

A β (1-40) peptide

Alzheimer's amyloid- β peptide, residues 1-40, wildtype
human, recombinant

Cat. No.	Amount
PR-180	1 mg

For *in vitro* use only
Quality guaranteed for 12 months
Store at -20°C under N₂

Avoid freeze / thaw cycles

Form

lyophilized powder

Molecular weight

4.3 kDa

Purity

> 96% by analytical reversed phase HPLC

Description

Alzheimer's disease is associated with the cerebral deposition of amyloid fibrils as plaques. These fibrils are formed from A β peptide, a fragment of the amyloid precursor protein (Aguzzi et al.). A β peptide can occur in different isoforms that differ in length. A β (1-40) peptide is the most abundant A β isoform inside the cerebral cortex of Alzheimer's patients (Mori et al.). A β (1-40) peptide can form oligomers, aggregates and fibrils *in vitro* (Kayed et al.).

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Selected References:

- Mori et al. (1992) Mass spectrometry of purified amyloid β 1538; protein in Alzheimer's disease. *J. Biol. Chem.* **267**: 17082.
- Kayed et al. (2002) Common Structure of Soluble Amyloid Oligomers Implies Common Mechanism of Pathogenesis. *Science* **300**: 486.
- Aguzzi et al. (2003) Games Played by Rogue Proteins in Prion Disorders and Alzheimer's disease. *Science* **302**: 814.
- Hortschansky et al. (2005) The aggregation kinetics of Alzheimer's β -amyloid peptide is controlled by stochastic nucleation. *Protein Sci.* **14**: 1753.