

Product Data Sheet

**Cat#:** SP-89317-1  
**Description:** Non-Ab Component of Alzheimer's Disease Amyloid (AA: Glu-Gln-Val-Thr-Asn-Val-Gly-Gly-Ala-Val-Val-Thr-Gly-Val-Thr-Ala-Val-Ala-Gln-Lys-Thr-Val-Glu-Gly-Ala-Gly-Ser-Ile-Ala-Ala-Ala-Thr-Gly-Phe-Val) (MW: 3260.68)  
**Size:** 1 mg  
**Purity:** >95%  
**Form:** Powder  
**Store:** Desiccated at -20oC.

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by progressive loss of memory and cognition in the elderly. One of the most important and initial step involves proteolytic cleavage of amyloid precursor protein (APP, chromosome 21) releasing short 40, 42 & 43 aa peptides (beta amyloid1-40, 1-42, and 1-43). Polymerization of b-amyloid (Ab) and subsequent neuronal deposit (amyloid) leads to the degeneration of neurons involved in memory and cognition. Ab deposits have also been found to contain 2 additional proteins termed  $\tau$ -synuclein and  $\alpha$ -synuclein. The 140 aa  $\tau$ -synucleins is identical with non- Ab component (NACP) of AD. The 134 aa human  $\tau$ -synuclein is homologous to 14 kDa bovine phosphoneuroprotein 14. Mutations in  $\tau$ -synuclein gene causing a replacement of alanine with a threonine may cause the protein to misfold. Synucleins are primarily expressed in the brain. At least 3 forms: two large (140 aa SYN-1 & 149 aa SYN-2) and a small form (SYN-3, 42 aa) are produced by alternative splicing.

Amyloid beta (A $\beta$  or Abeta) is a peptide of 36–43 amino acids that is processed from the Amyloid precursor protein. While it is most commonly known in association with Alzheimer's disease, it does not exist specifically to cause disease. Evidence has been found that A $\beta$  has multiple non-disease activities. Several potential activities have been discovered for A $\beta$  that are not associated with disease, including activation of kinase enzymes, protection against oxidative stress regulation of cholesterol transport functioning as a transcription factor, and anti-microbial activity (potentially associated with A $\beta$ 's pro-inflammatory activity). A $\beta$  is formed after sequential cleavage of the amyloid precursor protein (APP), a transmembrane glycoprotein of undetermined function. APP can be processed by  $\alpha$ -,  $\beta$ - and  $\gamma$ -secretases; A $\beta$  protein is generated by successive action of the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  secretases. The  $\gamma$  secretase, which produces the C-terminal end of the A $\beta$  peptide, cleaves within the transmembrane region of APP and can generate a number of isoforms of 36-43 amino acid residues in length. The most common isoforms are A $\beta$  40 and A $\beta$  42; the shorter form is typically produced by cleavage that occurs in the endoplasmic reticulum, while the longer form is produced by cleavage in the trans-Golgi network. The A $\beta$  40 form is the more common of the two, but A $\beta$  42 is the more fibrillogenic and is thus associated with disease states. Mutations in APP associated with early-onset Alzheimer's have been noted to increase the relative production of A $\beta$  42, and thus one suggested avenue of Alzheimer's therapy involves modulating the activity of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  secretases to produce mainly A $\beta$  40.

**Related Products**

| Cat#        | Product Description                    |
|-------------|--|
| SP-52487-1  | beta-Amyloid(1-42), Human;             |
| SP-53770-1  | beta-Amyloid(1-40), Rat;               |
| SP-53771-1  | beta-Amyloid Peptide(1-42), Rat        |
| SP-101559-1 | -Amyloid (1-39)                        |
| SP-53768-1  | - Amyloid (2-40)                       |
| SP-53819-1  | Amyloid $\beta$ -Protein (42-1)        |
| SP-54833-1  | -Amyloid(40-1                          |
| SP-56317-1  | Biotin-Amyloid $\beta$ -Protein (1-40) |
| SP-57116-1  | -Amyloid (1-49)                        |
| SP-58345-5  | -Amyloid (10-20                        |
| SP-58584-5  | -Amyloid (16-20)                       |
| SP-58585-5  | -Amyloid (15-21]                       |
| SP-62497-1  | Amyloid $\beta$ -Protein (29-40)       |
| SP-66297-5  | -Amyloid (12-20                        |
| SP-67855-5  | [Pro18, Asp21] - Amyloid (17 - 21]     |
| SP-68935-1  | -Amyloid (1-28)                        |
| SP-70134-1  | - Amyloid (1-16)                       |
| SP-71896-5  | -Amyloid (1-15)                        |

All peptides are for in vitro research use only.

SP-89317-1 Alzheimer's Disease Amyloid 150508SV

**India Contact:**

**Life Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.**

306, Aggarwal City Mall, Opposite MZK Pitampura, Delhi – 110034 (INDIA). Ph: +91-11-42208000, 42208111, 42208222, Mobile: +91-9810521400, Fax: +91-11-42208444

Email: [customerservice@lifetechindia.com](mailto:customerservice@lifetechindia.com) Website: [www.lifetechindia.com](http://www.lifetechindia.com)