ANASPEC

Product Data Sheet

Product Name:	β-Amyloid (1-42), HiLexa Fluor™ 488-labeled	
Catalog Number:	AS-65627	Lot Number: See label on vial
Size	0.1 mg	
Sequence (one-letter code)	HiLexa Fluor™ 488-DAEFRHDSGYEVHHQk VGGVVIA	KLVFFAEDVGSNKGAIIGLM
Sequence (three-letter code)	HiLexa Fluor™ 488-labeled-Asp-Ala-Glu-Phe Val-His-His-Gln-Lys - Leu-Val-Phe-Phe-Ala-G Gly-Ala-Ile-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met-Val-Gly-Gly-Val-V	e-Arg-His-Asp-Ser-Gly-TyrGlu- Glu-Asp-Val-Gly-SerAsn-Lys- /al-Ile-Ala-OH
Molecular Weight:	5030.8 Da	
% Peak Area by HPLC	≥90%	
Appearance	Lyophilized orange-pink color powder	
Storage:	This peptide is shipped at ambient temperatuly lyophilized peptide at –20°C or lower. Reconstaliquoted and stored at –20°C or lower.	re. Upon receipt, store stituted peptide can be
Peptide Reconstitution:	Reconstitute by adding 50 µl 1%NH4OH to 0 HiLexa Fluor™ 488-labeled peptide. Dilute th approximately 1 mg/ml (or more dilute) with a another buffer; aliquot and store at -20°C.	.1 mg β-Amyloid (1-42), is peptide solution to buffer such as PBS or
Description:	This is a fluorescent (HiLexa [™] Fluor 488) lab Abs/Em=503/528 nm. HiLexa 488 [™] Fluor lab intensity with high fluorescence quantum yiel pH-insensitive applications including flow cyto Fluor 488 is the same structure as that of Ale Aß (1-42), a major component of amyloid play neurons of Alzheimer's disease (AD) brains. HiLexa [™] Fluor 488 labeled ß-Amyloid peptid applicable for monitoring aggregation kinetics fluorescence, measuring amyloid aggregates live neurons via confocal microscopy, quantif cytometry upon cellular uptake, monitoring A fluorescence correlation spectroscopy, assay role of autophagy in cell lines via immunoblot assay to determine uptake efficacy by macro applications including immunocytochemistry,	peled β-Amyloid peptide, beled Aß (1-42) offers brighter d and photostability suitable for ometry and imaging. HiLexa [™] xa® Fluor 488. ques and accumulates in e can be used in studies s of Aβ via steady-state in cellular compartments in ication of Aβ(1-42) by flow β fibrillogenesis via ing Aβ degradation, evaluating ting, in vitro phagocytosis phages, and a host of other RT-PCR etc.

References:

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