Antibody m266 was created in the lab to probe for \( \text{A} \beta \). Like most substances, m266 cannot cross the brain's natural protective shield, the blood/brain barrier. Tiny \( \text{A} \beta \) can. Researchers discovered that m266 could draw the offending protein into the bloodstream and whisk it away for disposal.

Produced throughout the body, the protein Amyloid beta (\( \text{A} \beta \)) is found primarily in the brain. This normally benign protein appears to accumulate as harmful plaques in the brains of Alzheimer's patients. Although studies have shown a link between \( \text{A} \beta \) and Alzheimer's, little is understood about the function—and proper balance—of this protein in the body.

Protein can accumulate in plaques, damaging neurons and short-circuiting connections. Is this a key event in Alzheimer's?

Once researchers determine the ideal levels of \( \text{A} \beta \) needed in the brain, treatment with m266 could help restore a healthy equilibrium of \( \text{A} \beta \) in people with Alzheimer's disease.