Amyloid-β (25-35) Peptide (human) (trifluoroacetate salt)
Item No. 24155

Formal Name:          glycyrl-L-seryl-L-asparaginyl-L-lysglycyl-L-alanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-leucyl-L-methionine, trifluoroacetate salt
Synonym:             Aβ (25-35)
MF:                  C_{45}H_{81}N_{13}O_{14}S•XCF_{3}COOH
FW:                  1,060.3
Purity:              ≥95%
Supplier as:         A lyophilized powder
Storage:             -20°C
Stability:           ≥2 years

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Amyloid-β (25-35) (Aβ (25-35)) peptide (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) is supplied as a lyophilized powder. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the Aβ (25-35) peptide (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) in water. The solubility of Aβ (25-35) peptide (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) in water is approximately 1 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Aβ (25-35) is an 11-residue fragment of the Aβ protein that retains the physical and biological characteristics of the full-length peptide.\(^1\) It forms fibrils that react to thioflavin T and Congo red and are organized in a cross-β arrangement of β-strands similar to Aβ (1-40) (Item No. 21617) and Aβ (1-42) (Item No. 20574) fibrils.\(^2\) Aggregated Aβ (25-35) decreases the viability of rat adrenal PC12 cells.\(^2\) It also decreases the viability of primary rat cortical neurons at concentrations ranging from 1 nM to 30 μM.\(^4\) In vivo, intracerebral injection of Aβ (25-35) (20 nmol) in rats induces lesions of neuronal and tissue loss.\(^5\) Aggregated Aβ (25-35) administered intracerebroventricularly to rats induces learning and memory impairments in the Y-maze, novel object recognition, and contextual fear conditioning tests.\(^6\)

References