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## DATA SHEET

<b>Product Name:</b>	Beta-Amyloid (1-40), Fluorescein Labeled
<b>Catalog #:</b>	A-1113
<b>Source:</b>	Synthetic peptide.
<b>Sequence:</b>	<b>Fluorescein-D A E F R H D S G Y E V H H Q K L V</b> Asp-Ala-Glu-Phe-Arg-His-Asp-Ser-Gly-Tyr-Glu-Val-His-His-Gln-Lys-Leu-Val- <b>F F A E D V G S N K G A I I G L M V G G V V</b> Phe-Phe-Ala-Glu-Asp-Val-Gly-Ser-Asn-Lys-Gly-Ala-Ile-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met-Val-Gly-Gly-Val-Val
<b>Molecular Mass:</b>	4689.2
<b>Peptide Purity:</b>	>95%
<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>	Fluorescein 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 <sup>4</sup> .
<b>References:</b>	1) Prior, R. et al. (1996) Am. J. Pathol. <b>148</b> : 1749 2) Yankner, BA, et. al., (1990) Science, <b>250</b> : 279-282 3) Selkoe, D.J., (2001) Physiol. Rev, <b>81</b> : 741-766 4) Stine, W.B. et. al., (2003) J. Biol. Chem, <b>278</b> : 11612-11622 5) Frank, R.A., et. al., (2003) Neurobiology of Aging, <b>24</b> : 521-536

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

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