SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

β-Amyloid (672-714): sc-4504 WB

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Proteolytic cleavage of the amyloid protein precursor (APP) gives rise to the β-Amyloid and Amyloid A4 proteins, which are present in human platelets. Amyloid deposition is associated with type II diabetes, Down syndrome and a variety of neurological disorders, including Alzheimer's disease. The amyloid precursor protein (APP) undergoes alternative splicing, resulting in several isoforms. Proteolytic cleavage of APP leads to the formation of the 4 kDa amyloid β/A4 protein. This protein is involved in the formation of neurofibrillary tangles and plaques that characterize the senile plaques of Alzheimer patients. APLP1 (amyloid precursor-like protein 1) and APLP2 are structurally similar to APP. Human APLP2 is a membrane-bound sperm protein that contains a region highly homologous to the transmembrane-cytoplasmic domains of APP found in brain plaques of Alzheimer disease patients.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

β-Amyloid (672-714) is expressed in E. coli as a 32 kDa tagged fusion protein corresponding to amino acids 672-714 of β-Amyloid of human origin.

PRODUCT

β-Amyloid (672-714) is purified from bacterial lysates (>98%) by glutathione agarose affinity chromatography; supplied as 10 µg in 0.1 ml SDS-PAGE loading buffer.

APPLICATIONS

β-Amyloid (672-714) is suitable as a Western blotting control for sc-5399, sc-5400 and sc-9129.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C; stable for one year from the date of shipment.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.