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Aducanumab

Cat. No.: HY-P9967

CAS No.: 1384260-65-4

Target: Amyloid-β

Pathway: Neuronal Signaling

Storage: Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Aducanumab (BIIB037) is a human monoclonal antibody that selectively targets aggregated amyloid-beta (Aβ). Aducanumab shows brain penetration, and can be used for Alzheimer's disease (AD) research[1].

In Vivo

Aducanumab (30 mg/kg, i.p., single dose) binds all morphological types of brain Aβ plaques in 22-month-old Tg2576 transgenic mice, including diffuse Aβ deposits and compact Aβ plaques[1].

Aducanumab (0.3-30 mg/kg, i.p., weekly, 6 months) reduces soluble and insoluble Aβ in a dose-dependent manner in 9.5- to 15.5-month-old Tg2576 transgenic mice[1].

Aducanumab (10 mg/kg, i.p., weekly, 6 months) restores intracellular calcium to control levels in 18-month-old Tg2576 mice [2].

Aducanumab (0.4-1 mg/mL, ICV, 20 min) leads to rapid decrease in amyloid burden, plaque clearance in Tg2576 mice[2].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	9.5- to 15.5-month-old Tg2576 transgenic mice [1]
Dosage:	0.3-30 mg/kg
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.), weekly, 6 months
Result:	Increased recruitment of Iba-1-positive microglia to Aβ plaques.

Animal Model:	18-month-old Tg2576 mice[2]
Dosage:	10 mg/kg
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.), weekly, 6 months
Result:	Restored neurite baseline calcium to control levels. Decreased the number of neurites with elevated levels of calcium after 2 weeks. Decreased the percentage of cell bodies with calcium overload. Restored the levels of VILIP and SERCA to control levels. Increased the cell numbers of NR1 and NR2A.

Animal Model:	22-month-old transgenic Tg2576 mice[2]
Dosage:	0.4-1 mg/mL
Administration:	Intracerebroventricular injection (ICV), 20 min
Result:	Decreased the number of amyloid plaque. Decreased the size of the remaining individual plaques. Reduced amyloid plaque burden.

REFERENCES

[1]. Sevigny J, et al. The antibody aducanumab reduces Aβ plaques in Alzheimer's disease. Nature. 2016 Sep 1;537(7618):50-6.

[2]. Kastanenka KV, et al. Immunotherapy with Aducanumab Restores Calcium Homeostasis in Tg2576 Mice. J Neurosci. 2016 Dec 14;36(50):12549-12558.

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