

Produktinformation



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Anti-Amyloid beta A4 protein [LY2062430 (Solanezumab, hu266)] Standard Size Ab04185-10.0

Isotype and Format: Human IgG1, Kappa

Clone Number: LY2062430 (Solanezumab, hu266)

Alternative Name(s) of Target: APP; Aβ peptide; Abeta; A-beta; Aβ; Aβ42; amyloid beta peptide; Alzheimer disease amyloid protein; Beta-amyloid precursor protein; Protease nexin-II; humanized m266.2 **UniProt Accession Number of Target Protein:** P05067

Published Application(s): therapeutic, ELISA

Published Species Reactivity: Human

Immunogen: The parental mouse antibody 266 was generated by immunization of mice with a peptide composed of residues 13-28 of human A β peptide. The original humanized version of the antibody was generated by grafting CDRs of the mouse antibody onto human framework regions.

Specificity: This antibody recognizes amino acids 13-28 of amyloid beta and only recognized soluble form of the amyloid beta peptide. It functions as a cell surface receptor and performs physiological functions on the surface of neurons relevant to neurite growth, neuronal adhesion and axonogenesis. Interaction between APP molecules on neighboring cells promotes synaptogenesis.

Application Notes: The human IgG1 version of this antibody binds amyloid beta peptide A β 1-42 with a binding affinity of Kd= 4pM in an in vitro BIAcore assay. The binding characterization of this antibody towards A β 1-42-BSA conjugate was done using ELISA (US8591894). A study in patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) suggested that a single dose of solanezumab was generally well tolerated, except that mild self-limited symptoms consistent with infusion reactions occurred in few patients when higher doses are given. A dose-dependent change in plasma and CSF Abeta was also observed (PMID: 20375655). The original mouse antibody 266 slowed A β accumulation in the brain but failed to deplete A β plaques in animal studies (PMID: 11438712). This humanized antibody is likely to have impeded the efflux of soluble A β from the brain in patients owing to the formation of A β -antibody complexes in the brain interstitial fluid and cerebrospinal fluid, as suggested from animal studies (PMID: 24638135). Phase 1 and 2 studies of solanezumab revealed evidence of target engagement by dose-dependent increases in plasma and CSF total A β (PMID: 20375655; 22672770). In the phase 2 study of mild to moderate AD, 12 weeks of solanezumab treatment yielded a dose-dependent increase in CSF-free A β 42, suggesting a shift in equilibria sufficient to mobilize A β 42 from plaques (PMID: 22672770). In the first phase III studies, solanezumab did not demonstrate significant benefit for the primary outcomes in either study but showed a

favorable safety profile (PMID: 26238576).

Antibody First Published in: Siemers et al. Safety and changes in plasma and cerebrospinal fluid amyloid beta after a single administration of an amyloid beta monoclonal antibody in subjects with Alzheimer disease. Clin Neuropharmacol. 2010 Mar-Apr;33(2):67-73. PMID:20375655

Note on publication: This study evaluates the safety and tolerance of solanezumab after single administration in patients with Alzheimer's disease.

Product Form

Size: 100 µg Purified antibody.

Purification: Protein A affinity purified

Supplied In: PBS with 0.02% Proclin 300.

Storage Recommendation: Store at 4°C for up to 3 months. For longer storage, aliquot and store at - 20°C.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml.

Important note – This product is for research use only. It is not intended for use in therapeutic or diagnostic procedures for humans or animals.