## IGF-I (24-41)

Cat. No.:	HY-P1777	
CAS No.:	135861-49-3	
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>88</sub> H <sub>133</sub> N <sub>27</sub> O <sub>28</sub>	NH2 OH
Molecular Weight:	2017.16	ier NH2
Sequence:	Tyr-Phe-Asn-Lys-Pro-Thr-Gly-Tyr-Gly-Ser-Ser-Arg-Arg-Ala-Pro-Gln-Thr	
Sequence Shortening:	g: YFNKPTGYGSSSRRAPQT	∽∽он
Target:	IGF-1R	
Pathway:	Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK	
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

		Solvent Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	0.4957 mL	2.4787 mL	4.9575 mL	
		5 mM	0.0991 mL	0.4957 mL	0.9915 mL	
		10 mM	0.0496 mL	0.2479 mL	0.4957 mL	
	Please refer to the sol	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY		
Description	IGF-I (24-41) (Insulin-like Growth Factor I (24-41)) is amino acids 24 to 41 fragment of IGF-I. IGF-I, a 70 aa polypeptide hormone, is a trophic factor for both neurons and glial cells. IGF-I is partly responsible for systemic growth hormone (GH) activities. IGF-I has anabolic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and cytoprotective actions. IGF-I (24-41) regulates somatic growth and behavioral development <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .	
In Vivo	IGF-I (24-41) (ICV; 200 ng dose; 2 μL; postnatal days 2, 4, and 7) regulates somatic growth and behavioral development <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	

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Animal Model:	Mice of an outbred Swiss-derived strain (CD-l) weighing 30-33g (virgin males) or 28-30 (nulliparous females)
Dosage:	200 ng dose; 2 μL
Administration:	ICV; postnatal days (PND) 2, 4, and 7
Result:	Increased the rate of ultrasonic calls of the pups measured on PND8.

## REFERENCES

[1]. D Santucci, et al. IGF-I and IGF-I24-41 but not IGF-I57-70 affect somatic and neurobehavioral development of newborn male mice. Brain Res Bull. 1994;35(4):367-71.

[2]. Dan Meng, et al. Insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) induces epidermal growth factor receptor transactivation and cell proliferation through reactive oxygen species. Free Radic Biol Med. 2007 Jun 1;42(11):1651-60.

[3]. Puche JE, et al. Human conditions of insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) deficiency. J Transl Med. 2012 Nov 14;10:224.

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

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