β-Amyloid (22-35) (TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1474A

Molecular Formula: $C_{61}H_{103}F_3N_{16}O_{23}S$

Molecular Weight: 1517.64

Sequence: Glu-Asp-Val-Gly-Ser-Asn-Lys-Gly-Ala-Ile-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met

Sequence Shortening: EDVGSNKGAIIGLM

EDVGSNKGAIIGLM (TFA salt)

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

In Vitro

H_2O : 100 mg/mL (65.89 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	0.6589 mL	3.2946 mL	6.5892 mL
	5 mM	0.1318 mL	0.6589 mL	1.3178 mL
	10 mM	0.0659 mL	0.3295 mL	0.6589 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

β-Amyloid 22-35 (Amyloid β-Protein 22-35) TFA, the residues 22-35 fragment ofβ-amyloid protein, has a cytotoxic effect on cultured neurons from the rat hippocampus in serum-free medium. β-Amyloid 22-35 TFA forms aggregates and typical amyloid fibrils resembling those of the β-amyloid protein in neutral buffer solution)[1].

In Vitro

β-Amyloid 22-35 (Amyloid β-Protein 22-35) TFA shows significant cytotoxicity on the rat hippocampal neurons at 40 μg/mL, but exhibits no cytotoxic effect on the glial cells[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Takadera T, et al. Toxic effect of a beta-amyloid peptide (beta 22-35) on the hippocampal neuron and its prevention. Neurosci Lett. 1993;161(1):41-44.

[2]. Zhou WW, et al. Decreasing oxidative stress and neuroinflammation with a multifunctional peptide rescues memory deficits in mice with Alzheimer disease. Free Radic Biol Med. 2014;74:50-63.

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