Eledoisin

Cat. No.: HY-P0006

CAS No.: 69-25-0

Molecular Formula: $C_{54}H_{85}N_{13}O_{15}S$

Molecular Weight: 1188.4

Sequence: {Glp}-Pro-Ser-Lys-Asp-Ala-Phe-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met-NH2

Sequence Shortening: {Glp}-PSKDAFIGLM-NH2

Target: Neurokinin Receptor

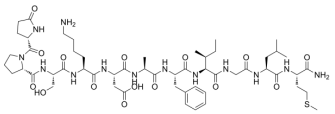
Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

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

H_2O : 18.15 mg/mL (15.27 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	0.8415 mL	4.2073 mL	8.4147 mL
	5 mM	0.1683 mL	0.8415 mL	1.6829 mL
	10 mM	0.0841 mL	0.4207 mL	0.8415 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description Eledoisin (Eledone peptide) is a specific agonist of NK2 and NK3 receptors.

IC_{50} & Target	NK2	NK3

In Vitro

Eledoisin (Eledone peptide) increases the value recorded under basal conditions by 24.5±3.7%; this stimulation is significantly (P<0.01) lowered to 13.1±1.9% by the simultaneous presence of CP99994. The same protocol is also used to characterize the sensitivity of Eledoisin stimulation to 0.1 μM SR48968 or 0.1 μM SB222200. SR48968 significantly (P < 0.01) lower the stimulation by Eledoisin, while SB222200 has no effect. Eledoisin stimulation is reduced by CP99994 and SR48968, NK1 and NK2 antagonists, respectively[1].

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

In Vivo

Eledoisin (Eledone peptide; 0.1-1 nmol/kg) injected into rats produces a biphasic cardiovascular response that consists of an initial fall of systemic blood pressure (8-15 mm Hg) followed by a rise (20-22 mm Hg). Intracerebroventricular injection of

	Eledoisin produces an enhancement of grooming and scratching behavior in mice[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Lippe C, et al. Eledoisin and Kassinin, but not Enterokassinin, stimulate ion transport in frog skin. Peptides. 2004 Nov;25(11):1971-5.

[2]. Severini C, et al. The tachykinin peptide family. Pharmacol Rev. 2002 Jun;54(2):285-322.

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