

Product Datasheet

beta Amyloid Antibody (MOAB-2) - BSA Free NBP2-13075SS

Unit Size: 0.025 ml

Store at 4C short term. Aliquot and store at -20C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

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NBP2-13075SS

beta Amyloid Antibody (MOAB-2) - BSA Free

Product Information	
Unit Size	0.025 ml
Concentration	1.0 mg/ml
Storage	Store at 4C short term. Aliquot and store at -20C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	MOAB-2
Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide
Isotype	IgG2b
Purity	Protein G purified
Buffer	PBS
Target Molecular Weight	5 kDa

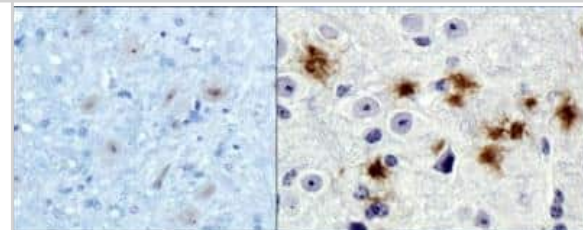
Product Description	
Description	Novus Biologicals Mouse beta Amyloid Antibody (MOAB-2) - BSA Free (NBP2-13075) is a monoclonal antibody validated for use in IHC, WB, ELISA, ICC/IF and IP. Anti-beta Amyloid Antibody: Cited in 70 publications. All Novus Biologicals antibodies are covered by our 100% guarantee.
Host	Mouse
Gene ID	351
Gene Symbol	APP
Species	Human, Mouse, Rat, Bacteria, Monkey
Reactivity Notes	Use in Mouse reported in scientific literature (PMID:35401818). Monkey reactivity reported in scientific literature (PMID: 29241829). Use in Bacteria reported in scientific literature (PMID:32413239).
Specificity/Sensitivity	Beta Amyloid antibody (MOAB-2) recognizes unaggregated, oligomeric and fibrillar forms of beta Amyloid 42 and unaggregated beta Amyloid 40. Does not detect APP.
Immunogen	This beta Amyloid antibody was developed against recombinant human beta Amyloid 42.

Product Application Details	
Applications	Western Blot, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin, Dot Blot, ELISA, Immunoblotting, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Immunohistochemistry-Frozen, Immunoprecipitation, Immunohistochemistry Free-Floating
Recommended Dilutions	Western Blot 1:1000-1:5000, ELISA 1:100-1:1000, Immunohistochemistry 1:200-1:1000, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence 1:200-1:500, Immunoprecipitation 1:200-1:1000, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin 1:200-1:1000, Immunohistochemistry-Frozen, Immunoblotting reported in scientific literature (PMID 28314768), Dot Blot reported in scientific literature (PMID 22423893), Immunohistochemistry Free-Floating reported in scientific literature (PMID 25747037)
Application Notes	In Western blot, a band can be seen at ~4 kDa, representing the beta Amyloid monomer. Larger bands may also be seen representing the unaggregated, oligomeric, and fibrillar forms of beta Amyloid. For higher beta Amyloid yield in WB, please follow the extraction protocol described in Youmans et al, J Neurosci Methods. 2011 March 15; 196(1): 51-59 (PMID: 21219931).

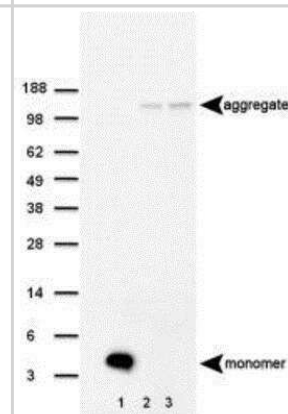


Images

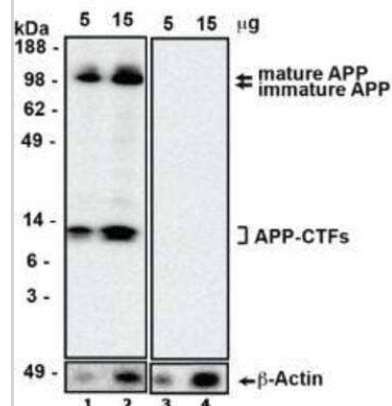
IHC analysis of beta Amyloid on normal mouse brain (left) and 5xFAD mouse brain (right) using DAB with hematoxylin counterstain. The MOAB-2 antibody was used at 1:20 on normal mouse brain and at 1:400 on 5xFAD mouse brain.



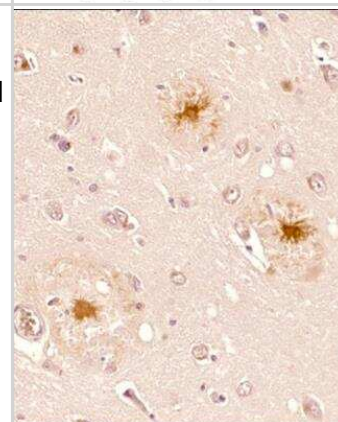
Analysis of beta Amyloid (MOAB-2) antibody in (1) 100 pmole beta Amyloid 42, (2) 5xFAD mouse brain homogenate Repetition 1 and (3) 5xFAD mouse brain homogenate Repetition 2.



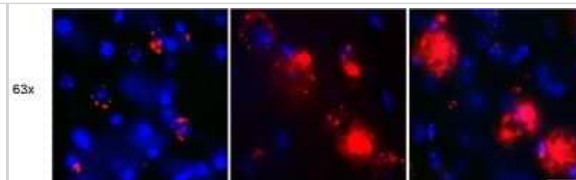
Western blot analysis in cell lysates from HEK-APP SWE/BACE1 cells probed with an antibody against the C-terminus of APP (Lanes 1 and 2) and beta Amyloid (MOAB-2, Lanes 3 and 4). Beta Amyloid (MOAB-2) does not detect APP (from PMID: 22423893).



IHC analysis of a formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section of human brain (Alzheimers disease, hippocampus) using 1:200 dilution of anti-beta Amyloid antibody (clone MOAB-2). The staining was developed with HRP labeled anti-mouse secondary antibody and DAB reagent, and nuclei of cells were counter-stained with hematoxylin. This beta Amyloid antibody specifically stained the cells with Abeta 42/ Abeta aggregates while the normal cells were negative for abeta peptide.



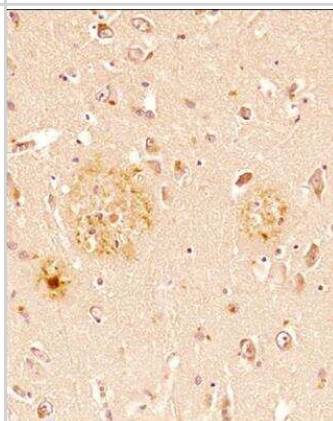
Immunofluorescent detection of beta Amyloid with MOAB-2 in the subiculum of 1-, 2- and 4- month old 5xFAD mice. Scale bar 20 um (from PMID: 22423893).



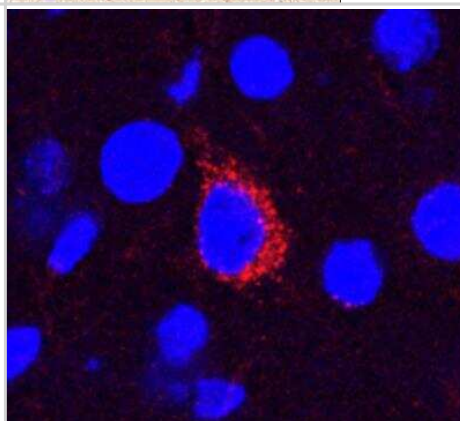
A plaque load in neocortex and hippocampus in APP/PS1 mice exposed to differential housing. Representative 10x MOAB-2 staining in hippocampus of APP/PS1 mice for each housing group. Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28584278/>) licensed under a CC-BY license.



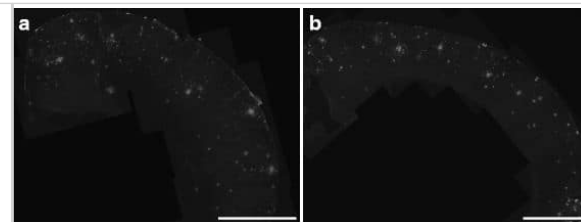
IHC analysis of a formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section of human brain (Alzheimers disease, hippocampus) using 1:40 dilution of anti-beta Amyloid antibody (clone MOAB-2). The staining was developed with HRP labeled anti-mouse secondary antibody and DAB reagent, and nuclei of cells were counter-stained with hematoxylin. This beta Amyloid antibody specifically stained the cells with Abeta 42/ Abeta aggregates while the normal cells were negative for abeta peptide.



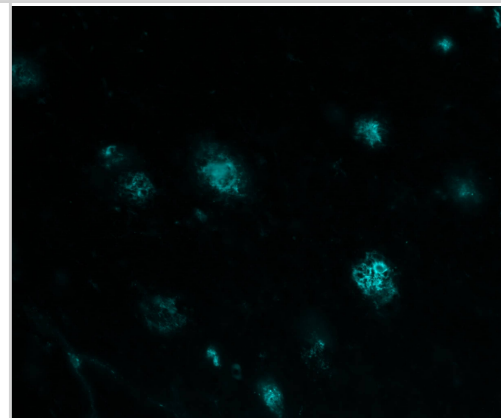
Mouse brain (cerebral cortex). Red: MOAB-2 antibody staining, Blue: DAPI. Zeiss LSM800, 40x. Image from verified customer review.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence: beta Amyloid Antibody (MOAB-2) - BSA Free [NBP2-13075] - No difference in A β plaque load between propofol (n = 8) & vehicle (n = 6) treated APP/PS1 mice. a An example image of A β plaque immunoreactivity in the cortex of an APP/PS1 mouse following repeated propofol exposure. b A representative image of A β plaque immunolabeling the cortex of an APP/PS1 mouse following treatment with vehicle. c Bar graph showing the percentage of the cortex occupied by A β plaques in propofol & vehicle treated APP/PS1 mice. d Bar graph showing the average size (μm^2) of A β plaques in the cortex of APP/PS1 in the propofol & vehicle treatment groups. e Bar graph showing the average density of A β plaques ($/\mu\text{m}^2$) in the cortex of propofol & vehicle exposed APP/PS1 mice. All data is shown as mean $\pm$ SEM. Scale bar = 500 μm Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (<https://bmcanesthesiol.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12871-018-0509-5>), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



Murine brain cryosections stained with primary MOAB-2 antibody followed by a secondary donkey anti-mouse antibody. Image from a verified customer review.



Publications

Agrawal A, Ngwa D, Simons J et al. Protection against prolonged pneumococcal infection involves structural changes in C-reactive protein and subsequent binding to both phosphocholine and amyloids on the bacterial surface *Frontiers in Immunology* 2025-07-16 [PMID: 40740789]

Dong Y, Cheng L, Zhao Y. Resetting the circadian clock of Alzheimer's mice via GLP-1 injection combined with time-restricted feeding *Frontiers in Physiology* 2022-08-24 [PMID: 36148311] (Cytometric Bead Assay Standard, Immunoprecipitation, Western Blot, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Mouse)

Balczon R, Morrow KA, Leavesley S et al. Cystatin C regulates the cytotoxicity of infection-induced endothelial-derived γ -amyloid *FEBS Open Bio* 2020-11-01 [PMID: 33030263] (Cytometric Bead Assay Standard, Immunoprecipitation, Western Blot, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Mouse)

Das S, Ramanan N. Region-specific heterogeneity in neuronal nuclear morphology in young, aged and in Alzheimer's disease mouse brains *Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology* 2023-02-01 [PMID: 36819109] (Cytometric Bead Assay Standard, Immunoprecipitation, Western Blot, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Mouse)

B Bhargavan; SM Woollard; JE McMillan; GD Kanmogne CCR5 antagonist reduces HIV-induced amyloidogenesis, tau pathology, neurodegeneration, and blood-brain barrier alterations in HIV-infected hu-PBL-NSG mice *Molecular Neurodegeneration* 2021-11-22 [PMID: 34809709] (Cytometric Bead Assay Standard, Immunoprecipitation, Western Blot, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Mouse)

Ngwa DN, Agrawal A Structurally Altered, Not Wild-Type, Pentameric C-Reactive Protein Inhibits Formation of Amyloid- beta Fibrils *Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950)* 2022-08-17 [PMID: 35977795] (Cytometric Bead Assay Standard, Immunoprecipitation, Western Blot, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Mouse)

Tikhonova MA, Amstislavskaya TG, Ho YJ et al. Neuroprotective Effects of Ceftriaxone Involve the Reduction of A β Burden and Neuroinflammatory Response in a Mouse Model of Alzheimer's Disease *Frontiers in Neuroscience* 2021-09-29 [PMID: 34658774] (Cytometric Bead Assay Standard, Immunoprecipitation, Western Blot, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Mouse)

Zengyong Huang, Zhuo Gong, Yongtai Lin, Fan Yang, Weiping Chen, Shaotong Xiang, Yuedong Huang, Hao Xiao, Shuwen Xu, Jinhai Duan Treatment with glatiramer acetate in APPswe/PS1dE9 mice at an early stage of Alzheimer's disease prior to amyloid-beta deposition delays the disease's pathological development and ameliorates cognitive decline *Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience* 2024-01-30 [PMID: 38352237]

Dibyadeep Datta, Isabella Perone, Denethi Wijegunawardana, Feng Liang, Yury M. Morozov, Jon Arellano, Alvaro Duque, Zhongcong Xie, Christopher H. van Dyck, Mary Kate P. Joyce, Amy F. T. Arnsten Nanoscale imaging of pT217 τ in aged rhesus macaque entorhinal and dorsolateral prefrontal cortex: Evidence of interneuronal trafficking and early stage neurodegeneration *Alzheimer's & Dementia* 2024-03-06 [PMID: 38445818]

Yao PL, Parmar VM, Choudhary M et Al. NURR1 expression regulates retinal pigment epithelial-mesenchymal transition and age-related macular degeneration phenotypes *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2022-07-08 [PMID: 35867766] (Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot)

Park SY, Kang JY, Lee T et Al. SPON1 Can Reduce Amyloid Beta and Reverse Cognitive Impairment and Memory Dysfunction in Alzheimer's Disease Mouse Model Cells 2020-05-21 [PMID: 32455709] (Western Blot, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence)

Wang C, Shen D, Hu Y et al. Selective Targeting of Class I HDAC Reduces Microglial Inflammation in the Entorhinal Cortex of Young APP/PS1 Mice *International journal of molecular sciences* 2023-03-02 [PMID: 36902234] (Immunohistochemistry, Mouse)

More publications at <http://www.novusbio.com/NBP2-13075>



Procedures

Western Blot Protocol for beta Amyloid Antibody (NBP2-13075)

Western Blot Protocol

1. Perform SDS-PAGE on samples to be analyzed, loading 10-25 ug of total protein per lane.
2. Transfer proteins to PVDF membrane according to the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the membrane and transfer apparatus.
3. Stain the membrane with Ponceau S (or similar product) to assess transfer success, and mark molecular weight standards where appropriate.
4. Rinse the blot TBS -0.05% Tween 20 (TBST).
5. Block the membrane in 5% Non-fat milk in TBST (blocking buffer) for at least 1 hour.
6. Wash the membrane in TBST three times for 10 minutes each.
7. Dilute primary antibody in blocking buffer and incubate overnight at 4C with gentle rocking.
8. Wash the membrane in TBST three times for 10 minutes each.
9. Incubate the membrane in diluted HRP conjugated secondary antibody in blocking buffer (as per manufacturer's instructions) for 1 hour at room temperature.
10. Wash the blot in TBST three times for 10 minutes each (this step can be repeated as required to reduce background).
11. Apply the detection reagent of choice in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin Protocol for beta Amyloid Antibody (NBP2-13075)

Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin Embedded Sections

Antigen Unmasking:

Bring slides to a boil in 10 mM sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0) then maintain at a sub-boiling temperature for 10 minutes. Cool slides on bench-top for 30 minutes (keep slides in the sodium citrate buffer at all times).

Staining:

1. Wash sections in deionized water three times for 5 minutes each.
2. Wash sections in PBS for 5 minutes.
3. Block each section with 100-400 ul blocking solution (1% BSA in PBS) for 1 hour at room temperature.
4. Remove blocking solution and add 100-400 ul diluted primary antibody. Incubate overnight at 4 C.
5. Remove antibody solution and wash sections in wash buffer three times for 5 minutes each.
6. Add 100-400 ul HRP polymer conjugated secondary antibody. Incubate 30 minutes at room temperature.
7. Wash sections three times in wash buffer for 5 minutes each.
8. Add 100-400 ul DAB substrate to each section and monitor staining closely.
9. As soon as the sections develop, immerse slides in deionized water.
10. Counterstain sections in hematoxylin.
11. Wash sections in deionized water two times for 5 minutes each.
12. Dehydrate sections.
13. Mount coverslips.





Novus Biologicals USA

10730 E. Briarwood Avenue
Centennial, CO 80112
USA
Phone: 303.730.1950
Toll Free: 1.888.506.6887
Fax: 303.730.1966
nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com

Bio-Techne Canada

21 Canmotor Ave
Toronto, ON M8Z 4E6
Canada
Phone: 905.827.6400
Toll Free: 855.668.8722
Fax: 905.827.6402
canada.inquires@bio-techne.com

Bio-Techne Ltd

19 Barton Lane
Abingdon Science Park
Abingdon, OX14 3NB, United Kingdom
Phone: (44) (0) 1235 529449
Free Phone: 0800 37 34 15
Fax: (44) (0) 1235 533420
info.EMEA@bio-techne.com

General Contact Information

www.novusbio.com
Technical Support: nb-technical@bio-techne.com
Orders: nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com
General: novus@novusbio.com

Limitations

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