Journal of Alzheimer's Disease 23 (2011) 1–3
IOS Press

Supplementary Data

High-Affinity Rabbit Monoclonal Antibodies Specific for Amyloid Peptides Amyloid-β_{40} and Amyloid-β_{42}

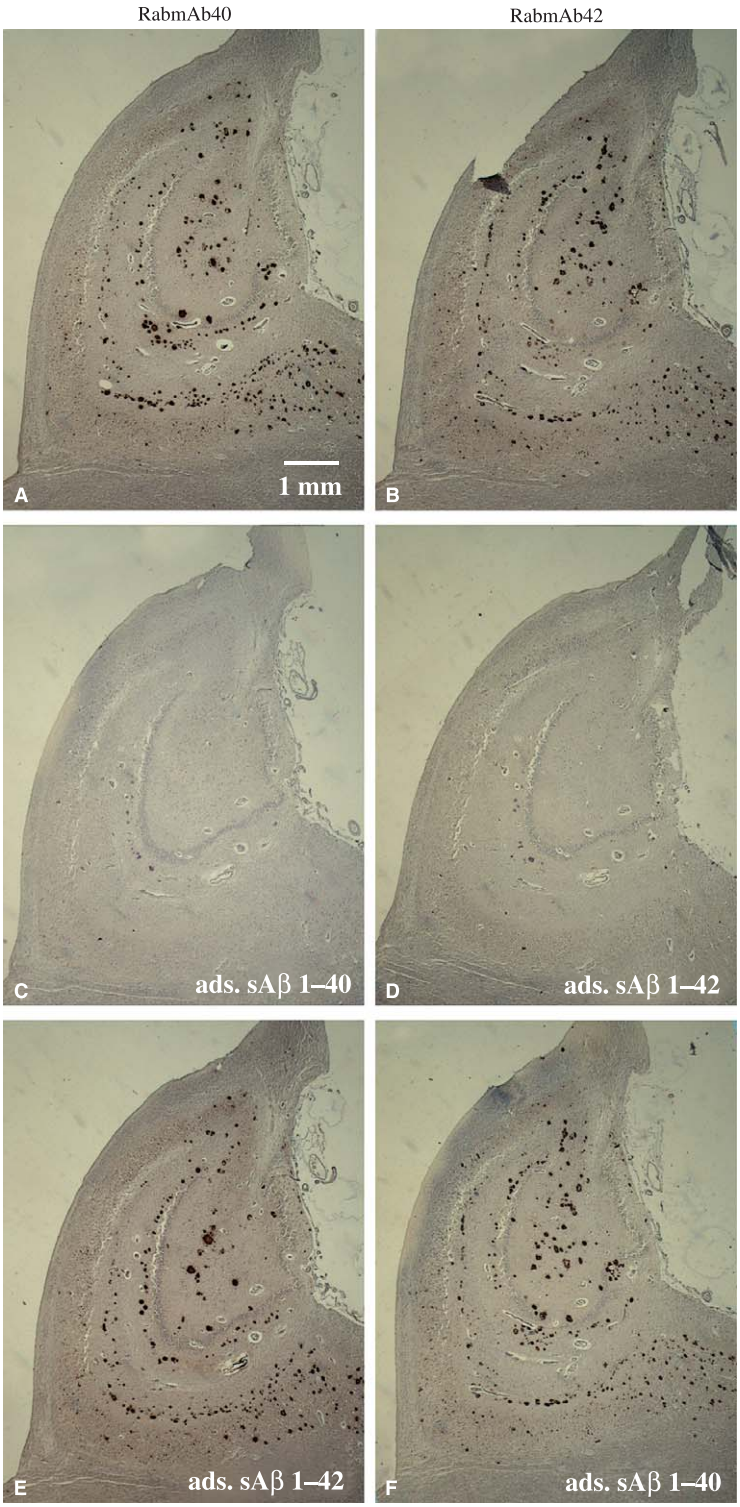
David L. Miller*, Anna Potempska, Jerzy Wegiel and Pankaj D. Mehta
New York State Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities, Staten Island, NY, USA

Handling Associate Editor: Ralph Martins

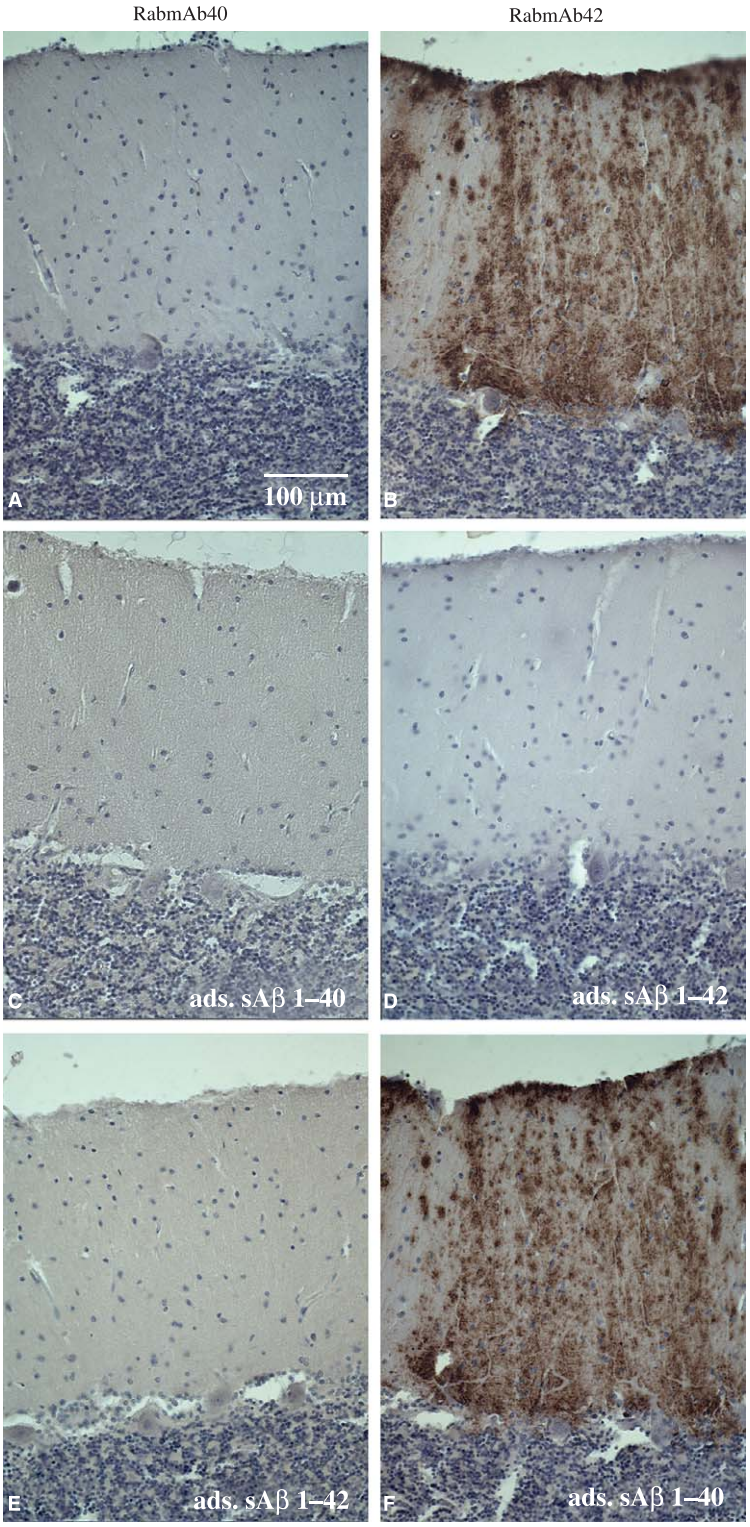
Accepted 22 September 2010

*Correspondence to: Dr. David L. Miller, New York State Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities, 1050 Forest Hill Road, Staten Island, NY 10314, USA. Tel.: +1 718 494 5186; Fax: +1 718 494 5905; E-mail: davidleem@verizon.net.

ISSN 1387-2877/11/$27.50



Supplementary Figure S1. Paraffin sections from the cornu Ammonis of 62-year-old DS male diagnosed with AD immunostained with rabbit RabmAb40 (A) or RabmAb42 (B) Numerous Aβ-positive fibrillar plaques show characteristic cornu Ammonis and dentate gyrus layer distributions. Panel (C) and (D) respectively illustrate the lack of immunoreactivity in sections incubated with RabmAb40 adsorbed with Aβ40 or RabmAb42 adsorbed with Aβ42. Adsorption of RabmAb40 with Aβ42 (E) or adsorption of RabnAb42 with Aβ40 (F) does not block immunostaining.



Supplementary Figure S2. Paraffin sections from the DS subject showing differences in detection of diffuse nonfibrillar Aβ deposits in the molecular layer of cerebellar cortex with rabbit RabmAb40 (A) or RabmAb42 (B). Sections incubated with RabmAb40 adsorbed with Aβ40 (C) or RabmAb42 adsorbed with Aβ42 (D) show no immunoreactivity. Adsorption of RabmAb40 with Aβ42 (E) or adsorption of RabmAb42 with Aβ40 (F) did not change their immunoreactivity, which confirmed the specificity of the antibodies