. Membrane, clathrin-coated pit. Early endosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Cell surface protein that rapidly becomes internalized via clathrin-coated pits. Only a minor proportion is present at the cell membrane; most of the protein is present in intracellular vesicles (PubMed:20580937). During maturation, the immature APP (N-glycosylated in the endoplasmic reticulum) moves to the Golgi complex where complete maturation occurs (O-glycosylated and sulfated). After alpha-secretase



cleavage, soluble APP is released into the extracellular space and the C-terminal is internalized to endosomes and lysosomes. Some APP accumulates in secretory transport ves

Expression:

Expressed in the brain and in cerebrospinal fluid (at protein level) (PubMed:2649245). Expressed in all fetal tissues examined with highest levels in brain, kidney, heart and spleen. Weak expression in liver. In adult brain, highest expression found in the frontal lobe of the cortex and in the anterior perisylvian cortex-opercular gyri. Moderate expression in the cerebellar cortex, the posterior perisylvian cortex-opercular gyri and the temporal associated cortex. Weak expression found in the striate, extra-striate and motor cortices. Expressed in cerebrospinal fluid, and plasma. Isoform APP695 is the predominant form in neuronal tissue, isoform APP751 and isoform APP770 are widely expressed in non-neuronal cells. Isoform APP751 is the most abundant form in T-lymphocytes. Appican is expres

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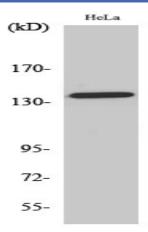
Sort : 2003

No4:

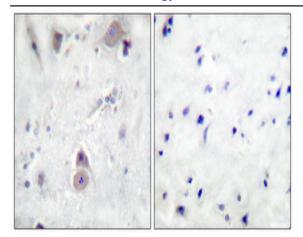
Host: Rabbit

Modifications: Phospho

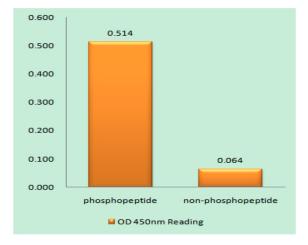
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-Amyloid- β (T743) Polyclonal Antibody



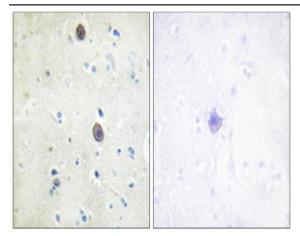
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). Highpressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was preabsorbed by immunogen peptide.



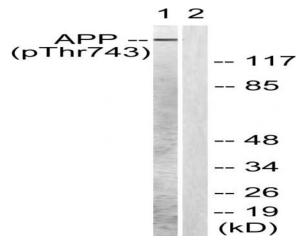
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Amyloid beta A4 (Phospho-Thr743/668) Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using Amyloid beta A4 (Phospho-Thr743/668) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using Amyloid beta A4 (Phospho-Thr743/668) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells, using Amyloid beta A4 (Phospho-Thr743/668) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.