

**DATA SHEET**

**Product Name:** Beta-Amyloid (1-40), NH<sub>4</sub>OH

**Catalog #:** A-1157

**Source:** Recombinant. A DNA sequence encoding the human beta-amyloid (1-40) sequence was expressed in E. coli

**Molecular Mass:** 4,329 Da theoretical

**Protein Purity:** >97% by Mass Spec.

**Counter Ion:** NH<sub>4</sub>OH

**Supplied As:** White lyophilized powder

**Resuspension:** Resuspend in 1% NH<sub>4</sub>OH at conc. of .1-1 mg/ml. Recommended to briefly centrifuge to ensure full resuspension of product.

**Storage:** -20°C

**Description:**

Beta-amyloid (A-beta) has been long reported as the major constituent of amyloid plaques in the brains of Alzheimer's patients, and is believed by many to be the cause of Alzheimer's Disease (AD). AD is the most common neurodegenerative disease and afflicts more than 10% of the population over 65. Recombinantly expressed and sourced from E. coli, rPeptide's high quality beta-amyloid products offer batch-to-batch consistency and ultrapure starting material for your research needs. The NH<sub>4</sub>OH counter-ion is lyophilized in a basic environment, is considered more physiologically relevant to many alternatives, and may also be less toxic to cell-tissue samples. In addition, The NH<sub>4</sub>OH version of our beta-amyloid peptides is provided as a highly monomeric starting material for those wishing to study the monomeric form of the product or to aggregate the peptide in their own experiments. The NH<sub>4</sub>OH counter-ion is also the same form of the peptide that we provide in our aggregation kits. This A-beta ammonium hydroxide product can be utilized for in vitro aggregation experiments as well as cell-based assays.

**References:**

1. Yankner, B.A., et al., (1990) Science, 250 : 279-282
2. Stine, W.B., et al., (2003) J. Biol. Chem, 278 : 11612-11622
3. Frank, R.A., et al., (2003) Neurobiology of Aging, 24 : 521-536
4. Selkoe, D.J., (2001) Physiol. Rev, 81 : 741-766
5. Benoit, S., (2020) Scientific Reports, 11 : 6622

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