

## PGLa TFA

Cat. No.:	HY-P0274A
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>90</sub> H <sub>163</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>26</sub> O <sub>24</sub> S
Molecular Weight:	2082.47
Sequence:	Gly-Met-Ala-Ser-Lys-Ala-Gly-Ala-Ile-Ala-Gly-Lys-Ile-Ala-Lys-Val-Ala-Leu-Lys-Ala-Leu-NH <sub>2</sub>
Sequence Shortening:	GMASKAGAIAGKIAKVALKAL-NH <sub>2</sub>
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)

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	PGLa TFA, a 21-residue peptide, is an antimicrobial peptide. PGLa TFA is a member of the magainin family of antibiotic peptides found in frog skin and its secretions <sup>[1]</sup> .
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	Anti-bacteria <sup>[1]</sup>
In Vitro	PGLa is a peptide starting with a glycine and ending with a leucine amide <sup>[1]</sup> . PGLa is bacteriostatic against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria with MIC values of 64 and 32 mg/L against <i>S. aureus</i> and <i>E. coli</i> , respectively <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### REFERENCES

[1]. Bechinger B, et al. Structure and dynamics of the antibiotic peptide PGLa in membranes by solution and solid-state nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. *Biophys J*. 1998 Feb;74(2 Pt 1):981-7.

[2]. Radchenko DS, et al. Does a methionine-to-norleucine substitution in PGLa influence peptide-membrane interactions? *Biochim Biophys Acta*. 2016 Sep;1858(9):2019-27.

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

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