

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [NIF](#) on Aug 27, 2026

beta Amyloid antibody [DE2B4]

RRID:AB_297770

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Abcam Cat# ab11132, RRID:AB_297770

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_297770

Proper Citation: Abcam Cat# ab11132, RRID:AB_297770

Target Antigen: beta Amyloid

Host Organism: mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: validation status unknown, seller recommendations provided in 2012: Immunohistochemistry; Immunoprecipitation; Western Blot; Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry-P, Immunoprecipitation

Antibody Name: beta Amyloid antibody [DE2B4]

Description: This monoclonal targets beta Amyloid

Target Organism: mouse, human

Clone ID: Clone DE2B4

Antibody ID: AB_297770

Vendor: Abcam

Catalog Number: ab11132

Record Creation Time: 20250820T051058+0000

Record Last Update: 20250820T210050+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for beta Amyloid antibody [DE2B4].

No alerts have been found for beta Amyloid antibody [DE2B4].

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 6 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [NIF](#) .

Balasubramaniam M, et al. (2024) Alzheimer's-specific brain amyloid interactome: Neural-network analysis of intra-aggregate crosslinking identifies novel drug targets. *iScience*, 27(1), 108745.

Li RM, et al. (2023) Overexpression of fibroblast growth factor 13 ameliorates amyloid-??-induced neuronal damage. *Neural regeneration research*, 18(6), 1347.

Freire-Cobo C, et al. (2023) Neuronal vulnerability to brain aging and neurodegeneration in cognitively impaired marmoset monkeys (*Callithrix jacchus*). *Neurobiology of aging*, 123, 49.

Zhou CN, et al. (2019) Fluoxetine delays the cognitive function decline and synaptic changes in a transgenic mouse model of early Alzheimer's disease. *The Journal of comparative neurology*, 527(8), 1378.

Thau-Zuchman O, et al. (2019) Brain Phospholipid Precursors Administered Post-Injury Reduce Tissue Damage and Improve Neurological Outcome in Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury. *Journal of neurotrauma*, 36(1), 25.

Chao FL, et al. (2018) Running exercise protects against myelin breakdown in the absence of neurogenesis in the hippocampus of AD mice. *Brain research*, 1684, 50.