

## β-Amyloid (42-1), human

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Cat. No.:            | HY-P1362  |
| CAS No.:             | 317366-82-8   |
| Molecular Formula:   | C <sub>203</sub> H <sub>311</sub> N <sub>55</sub> O <sub>60</sub> S   |
| Molecular Weight:    | 4514.04   |
| Sequence:            | Ala-Ile-Val-Val-Gly-Gly-Val-Met-Leu-Gly-Ile-Ile-Ala-Gly-Lys-Asn-Ser-Gly-Val-Asp-Glu-Ala-Phe-Phe-Val-Leu-Lys-Gln-His-His-Val-Glu-Tyr-Gly-Ser-Asp-His-Arg-Phe-Glu-Ala-Asp |
| Sequence Shortening: | AIVVGGVMLGIIAGKNSGVDEAFFVLKQHHVEYGS DHRFEAD   |
| Target:              | Amyloid-β   |
| Pathway:             | Neuronal Signaling  |
| Storage:             | Sealed storage, away from moisture<br>Powder -80°C 2 years<br>-20°C 1 year  |

AIVVGGVMLGIIAGKNSGVDEAFFVLKQHHVEYGS DHRFEAD

\* The compound is unstable in solutions, freshly prepared is recommended.

### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (22.15 mM; Need ultrasonic)

| Preparing Stock Solutions | Solvent       | 1 mg      | 5 mg      | 10 mg     |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                           | Concentration |           |           |           |
|                           | 1 mM          | 0.2215 mL | 1.1077 mL | 2.2153 mL |
|                           | 5 mM          | 0.0443 mL | 0.2215 mL | 0.4431 mL |
|                           | 10 mM         | 0.0222 mL | 0.1108 mL | 0.2215 mL |

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

β-Amyloid (42-1), human is the inactive form of Amyloid β Peptide (1-42). β-Amyloid (42-1), human is a 42-amino acid peptide which plays a key role in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer disease<sup>[1]</sup>.

#### In Vivo

β-Amyloid (42-1), human can be used in animal modeling to construct Alzheimer's disease model.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### REFERENCES

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[1]. Schilling T, et al. Amyloid- $\beta$ -induced reactive oxygen species production and priming are differentially regulated by ion channels in microglia. *J Cell Physiol.* 2011 Dec;226(12):3295-302.

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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: [tech@MedChemExpress.com](mailto:tech@MedChemExpress.com)

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA