β-Amyloid (1-15)

MedChemExpress

| Cat. No.: | HY-P1046 | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------|---------|--|
| CAS No.: | 183745-81-5 | | | |
| Molecular Formula: | $C_{78}H_{107}N_{25}O_{27}$ | | | |
| Molecular Weight: | 1826.84 | | | |
| Sequence: | Asp-Ala-Glu-Phe-Arg-His-Asp-Ser-Gly-Tyr-Glu-Val-His-His-Gln | | | |
| Sequence Shortening: | DAEFRHDSGYEVHHQ | | | |
| Target: | Amyloid-β | | | |
| Pathway: | Neuronal Signaling | | | |
| Storage: | Sealed storage, away from moisture | | | |
| | Powder | -80°C | 2 years | |
| | | -20°C | 1 year | |
| | * The compound is unstable in solutions, freshly prepared is recommended. | | | |

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY



| Description | β-Amyloid (1-15) is a fragment of β-Amyloid peptide. Beta-amyloid is a peptide that forms amyloid plaques in the brains of Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients. | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| IC ₅₀ & Target | Amyloid-β ^[1] | | | |
| In Vitro | β-Amyloid (1-15) is produced by concerted β- and α-secretase cleavage of amyloid-β protein precursor (AβPP). β-Amyloid (1- 15) seems to be a sensitive acute pharmacodynamic biomarker for γ-secretase inhibition and may have several advantages compared to measuring longer CSF Aβ species. ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. | | | |

REFERENCES

[1]. Portelius E, et al. Amyloid- β (1-15/16) as a marker for γ -secretase inhibition in Alzheimer's disease. J Alzheimers Dis. 2012;31(2):335-41.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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