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A β plaque-selective NIR fluorescence probe to differentiate Alzheimer's disease from tauopathies

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Abstract

Selective detection and staining of toxic amyloid plaques, a potential biomarker present in the Alzheimer's disease (AD) brain is crucial for both clinical diagnosis and monitoring AD disease progression. Herein, we report a coumarin-quinoline (CQ) conjugate-based turn-on near-infrared (NIR) fluorescence probe for specific detection of β -amyloid (A β) aggregates. CQ probe is

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