SYSY Antibodies

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Abeta38/40/42/43

Cat.No. 218 308; Recombinant Guinea pig antibody, 50 µg recombinant IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg purified recombinant IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 50 µl H_2O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	**WB**: not tested yet **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: not tested yet **IHC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 (see remarks) **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 2000 (see remarks)
Clone	GpNT244
Subtype	IgG2 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 1 to 16 from human Abeta (UniProt Id: P05067)
Epitop	AA 4 to 8 from human Abeta (UniProt Id: P05067)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (P12023), human (P05067). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Recognizes Abeta, 38, 40, 42, 43. Due to sequence homology, a cross-reactivity to unprocessed APP cannot be excluded.
Remarks	This antibody is a chimeric antibody based on the monoclonal mouse antibody NT244. The constant regions of the heavy and light chains have been replaced with guinea pig specific sequences. The antibody can therefore be used with standard anti-guinea pig secondary reagents. The antibody has been expressed in mammalian cells. **IHC**: Antigen retrieval with formic acid is required. **IHC-P (FFPE)**: Antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6, followed by formic acid treatment, is required for chromogenic detection. For chromogenic detection, an optimized AGR time of 20 minutes is recommended for best results.

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

Background

Amyloid deposits, also called plaques, of Alzheimer's patients consist of several protein components like the **a**myloid **beta**-peptides (**Abeta, Aβ**) 1-40/42/43 and additional C- and N-terminally modified fragments of Abeta as for instance Abeta pE3 and Abeta pE11.
An additional Abeta variant, **Abeta38**, is more soluble compared to other Abeta species and is not found in plaques of sporadic Alzheimer´s cases. However, it is detected in the blood-vessel walls of a subset of patients with severe cerebral amyloid angiopathy. It especially accumulates in brains of patients carrying mutations in the Abeta coding region.
Cleavage of **a**myloid **p**recursor **p**rotein APP by β- and γ- secretases results in the generation of the Aβ (βA4)peptide, whereas α-secretase cleaves within the Aβ sequence and prevents the formation of Abeta from APP.

Selected References for 218 308

A central role for acetylcholine in entorhinal cortex function and dysfunction with age in humans and mice.
Ananth MR, Gardus JD, Huang C, Palekar N, Slifstein M, Zaborszky L, Parsey RV, Talmage DA, DeLorenzo C, Role LW
Cell reports (2025) 442: 115249. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

Circulating immune complexes of Abeta and IgM in plasma of patients with Alzheimer's disease.
Marcello A et al. J Neural Transm (Vienna) (2009) PubMed:19415450

Immune response to Abeta-peptides in peripheral blood from patients with Alzheimer's disease and control subjects.
Baril L et al. Neurosci. Lett. (2004) PubMed:14732472

Dietary Cu stabilizes brain superoxide dismutase 1 activity and reduces amyloid Abeta production in APP23 transgenic mice.
Bayer TA et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (2003) PubMed:14617773

Correlative memory deficits, Abeta elevation, and amyloid plaques in transgenic mice.
Hsiao K et al. Science (1996) PubMed:8810256

Physical, morphological and functional differences between ph 5.8 and 7.4 aggregates of the Alzheimer's amyloid peptide Abeta.
Wood SJ et al. J. Mol. Biol. (1996) PubMed:8601838

Water-soluble Abeta (N-40, N-42) oligomers in normal and Alzheimer disease brains.
Kuo YM et al. J. Biol. Chem. (1996) PubMed:8626743

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/218308 or scan the QR-code.

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All SYSY antibodies and control proteins/peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried). In this form, they remain stable without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at **4°C** before reconstitution. **Do not freeze lyophilized antibodies**. Temperatures below 0°C may impair performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long-term storage of lyophilized fluorophore-conjugates may cause aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be stored at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- **Do not use frost-free ("no-frost") freezers.** These units periodically warm to remove ice buildup, causing freeze–thaw cycles that can damage antibodies.
- Store vials in areas with minimal temperature fluctuation - preferably toward the back of the freezer, not on the door.
- Aliquot reconstituted antibodies and store at –20°C to –80°C.
- Avoid very small aliquots (<20 µL), as evaporation and adsorption to tube surfaces can reduce antibody concentration and activity.
- Use the smallest practical storage vial to minimize surface area.
- Adding glycerol to a final concentration of 50% prevents freezing at -20°C, allowing storage in liquid form and effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended, as proteases present in ascites may degrade antibodies.
- **Purified IgG:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein (e.g., BSA) enhances long-term stability.
  Many SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** Can be stored at 4°C with antimicrobials added, but -20°C to -80°C is preferred
- **Affinity-purified antibodies:** Less stable than antisera; store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein such as BSA improves long-term stability.
  Most SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1:1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C, and protect from light exposure

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All purified SYSY antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the volume of deionized water specified in the corresponding datasheet. If a larger final volume is desired, first add the recommended amount of water, then adjust with PBS and, if needed, add a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g., BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some SYSY antibodies already contain albumin; please take this into account before adding additional carrier protein.

For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the vial cap. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. To collect the liquid at the bottom of the vial, place the vial inside a 50 ml centrifuge tube padded with paper and centrifuge briefly.

- If desired, small amounts of azide or thimerosal may be added to prevent microbial growth. This is particularly recommended when storing an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add glycerol 1:1 (v/v) to achieve a final concentration of 50%. This prevents freezing at –20°C and keeps the antibody in liquid form, effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies as a general measure to prevent freeze–thaw damage.
- For further guidance, please refer to our **storage tips** and recommendations for reconstituted antibodies, control peptides, and control proteins.