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Anti-Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Antibody

Rabbit Anti-Human Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Polyclonal
Catalog No. SPC-507



Discovery through partnership | Excellence through quality

Overview

Product Name

Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Antibody

Description

Rabbit Anti-Human Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Polyclonal

Species Reactivity

Human

Applications

WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP, ELISA, DB

Antibody Dilution

WB (1:1000), IHC (1:100); optimal dilutions for assays should be determined by the user.

Host Species

Rabbit

Immunogen Species

Human

Immunogen

Fibrils prepared from human A β 42 peptide

Conjugates

Alkaline Phosphatase, APC, ATTO 390, ATTO 488, ATTO 565, ATTO 594, ATTO 633, ATTO 655, ATTO 680, ATTO 700, Biotin, FITC, HRP, PE/ATTO 594, PerCP, RPE, Streptavidin, Unconjugated

Properties

Storage Buffer

PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

Storage Temperature

-20°C

Shipping Temperature

Blue Ice or 4°C

Purification

Protein A purified

Clonality

Polyclonal

Specificity

Recognizes generic epitopes common to many amyloid fibrils and fibrillar oligomers, but not prefibrillar oligomers or natively folded proteins. Expected to detect in Mouse and Rat based on species h

Cite This Product

Rabbit Anti-Human Amyloid Polyclonal (StressMarq Biosciences Inc., Victoria BC CANADA, Catalog # SPC-507)

Certificate Of Analysis

A 1:1000 dilution of SPC-507 was sufficient for detection of amyloid fibrils on PVDF membranes using transferred fibrils by colorimetric dot blot analysis using Goat anti-rabbit IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

Biological Description

Alternative Names

OC Antibody, Fibrils Antibody, Amyloid Oligomer a β Antibody, A11 Antibody, Amyloid beta A4 protein Antibody, ABPP Antibody, APPI Antibody, Alzheimer disease amyloid protein Antibody, Cerebral vascular amyloid peptide Antibody, PreA4 Antibody, Protease nexin-II Antibody, APP Antibody, A4 Antibody, AD Antibody

Research Areas

Blood, Cardiovascular System, Cell Signaling, Neuroscience

Cellular Localization

Membrane

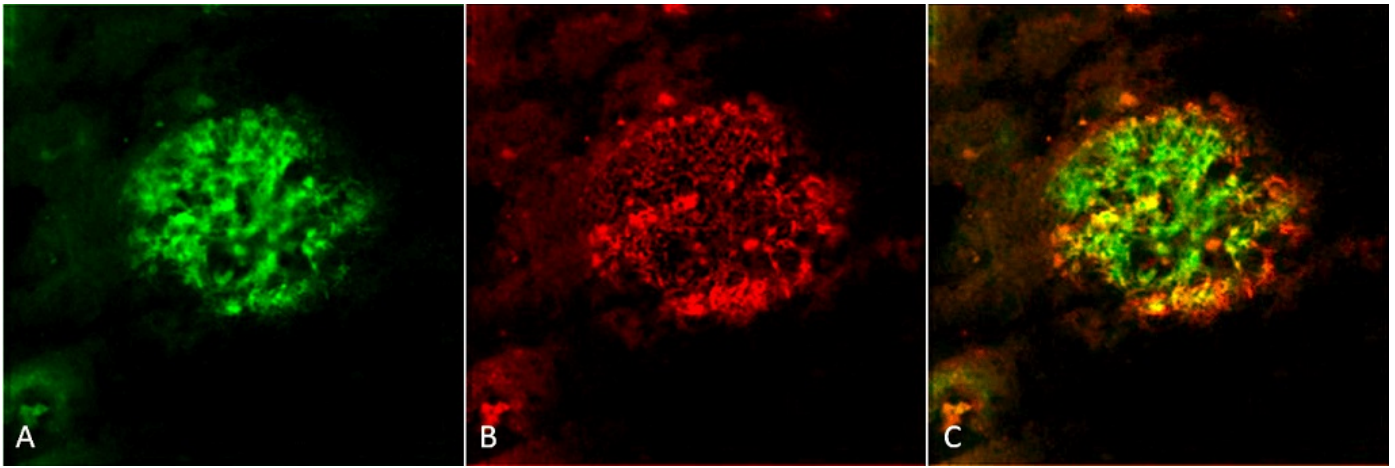
Scientific Background

Amyloid monomeric proteins can sometimes oligomerize into destructive amyloid fibrils. Amyloidogenic conformations of non-disease related proteins can be created by partial protein misfolding or denaturation. Many degenerative diseases are known to be related to the accumulation of misfolded proteins as amyloid fibres (1, 2). These include the amyloid- β peptide plaques and tau neurofibrillary tangles in senile plaques of Alzheimer's symptomology, the deposition of α -synuclein in the Lewy bodies of Parkinson's disease, and accumulation of polyglutamine-containing aggregates in Huntington's disease (2, 3).

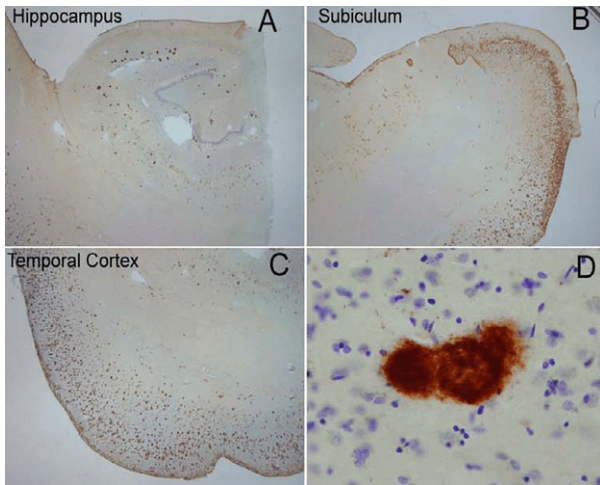
References

1. Glabe C.G. (2004) Trends Biochem Sci. 29(10): 542-547.
 2. Kaye R., et al. (2004) J Bio. Chem. 279: 46363-46366.
 3. Kaye R., et al. (2003) Science. 300(5618): 486-489.
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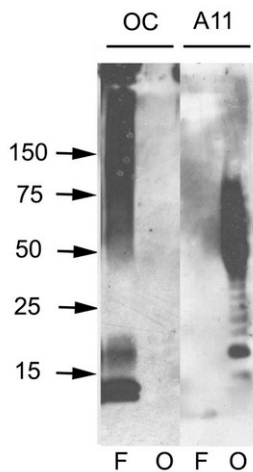
Product Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis using Rabbit Anti-Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-507). Tissue: Alzheimer's Disease brain. Species: Human. Fixation: Formalin fixed. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-507) at 1:5000. Secondary Antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit ATTO 488 (green). Localization: Plaque. (A) Amyloid Fibril (OC) Antibody (SPC-507). (B) Amyloid Oligomer (A11) Antibody (SPC-506). (C) Composite. Courtesy of: Dr. Elizabeth Head, University of California, Irvine.



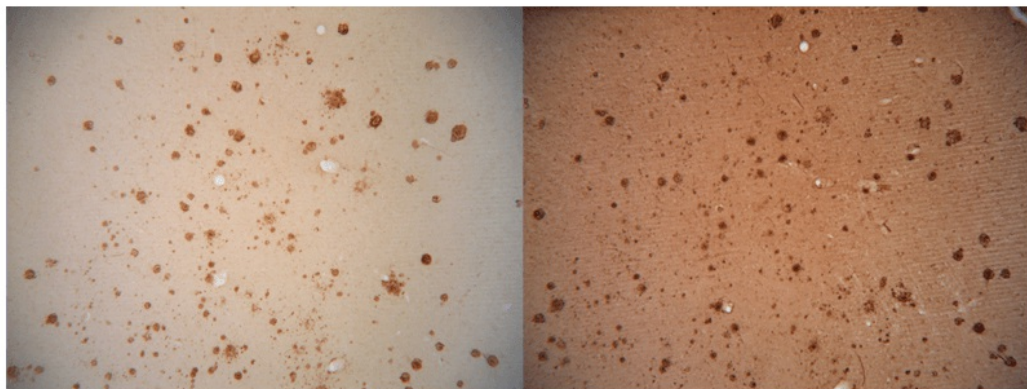
Immunohistochemistry analysis using Rabbit Anti-Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-507). Tissue: Alzheimer's Disease brain. Species: Human. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-507) at 1:100. Extensive OC labeling was observed in the hippocampus (A), subiculum (B) and frontal cortex (C) in Alzheimer disease. A higher magnification image illustrates that OC positive deposits were dense and consisted of fine fibrillar material (D). Courtesy of: Kaye, R., Head, E., Thompson, J. L., McIntire, T. M., Milton, S. C., Cotman, C. W., et al. (2003). Common structure of soluble amyloid oligomers implies common mechanism of pathogenesis. *Science* 300, 486489. doi: 10.1126/science.1079469.



Western blot analysis of Human Abeta42 fibrils and prefibrillar oligomers showing detection of Amyloid Fibrils (OC) protein using Rabbit Anti-Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-507). Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-507) at 1:1000. Courtesy of: Kaye, R., Head, E., Thompson, J. L., McIntire, T. M., Milton, S. C., Cotman, C. W., et al. (2003). Common structure of soluble amyloid oligomers implies common mechanism of pathogenesis. *Science* 300, 486489. doi: 10.1126/science.1079469.

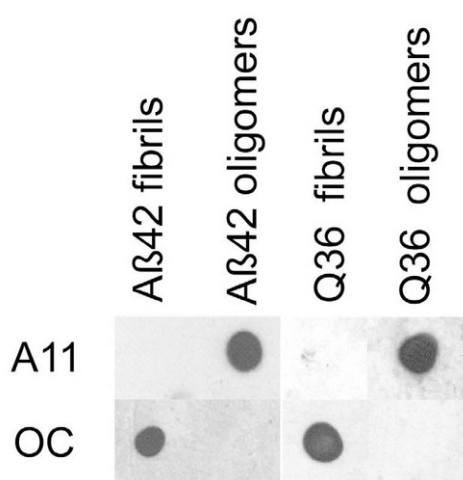
SPC-507

6E10

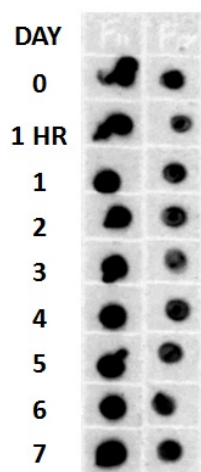


Immunohistochemistry analysis using Rabbit Anti-Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-507). Tissue: Alzheimer's Disease brain. Species: Human. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-507) at 1:100. Showing no Amyloid Precursor Protein (APP) cross-reactivity (L), but when conducted with

monoclonal 6E10 (R) shows considerable APP cross-reactivity. Courtesy of: Kaye, R., Head, E., Thompson, J. L., McIntire, T. M., Milton, S. C., Cotman, C. W., et al. (2003). Common structure of soluble amyloid oligomers implies common mechanism of pathogenesis. *Science* 300, 486489. doi: 10.1126/science.1079469.



Dot blot analysis using Rabbit Anti-Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-507). Tissue: A β 42 fibrils and prefibrillar oligomers. Species: Human. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-507) at 1:1000. Courtesy of: Kaye, R., Head, E., Thompson, J. L., McIntire, T. M., Milton, S. C., Cotman, C. W., et al. (2003). Common structure of soluble amyloid oligomers implies common mechanism of pathogenesis. *Science* 300, 486489. doi: 10.1126/science.1079469.



Dot blot analysis using Rabbit Anti-Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-507). Tissue: Cell lysates. Species: Human. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Amyloid Fibrils (OC) Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-507) at 1:500, 1:5000. Beta Amyloid HEPES-NaCl aggregation, showing 1:500 (L) and 1:5000 (R) time lapse dot blot.

Product Citations (3)

Immunohistochemistry

Acute amnesic encephalopathy in amyloid- β oligomers injected mice is due to their widespread diffusion in vivo.

Epelbaum, S. et al. (2015) *Neurobiol Aging*. 36(6):2043-52.

PubMed ID: 25862419 **Reactivity:** Human **Applications:** Immunohistochemistry

MEK Guards Proteome Stability and Inhibits Tumor-Suppressive Amyloidogenesis via HSF1.

Tang, Z. et al. (2015) Cell. 160(4):729-44.

PubMed ID: 25679764 **Reactivity:** Human **Applications:** Immunohistochemistry

Other Citations

The polyphenol (?)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate prevents apoA-IIowa amyloidosis in vitro and protects human embryonic kidney 293 cells against amyloid cytotoxicity.

Nakajima, H. et al. (2015) Amyloid. [Epub ahead of print]

PubMed ID: 26701221 **Reactivity:** Human **Applications:** Dot Blot

Reviews

Based on validation through cited publications.



StressMarq Biosciences

June 15, 2016: