

## BACE1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

### Catalog #: EAB14474

| Host/Isotype | Clonality  | Applications         | MW (kDa) | Reactivity        |
|--------------|------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Rabbit IgG   | Polyclonal | WB, IHC-P, IF, ELISA | 56       | Human, Mouse, Rat |

### Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| <b>WB</b> (Western Blotting)                     | 1:500-2000   |
| <b>IHC-P</b> (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)     | 1:50-300     |
| <b>IF</b> (Immunofluorescence)                   | 1:50-300     |
| <b>ELISA</b> (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) | 1:5000-20000 |

### Product Information

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Conjugate</b>      | Unconjugate   |
| <b>Specificity</b>    | BACE1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of BACE1 protein.  |
| <b>Purification</b>   | Affinity purification   |
| <b>Concentration</b>  | 1mg/ml  |
| <b>Format</b>         | Liquid  |
| <b>Formulation</b>    | In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol  |
| <b>Shipping</b>       | Gel Pack  |
| <b>Storage</b>        | Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.<br>Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks |
| <b>UniProt ID</b>     | <a href="#">P56817</a>  |
| <b>Entrez-Gene Id</b> | <a href="#">23621</a>   |

### Product Description

This gene encodes a member of the peptidase A1 family of aspartic proteases. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed to generate the mature protease. This transmembrane protease catalyzes the first step in the formation of amyloid beta peptide from amyloid precursor protein. Amyloid beta peptides are the main constituent of amyloid beta plaques, which accumulate in the brains of human Alzheimer's disease patients.

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