

Certificate of Analysis

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Product Name: Amyloid β -Peptide (1-40) (human)

Catalog No.: 1191

Batch No.: 21

CAS Number: 131438-79-4

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula:	C ₁₉₄ H ₂₉₅ N ₅₃ O ₅₈ S
Batch Molecular Weight:	4329.86
Physical Appearance:	White lyophilised solid
Counter Ion:	Trifluoroacetate
Solubility:	Soluble to 1 mg/ml in water
Storage:	Store at -20°C
Peptide Sequence:	Asp-Ala-Glu-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

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC:	Shows 96.2% purity
Mass Spectrum:	Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid Theoretical Actual			Amino Acid Theoretical Actual		
Ala	3.00	3.02	Lys	2.00	2.04
Arg	1.00	0.99	Met	1.00	0.96
Asx	4.00	3.95	Phe	3.00	3.00
Cys			Pro		
Glx	4.00	4.03	Ser	2.00	1.32
Gly	6.00	6.07	Thr		
His	3.00	2.96	Trp		
Ile	2.00	1.84	Tyr	1.00	0.96
Leu	2.00	2.04	Val	6.00	5.83

Caution - Not Fully Tested • Research Use Only • Not For Human or Veterinary Use

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Product Name: Amyloid β -Peptide (1-40) (human)

Catalog No.: 1191

Batch No.: 21

CAS Number: 131438-79-4

Description:

Amyloid β -Peptide (1-40) (human) is a peptide found in plaques in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease. Shown to have both neurotrophic and neurotoxic effects.

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Batch Molecular Formula: C₁₉₄H₂₉₅N₅₃O₅₈S

Batch Molecular Weight: 4329.86

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Peptide Sequence:

Asp-Ala-Glu-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

Storage: Store at -20°C

Solubility & Usage Info:

Soluble to 1 mg/ml in water

This product is supplied in lyophilized form. It may appear as a solid, gel or film and be very hard to visualize. Solutions should be made by adding solvent directly to the vial. The vial should then be vortexed vigorously to ensure the product has completely dissolved.

Counter Ion: Trifluoroacetate

Stability and Solubility Advice:

Some solutions can be difficult to obtain and can be encouraged by rapid stirring, sonication or gentle warming (in a 45-60°C water bath).

Peptides in solution are much less stable than in lyophilized form. This is especially true for peptides whose sequences contain amino acids such as Cys, Met, Trp, Asn, Gln, and N-terminal Glu.

Therefore we recommend storing peptides in solution for as short a time as possible. Avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles by dividing the peptide solution into aliquots and storing the aliquots at -20°C. Any portion of an aliquot unused after thawing should be discarded.

Peptides stored in solution can occasionally be susceptible to bacterial degradation. We recommend using sterile solutions or passing the peptide solution through a 0.2 μ m filter to remove potential bacterial contamination whenever possible.

References:

Miguel-Hidalgo and Cacabelos (1998) Beta-amyloid(1-40)-induced neurodegeneration in the rat hippocampal neurons of the CA1 subfield. *Acta Neuropathol.* **95** 455. PMID: 9600591.

Cleary et al (1995) Beta-amyloid(1-40) effects on behavior and memory. *Brain Res.* **682** 69. PMID: 7552329.

Kowalska and Badellino (1994) β -Amyloid protein induces platelet aggregation and supports platelet adhesion. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **205** 1829. PMID: 7811271.

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