α-Synuclein (61-95) (human) TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P4704A

Molecular Formula: $C_{141}H_{235}N_{39}O_{49}.xC_2HF_3O_2$

Sequence: Glu-Gln-Val-Thr-Asn-Val-Gly-Gly-Ala-Val-Val-Thr-Gly-Val-Thr-Ala-Val-Ala-Gln-Lys-Thr-Val-Glu-Gly-Ala-Gly-Ser-Ile-Ala-Ala-Ala-Thr-Gly-Phe-Val

Glu-Gln-Val-Thr-Asn-Val-Gly-Gly-Ala-Val-Val-Thr-Gly-Val-Thr-Ala-Val-Ala-Gln-Lys-Thr-Val-Glu-Gly-Ala-Gly-Ser-Ile-Ala-Ala-Ala-Thr-Gly-Phe-Val (TFA salt)

Sequence Shortening: EQVTNVGGAVVTGVTAVAQKTVEGAGSIAAATGFV

Target: α-synuclein

Pathway: Neuronal Signaling

Storage: Sealed storage, away from moisture

Powder	-80°C	2 years
	-20°C	1 year

* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	α-Synuclein (61-95) (human) TFA is the hydrophobic core region of α-synuclein, and induces neuronal cell death. α-Synuclein (61-95) (human) TFA can be used for research of neurodegenerative diseases, including Alzheimer's disease (AD) and Parkinson's disease (PD)[1][2].

REFERENCES

[1]. Tabner BJ, et al. Formation of hydrogen peroxide and hydroxyl radicals from A(beta) and alpha-synuclein as a possible mechanism of cell death in Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease. Free Radic Biol Med. 2002 Jun 1;32(11):1076-83.

[2]. Emadi S, et al. Inhibiting aggregation of alpha-synuclein with human single chain antibody fragments. Biochemistry. 2004 Mar 16;43(10):2871-8.

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