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DATA SHEET

Product Name:	Beta-Amyloid (1-42), Ultra Pure, HCl
Catalog #:	A-1166
Source:	Recombinant. A DNA sequence encoding the human beta-amyloid (1-42) sequence was expressed in E. coli.
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:	4514.1
Peptide Purity:	>97%
Counter Ion:	HCl
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) ¹⁻³ . AD is the most common neurodegenerative disease and afflicts about 10% of the population over 60 ⁴ . The abeta HCl salt is described in Kanek and Tutumi ⁵ .
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 5) Kanek, I and Tutumi, S., (1997), J. Neurochem, 68 : 438

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