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DATA SHEET

Product Name:	Beta-Amyloid (11-40), 15N Uniform Labeled
Catalog #:	A-1137
Source:	Recombinant. A DNA sequence encoding the human beta-amyloid (11-40) sequence was expressed in E. coli with N15 as the nitrogen source.
Sequence:	E V H H Q K L V F F A E D V G S Glu-Val-His-His-Gln-Lys-Leu-Val-Phe-Phe-Ala- Glu-Asp-Val-Gly-Ser- N K G A I I G L M V G G V V Asn-Lys-Gly-Ala-Ile-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met-Val-Gly-Gly-Val-Val
Molecular Mass:	3188.72
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:	Beta-amyloid peptide (Abeta), the major constituent of amyloid plaques in the brains of Alzheimer's patients, is thought to be the cause of Alzheimer's Disease (AD). Alzheimer's diseased brains show significant levels of Abeta (11-40) and Abeta (11-42). The β -secretase enzyme or β -amyloid precursor protein-cleaving enzyme (BACE) generates the N terminus of A β , producing full-length Abeta (1-40 and 1-42) and/or truncated Abeta (11-40 and 11-42). The abundance of Abeta (11-40 and 11-42) produced by BACE suggests that they might be playing an important role in Alzheimer's disease pathogenesis.

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

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