β-Amyloid (10-35), amide

Cat. No.:	HY-P1567
CAS No.:	181427-66-7
Molecular Formula:	$C_{133}H_{205}N_{35}O_{36}S$
Molecular Weight:	2902.33
Sequence:	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-NH2
Sequence Shortening:	YEVHHQKLVFFAEDVGSNKGAIIGLM-NH2
Target:	Amyloid-β
Pathway:	Neuronal Signaling
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the COA.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	β-Amyloid (10-35), amide is composed of 26 aa (10-35 residues of the Aβ peptide) and is the primary component of the amyloid plaques of Alzheimer's disease.
In Vitro	β-Amyloid (10-35) is selected based on the following considerations: (1) β-Amyloid (10-35) incorporates the core region, point mutations of which significantly obstruct fibril formation and have been used to generate inhibitors of fibrillogenesis; (2) β-Amyloid (10-35) retains the ability to add to bona fide Alzheimer's plaques, in contrast to other truncated peptides, and forms fibrils morphologically similar to those of the full length peptide; (3) Of most importance, the full length peptide, $Aβ_{(1-42)}$, is intractable for the controlled formation of fibrils from aqueous media because at the earliest time points, some of the peptide exists as an amorphous precipitate. In contrast, the use of β-Amyloid (10-35) allows the reproducible and controlled formation of fibrils from aqueous solutions, under defined conditions of pH, ionic strength, and peptide concentration and thus yields the required homogeneous fibrils[1].

REFERENCES

[1]. Benzinger TL, et al. Propagating structure of Alzheimer's beta-amyloid(10-35) is parallel beta-sheet with residues in exact register. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1998 Nov 10;95(23):13407-12.

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