

LXW7 TFA

Cat. No.:	HY-P0178A
Molecular Formula:	C ₃₁ H ₄₉ F ₃ N ₁₂ O ₁₄ S ₂
Molecular Weight:	934.92
Sequence:	Cys-Gly-Arg-Gly-Asp-Asp-Val-Cys-NH ₂ (Disulfide bridge:Cys1-Cys8)
Sequence Shortening:	CGRGDDVC-NH ₂ (Disulfide bridge:Cys1-Cys8)
Target:	Integrin
Pathway:	Cytoskeleton
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	LXW7 TFA, a cyclic peptide containing Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD), is an integrin $\alpha\beta3$ inhibitor. LXW7 has a high binding affinity to $\alpha\beta3$ integrin with an IC ₅₀ of 0.68 μ M. LXW7 TFA increases phosphorylation of VEGFR-2 and activation of ERK1/2. Anti-inflammatory effect ^{[1][2][3]} .								
IC₅₀ & Target	IC ₅₀ : 0.68 μ M ($\alpha\beta3$ integrin) ^[1]								
In Vitro	LXW7 specially binds to $\alpha\beta3$ integrin (K _d =76±10 nM). LXW7 binds strongly to $\alpha\beta3$ -K562 cells, weakly to $\alpha\beta5$ -K562 cells and $\alpha1b\beta3$ -K562 cells, and no binding to K562 cells. LXW7 has great potential as a highly efficient peptide ligand for targeted imaging and drug delivery ^[1] . LXW7 acts as a potent and specific endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs) and endothelial cells (ECs) targeting ligand ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.								
In Vivo	LXW7 (100 μ g/kg; intravenous injection) significantly lowers infarct volumes and brain water content (BWC) LXW7-treated rats. The LXW7 treatment lowers the expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.								
	<table> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Male Sprague-Dawley rats (250-280 g) subjected to middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO)^[3]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>100 μg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intravenous injection</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Infarct volumes and BWC were significantly lower compared to those in the MCAO+PBS (control) group.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Male Sprague-Dawley rats (250-280 g) subjected to middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) ^[3]	Dosage:	100 μ g/kg	Administration:	Intravenous injection	Result:	Infarct volumes and BWC were significantly lower compared to those in the MCAO+PBS (control) group.
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REFERENCES

[1]. Xiao W, et al. The use of one-bead one-compound combinatorial library technology to discover high-affinity $\alpha\beta3$ integrin and cancer targeting arginine-glycine-

aspartic acid ligands with a built-in handle. Mol Cancer Ther. 2010 Oct;9(10):2714-23.

[2]. Fang T, et al. LXW7 ameliorates focal cerebral ischemia injury and attenuates inflammatory responses in activated microglia in rats. Braz J Med Biol Res. 2016 Aug 1;49(9):e5287.

[3]. Hao D, et al. Discovery and Characterization of a Potent and Specific Peptide Ligand Targeting Endothelial Progenitor Cells and Endothelial Cells for Tissue Regeneration. ACS Chem Biol. 2017 Apr 21;12(4):1075-1086.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA