

Beta-Amyloid (1-42), Human

A β 1-42, 42-residue fragment of amyloid precursor protein, has been found to be a major constituent of the senile plaques formed in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease and late Down's syndrome. A β 1-42 readily forms neurotoxic oligomers at physiological pH. The sequence corresponds to the human, bovine, canine, feline, ovine, guinea pig, and rabbit A β 42 peptide. The peptide has been used to detect amyloid β -protein multimers in the cerebrospinal fluid of Alzheimer's disease patients through fluorescence correlation spectroscopy.

Catalog No.	5991100
Size	
Product Category	Catalog Peptide
Sequence	H-Asp-Ala-Glu-Phe-Arg-His-Asp-Ser-Gly-Tyr-Glu-Val-His-His-Gln-Lys-Leu-Val-Phe-Phe-Ala-Glu-Asp-Val-Gly-Ser-Asn-Lys-Gly-Ala-Ile-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met-Val-Gly-Gly-Val-Val-Ile-Ala-OH
CAS No.	107761-42-2
Mol. Formula	C203H311N55O60S
Mol. Weight	4514.14
Purity	> 95%
MOQ	1 mg
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Shipping	Gel Packs