

# **Screening Libraries**

Proteins

# **Product** Data Sheet

# **Guangxitoxin 1E**

Cat. No.: HY-P1427

CAS No.: 1233152-82-3

Molecular Formula:  $\mathsf{C_{_{178}H_{_{248}}N_{_{44}}O_{_{45}}S_{_{7}}}$ Molecular Weight: 3948.61

EGECGGFWWKCGSGKPACCPKYVCSPKWGLCNFPMP(Disulfide bridge:Cys4-Cys19;Cys1 Sequence Shortening:

1-Cys24;Cys18-Cys31)

Target: Potassium Channel

Pathway: Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel 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)

# **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description	Guangxitoxin 1E is a potent and selective blocker of $K_V 2.1$ and $K_V 2.2$ channels. Guangxitoxin 1E inhibits $K_V 2$ with an IC <sub>50</sub> of 1-3 nM. $K_V 2$ channels underlie delayed-rectifier potassium currents in various neurons <sup>[1][2]</sup> .
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	IC50: 1-3 nM (K <sub>V</sub> 2 channels); 24-54 nM (K <sub>V</sub> 4.3 channels) <sup>[2]</sup>
In Vitro	Guangxitoxin 1E inhibits $K_V2$ with an $IC_{50}$ of 1-3 nM but has no significant effect on $K_V1.2$ , $K_V1.3$ , $K_V1.5$ , $K_V3.2$ and BK potassium channels, nor on calcium and sodium channels $Ca_V1.2$ , $Ca_V2.2$ , $Na_V1.5$ , $Na_V1.7$ , $Na_V1.8$ , whereas the $IC_{50}$ for $K_V4.3$ channels is 24-54 nM $^{[2]}$ . In mouse $\beta$ -cells, Guangxitoxin 1E inhibits 90% of $I_{DR}$ and, as for $K_V2.1$ , shifts the voltage dependence of channel activation to more depolarized potentials, a characteristic of gating-modifier peptides. Guangxitoxin 1E broadens the $\beta$ -cell action potential, enhances glucose-stimulated intracellular calcium oscillations, and enhances insulin secretion from mouse pancreatic islets in a glucose-dependent manner $^{[2]}$ . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## **REFERENCES**

[1]. Hönigsperger C, et al. Physiological roles of Kv2 channels in entorhinal cortex layer II stellate cells revealed by Guangxitoxin-1E. J Physiol. 2017 Feb 1;595(3):739-757.

[2]. Herrington J, et al. Blockers of the delayed-rectifier potassium current in pancreatic beta-cells enhance glucose-dependent insulin secretion. Diabetes. 2006 Apr;55(4):1034-42.

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

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