β-Amyloid-^{15}N (1-42), human TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1363S

Molecular Formula: $C_{203}H_{311}N_{54}{}^{15}NO_{60}S.xC_2HF_3O_2$

Sequence: Asp-Ala-{Glu-15N}-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 (TFA)

Asp-Ala-{Glu-^{15}N}-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 (TFA)

Sequence Shortening: DA-{Glu-15N}-FRHDSGYEVHHQKLVFFAEDVGSNKGAIIGLMVGGVVIA

Target: Amyloid-β

Pathway: Neuronal Signaling

Storage: Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	β-Amyloid-^{15}N (1-42), human (TFA) is the ^{15}N-labledβ-Amyloid (1-42) (TFA). β-Amyloid (1-42), human TFA (Amyloid β-Peptide (1-42) (human) TFA) is a 42-amino acid peptide which plays a key role in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer disease[1].
In Vitro	Stable heavy isotopes of hydrogen, carbon, and other elements have been incorporated into drug molecules, largely as tracers for quantitation during the drug development process. Deuteration has gained attention because of its potential to affect the pharmacokinetic and metabolic profiles of drugs[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Solntseva EI, et al. Impact of amyloid-β peptide (1-42) on voltage-gated ion currents in molluscan neurons. Bull Exp Biol Med. 2011 Oct;151(6):671-4.

[2]. Russak EM, et al. Impact of Deuterium Substitution on the Pharmacokinetics of Pharmaceuticals. Ann Pharmacother. 2019;53(2):211-216.

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