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DATA SHEET

Product Name:	Beta-Amyloid (1-42), 13C, 15N, Uniform Labeled
Catalog #:	A-1104
Source:	Recombinant. A DNA sequence encoding the human beta-amyloid (1-42) sequence was expressed in E. coli with C13 as the carbon source and N15 as the nitrogen source.
Sequence:	D A E F R H D S G Y E V H H Q K L V F F A Asp-Ala-Glu-Phe-Arg-His-Asp-Ser-Gly-Tyr-Glu-Val-His-His-Gln-Lys-Leu-Val-Phe-Phe-Ala- E D V G S N K G A I I G L M V G G V V I A Glu-Asp-Val-Gly-Ser-Asn-Lys-Gly-Ala-Ile-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met-Val-Gly-Gly-Val-Val-Ile-Ala
Molecular Mass:	4772.1
Peptide Purity:	>97%
Counter Ion:	TFA
Supplied As:	White lyophilized powder
Resuspension:	Resuspend in 1 % NH ₄ 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.
Storage:	-20 ⁰ C
Description:	13C, 15N Uniformly labeled Beta-amyloid peptide (Abeta). Abeta is the major constituent of amyloid plaques in the brains of Alzheimer's patients, and 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 ⁴ .
References:	1) Yankner, BA, et. al., (1990) Science, 250 : 279-282 2) Selkoe, D.J., (2001) Physiol. Rev, 81 : 741-766 3) Stine, W.B. et. al., (2003) J. Biol. Chem, 278 : 11612-11622 4) Frank, R.A., et. al., (2003) Neurobiology of Aging, 24 : 521-536

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www.rpeptide.com

4241 Mars Hill Road • Bogart • Georgia • 30622 • USA
Tel 678-753-0747 • Fax 678-753-0746 • E-mail info@rpeptide.com