Revision 3

#14975 Store at -20C

β-Amyloid (pE3 Peptide) (D5N5H) Rabbit mAb

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB, IHC-P, IF-F	H	Endogenous	4	Rabbit IgG	#P05067	351

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)	1:100
Immunofluorescence (Frozen)	1:200

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see product #76486.

Specificity / Sensitivity

β-Amyloid (pE3 Peptide) (D5N5H) Rabbit mAb recognizes recombinant pE3 form of β-amyloid peptides. This antibody does not cross-react with the non-pyroglutamate (E3) form of β-amyloid peptides.

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of β-amyloid (pE3) peptide.

Background

Amyloid β (Aβ) precursor protein (APP) is a 100-140 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein that exists as several isoforms (1). The amino acid sequence of APP contains the amyloid domain, which can be released by a two-step proteolytic cleavage (1). The extracellular deposition and accumulation of the released Aβ fragments form the main components of amyloid plaques in Alzheimer's disease (1). APP can be phosphorylated at several sites, which may affect the proteolytic processing and secretion of this protein (2-5). Phosphorylation at Thr668 (a position corresponding to the APP695 isoform) by cyclin-dependent kinase is cell-cycle dependent and peaks during G2/M phase (4). APP phosphorylated at Thr668 exists in adult rat brain and correlates with cultured neuronal differentiation (5,6).
Aβ peptides can be further modified by amino-terminal truncation that exposes a free glutamate residue to the enzyme glutaminyl cyclase, which catalyzes the formation of an amino-terminal pyroglutamate (pE) (7,8). Aβ (pE3) peptides exhibit increased stability relative to non-modified peptides due to an enhanced resistance to peptidase-mediated degradation (9) and a higher propensity to form β-sheets and aggregate (10). Antibodies targeting Aβ (pE3) peptides may be plaque-specific as there is no evidence for circulating Aβ (pE3) peptides (11).

Background References

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4. Suzuki, T. et al. (1994) *EMBO J* 13, 1114-22.
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8. Saido, T.C. et al. (1995) *Neuron* 14, 457-66.
9. Saido, T.C. et al. (1996) *Neurosci Lett* 215, 173-6.
10. He, W. and Barrow, C.J. (1999) *Biochemistry* 38, 10871-7.
11. Demattos, R.B. et al. (2012) *Neuron* 76, 908-20.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting **IHC-P:** Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) **IF-F:** Immunofluorescence (Frozen)

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Mi:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster
X: Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Sc:** S. cerevisiae **Ce:** C. elegans **Hr:** horse
GP: Guinea Pig **Rab:** rabbit **All:** all species expected

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Limited Uses