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## DATA SHEET

<b>Product Name:</b>	Beta-Amyloid (1-42, H6A)
<b>Catalog #:</b>	A-1025
<b>Source:</b>	Recombinant. A DNA sequence encoding the human beta-amyloid (1-42) sequence, with a point mutation (H6A), was expressed in E. coli.
<b>Sequence:</b>	<b>D A E F R A D S G Y E V H H Q K L V F F A</b> Asp-Ala-Glu-Phe-Arg- <b>Ala</b> -Asp-Ser-Gly-Tyr-Glu-Val-His-His-Gln-Lys-Leu-Val-Phe-Phe-Ala- <b>E D V G S N K G A I I G L M V G G V V I A</b> Glu-Asp-Val-Gly-Ser-Asn-Lys-Gly-Ala-Ile-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met-Val-Gly-Gly-Val-Val-Ile-Ala
<b>Molecular Mass:</b>	4448.03
<b>Peptide Purity:</b>	>97%
<b>Counter Ion:</b>	TFA
<b>Supplied As:</b>	White lyophilized powder
<b>Resuspension:</b>	Resuspend in 1 % NH <sub>4</sub> OH, at a concentration of 1 mg/ml. Sonicate for 30 seconds to 1 minute after it has gone into solution. <u>To bring it into your buffer:</u> After resuspension, add 5x or 10x buffer stock and water, to bring to 1x buffer.
<b>Storage:</b>	-20 <sup>0</sup> C
<b>Description:</b>	Beta-amyloid peptide (Aβ), the major constituent of amyloid plaques in the brains of Alzheimer's patients, is thought to be the cause of Alzheimer's Disease (AD). AD is the most common neurodegenerative disease and afflicts about 10% of the population over 60 <sup>4</sup> .
<b>References:</b>	1) Yankner, BA, et. al., (1990) Science, <b>250</b> : 279-282 2) Selkoe, D.J., (2001) Physiol. Rev, <b>81</b> : 741-766 3) Stine, W.B. et. al., (2003) J. Biol. Chem, <b>278</b> : 11612-11622 4) Frank, R.A., et. al., (2003) Neurobiology of Aging, <b>24</b> : 521-536

**For research use only. Not for use in humans.**

[www.rpeptide.com](http://www.rpeptide.com)

4241 Mars Hill Road • Bogart • Georgia • 30622 • USA  
Tel 678-753-0747 • Fax 678-753-0746 • E-mail [info@rpeptide.com](mailto:info@rpeptide.com)