

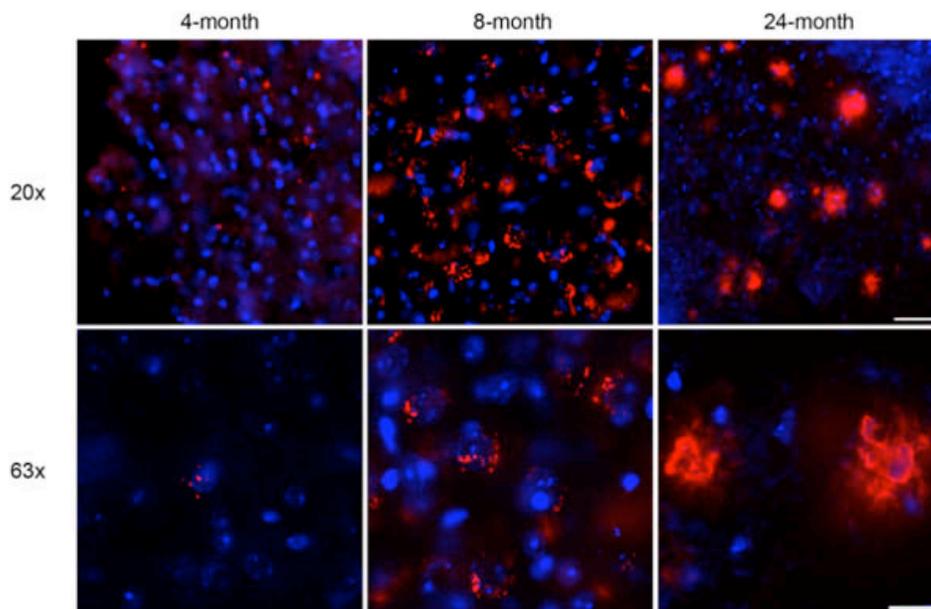
MOAB-2 antibody; 100% specific to A β ; unparalleled staining

Biosensis are pleased to announce the availability of our NEW [Mouse Monoclonal antibody to Amyloid beta peptide MOAB-2](#).

The amyloid beta peptide (A β) is derived from the cleavage of the Amyloid precursor protein (APP) and varies in length from 39 to 43 amino acids. However, the form(s) of A β associated with the pathology characteristic of Alzheimer's disease (AD) remains unclear. In particular, the neurotoxicity of intraneuronal A β accumulation is an area of considerable research and controversy principally because antibodies thought to be specific for A β have been shown to actually detect intraneuronal APP and not A β exclusively.

MOAB-2 is a pan-specific, high-titer antibody that is 100% specific to A β with unparalleled clarity in staining.

MOAB-2 has been developed to detect A β and does not bind to the amyloid precursor protein (APP). This antibody has been shown to work well in Western Blots, ELISAs and Immunohistochemistry.



Immunofluorescent detection of A β in coronal sections 4-month, 8-month and 24-month old 3xTg mice stained with M-1586-100. Staining shows intraneuronal A β increased from 4- to 8-months and decreased by 24-months while extracellular A β increased from 8- to 24months (top=20x, scale bar 50um; bottom = 63x, scale bar 20um). Figure courtesy of Youmans et al (2012).