Angiopeptin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P2090A

CAS No.: 2478421-60-0

Molecular Formula: $C_{58}H_{73}F_6N_{11}O_{14}S_2$

Molecular Weight: 1326.39

Sequence Shortening: {Nal}CYWKVCT-NH2

Target: Somatostatin Receptor; Adenylate Cyclase

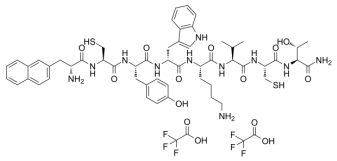
Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

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

In Vitro

H_2O : 10 mg/mL (7.54 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	0.7539 mL	3.7696 mL	7.5393 mL
	5 mM	0.1508 mL	0.7539 mL	1.5079 mL
	10 mM	---	---	---

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Angiopeptin TFA, a cyclic octapeptide analogue of somatostatin, is a weak sst_2/sst_5 receptor partial agonist with IC_{50} values of 0.26 nM and 6.92 nM, respectively. Angiopeptin TFA is a potent inhibitor of growth hormone release and insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1) production. Angiopeptin TFA inhibits adenylate cyclase or stimulates extracellular acidification. Angiopeptin TFA has the potential for coronary atherosclerosis research[1][2].

IC_{50} & Target

IC50: 0.26 nM (sst2) and 6.92 nM (sst5)[1][2]

In Vitro

Angiopeptin (0.1 nM- 10 μM; for 1 h) TFA acts as a partial agonist (pEC_{50}=6.57) with a maximum response of 423% at 3 μM on the release of tritium on CHO $hsst_2$ cells[2].

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

In Vivo

Angiopeptin (20 and 50μg/kg; i.h.) TFA significantly inhibits neointimal formation[1].

Angiopeptin (20 μg/kg; per day) TFA significantly inhibits coronary artery myointimal proliferation in cardiac allografts by appmximalely 50%[1].

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

REFERENCES

[1]. Lundergan CF, et al. Peptide inhibition of myointimal proliferation by angiopeptin, a somatostatin analogue. J Am Coll Cardiol. 1991;17(6 Suppl B):132B-136B.

[2]. Alderton F, et al. Somatostatin receptor-mediated arachidonic acid mobilization: evidence for partial agonism of synthetic peptides. Br J Pharmacol. 2001;132(3):760-766.

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