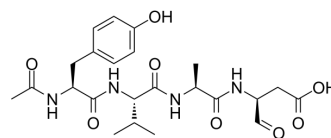


Ac-YVAD-CHO

Cat. No.: HY-120019
CAS No.: 143313-51-3
Molecular Formula: C₂₃H₃₂N₄O₈
Molecular Weight: 492.52
Sequence Shortening: Ac-YVAD-CHO
Target: Interleukin Related; Apoptosis; Caspase
Pathway: Immunology/Inflammation; Apoptosis
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	Ac-YVAD-CHO (L-709049) is a potent, reversible, specific tetrapeptide interleukin-1 β converting enzyme (ICE) inhibitor with mouse and human K _i values of 3.0 and 0.76 nM. Ac-YVAD-CHO is also a caspase-1 inhibitor. Ac-YVAD-CHO can suppress the production of mature IL-1 β [1][2][3].									
IC₅₀ & Target	IL-1 β	Caspase-1								
In Vitro	<p>Ac-YVAD-CHO inhibits mouse and human IL-1β with IC₅₀ values of 2.5 and 0.7 μM respectively^[1]. Ac-YVAD-CHO (0.01-100 μM) reduces the elevations of IL-1β in the plasma and peritoneal fluid treated with LPS^[1]. Ac-YVAD-CHO (15.6 μM) reduces NO-induced thymocyte apoptosis^[3]. Ac-YVAD-CHO (15.6 μM, 12 h) inhibits NO-induced PARP cleavage in SNAP-treated thymocytes^[3]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Western Blot Analysis^[3]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>SNAP-treated thymocytes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>15.6 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>12 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Reduced PARP cleavage.</td> </tr> </table>		Cell Line:	SNAP-treated thymocytes	Concentration:	15.6 μ M	Incubation Time:	12 h	Result:	Reduced PARP cleavage.
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Concentration:	15.6 μ M									
Incubation Time:	12 h									
Result:	Reduced PARP cleavage.									
In Vivo	<p>Ac-YVAD-CHO (30 mg/kg; i.p.; 6 hours) suppresses IL-1β levels in blood of P. acnes-sensitized mice^[1]. Ac-YVAD-CHO (2-8 μg, intrastriatal infusion) attenuates Quinolinic acid (QA)-induced apoptosis in rat striatum^[2]. Ac-YVAD-CHO (10 and 50 mg/kg; i.p.; 1 hour) is cleared from the blood rapidly, and drops precipitously to approximately 1 and 0.2 μM at 30 and 60 minutes after injection^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>P. acnes-sensitized mice^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>50 mg/kg</td> </tr> </table>		Animal Model:	P. acnes-sensitized mice ^[1]	Dosage:	50 mg/kg				
Animal Model:	P. acnes-sensitized mice ^[1]									
Dosage:	50 mg/kg									

Administration:	I.p.;
Result:	Suppressed IL-1 β levels in blood.
Animal Model:	Quinolinic acid-treated Rats ^[2]
Dosage:	2-8 μ g
Administration:	Intrastriatal infusion.
Result:	Attenuated Quinolinic acid (QA)-induced increases in p53 and apoptosis in rat striatum. Inhibited QA-induced increases in caspase-1 activity and p53 protein levels, with no effect on QA-induced I κ B- α degradation, NF- κ B or AP-1 activation.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Cao Y, et al. Caspase-1 inhibitor Ac-YVAD-CHO attenuates quinolinic acid-induced increases in p53 and apoptosis in rat striatum. *Acta Pharmacol Sin.* 2005 Feb;26(2):150-4.
- [2]. Zhou X, et al. Nitric oxide induces thymocyte apoptosis via a caspase-1-dependent mechanism. *J Immunol.* 2000 Aug 1;165(3):1252-8.
- [3]. Fletcher DS, et al. A synthetic inhibitor of interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme prevents endotoxin-induced interleukin-1 beta production in vitro and in vivo. *J Interferon Cytokine Res.* 1995;15(3):243-248.

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

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