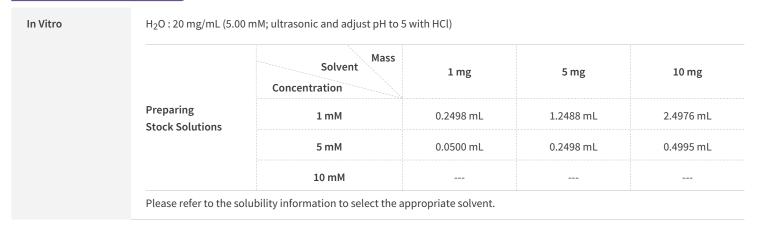
## Cecropin A

MedChemExpress

Cat. No.:	HY-P1539
CAS No.:	80451-04-3
Molecular Formula: Molecular Weight:	C <sub>184</sub> H <sub>313</sub> N <sub>53</sub> O <sub>46</sub> 4003.78 kwklfkkiekvgqnirdgiikagpavavvgqatqiak-nh <sub>2</sub>
Sequence:	Lys-Trp-Lys-Leu-Phe-Lys-Lys-Ile-Glu-Lys-Val-Gly-Gln-Asn-Ile-Arg-Asp-Gly-Ile-Ile-Lys-Al a-Gly-Pro-Ala-Val-Ala-Val-Val-Gly-Gln-Ala-Thr-Gln-Ile-Ala-Lys-NH2
Sequence Shortening:	KWKLFKKIEKVGQNIRDGIIKAGPAVAVVGQATQIAK-NH2
Target:	Bacterial; Antibiotic
Pathway:	Anti-infection
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



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY		
Description	Cecropin A is a linear 37-residue antimicrobial polypeptide, with anticancer and anti-inflammatory activity.	
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	Bacterial <sup>[2]</sup>	
In Vitro	Cecropin A shows anticancer activity. Cecropin A (10-50 μM) dose-dependently reduces the viability of HL-60 cells. Cecropin A (30 μM) promotes ROS production, causes mitochondrial membrane potential (Δψm) collapse, and generates morphological changes in nuclear chromatin in HL-60 cells. Cecropin A (30 μM) also leads to an early apoptosis and cuases caspase-independent cell death in HL-60 cells <sup>[1]</sup> . Cecropin A has cytotoxicity on gram negative bacteria, including A. baumanii (CCARM 12005, CCARM 12035, CCARM 12036, CCARM 12037) with minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 0.5-1 μ M. Cecropin A (25 μM) significantly blocks the expression of mTNF-α, mIL-1β, and mMIP-2 mRNA and slightly inhibited the expression of mMIP-1 mRNA in RAW264.7 cells. Cecropin A (0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 5 μM) also inhibits NO production and reduces mTNF-α cytokine levels in LPS-stimulated RAW264.7 cells, and exihibits anti-inflammatory activity <sup>[2]</sup> .	

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

## PROTOCOL

Cell Assay <sup>[1]</sup>	Briefly, 5 × 10 <sup>5</sup> cells/mL in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FCS are placed onto 96-well plates. Cecropin A is added to cell cultures at a final concentration of 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 μM and cells are incubated for 24 h at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO <sub>2</sub> . Then, 20 μL MTT (0.5 mg/mL) is added to each well and the plate is incubated for 4 h at 37°C. The MTT solution is removed and isopropyl alcohol containing 0.04 N hydrochloric acid is added to each well to
	dissolve the formazan crystal. Absorbance is determined on a spectrophotometric microplate reader at a test wavelength of 550 nm and a reference wavelength of 620 nm. The absorbance of the cells incubated in the absence of cecropin A (untreated cells) is set at 100%. Results are expressed as percentage of cell viability <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## REFERENCES

[1]. Cerón JM, et al. The antimicrobial peptide cecropin A induces caspase-independent cell death in human promyelocytic leukemia cells. Peptides. 2010 Aug;31(8):1494-503.

[2]. Lee E, et al. Anti-inflammatory activities of cecropin A and its mechanism of action. Arch Insect Biochem Physiol. 2015 Jan;88(1):31-44.

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