

Product Data Sheet

Pasireotide L-aspartate salt

 Cat. No.:
 HY-79136

 CAS No.:
 396091-77-3

 Molecular Formula:
 $C_{62}H_{73}N_{11}O_{13}$

 Molecular Weight:
 1180.31

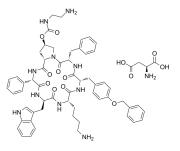
Target: Somatostatin Receptor

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
Storage: Sealed storage, away from moisture

Powder -80°C 2 years

-20°C 1 year

* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro DMSO: 1 mg/mL (0.85 mM; Need ultrasonic)

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Pasireotide (SOM230) L-aspartate salt, a long-acting cyclohexapeptide somatostatin analogue, can improve agonist activity
	at somatostatin receptors (subtypes sst1/2/3/4/5, pK _i =8.2/9.0/9.1/<7.0/9.9, respectively). Pasireotide L-aspartate salt exhibits antisecretory, antiproliferative, and proapoptotic activity $^{[1][2]}$.
IC & Target	P(i: 8.2 (cct1)) = 0.1 (cct2) = 0.1 (cct3) < 7.0 (cct4) = 0.1 (cct4)

IC₅₀ & Target pKi: 8.2 (sst1), 9.0 (sst2), 9.1 (sst3), <7.0 (sst4), 9.9 (sst5)^[1]

In Vitro Pasireotide L-aspartate salt exhibits unique high-affinity binding to human somatostatin receptors (subtypes sst1/2/3/4/5,

 $pK_i=8.2/9.0/9.1/<7.0/9.9$, respectively)^[1].

Pasireotide L-aspartate salt effectively inhibits the growth hormone releasing hormone (GHRH) induced growth hormone (GH) release in primary cultures of rat pituitary cells, with an IC_{50} of 0.4 $nM^{[1]}$.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo Pasireotide L-aspartate salt (160 mg/kg/mouth; s.c. for 4 months) significantly decreases the serum insulin, increases serum glucose, reduces the tumor size and increases apoptosis in Pdx1-Cre^[2].

Pasireotide L-aspartate salt (2-50 μ g/kg; s.c. twice daily for 42 days) exerts the antinociceptive and antiinflammatory actions via the SSTR2 receptor in a mouse model of immune-mediated arthritis^[3].

 $\label{eq:mce} \mbox{MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.}$

Animal Model:	12 month-old conditional Men1 knockout mice with insulinoma ^[2]
Dosage:	160 mg/kg/mouth
Administration:	S.c. every month for 4 months
Result:	Decreased the serum insulin from 1.060 μ g/L to 0.3653 μ g/L and increased the serum

glucose from 4.246 mM to 7.122 mM.
Significantly reduced the tumor size and increased apoptosis.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Hepatology. 2017 Oct;66(4):1197-1218.
- Am J Pathol. 2018 Apr;188(4):981-994.
- Basic Clin Pharmacol Toxicol. 2022 Jun 10.
- Universidad De Salamanca. Biología y Clínica del Cáncer y Medicina Traslacional. 2022 Oct.
- Communications Medicine. 2, 80 (2022).

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REFERENCES

[1]. Lewis I, et, al. A novel somatostatin mimic with broad somatotropin release inhibitory factor receptor binding and superior therapeutic potential. J Med Chem. 2003 Jun 5;46(12):2334-44.

[2]. Quinn TJ, et, al. Pasireotide (SOM230) is effective for the treatment of pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (PNETs) in a multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (MEN1) conditional knockout mouse model. Surgery. 2012 Dec;152(6):1068-77.

[3]. Imhof AK, et, al. Differential antiinflammatory and antinociceptive effects of the somatostatin analogs octreotide and pasireotide in a mouse model of immune-mediated arthritis. Arthritis Rheum. 2011 Aug;63(8):2352-62.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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