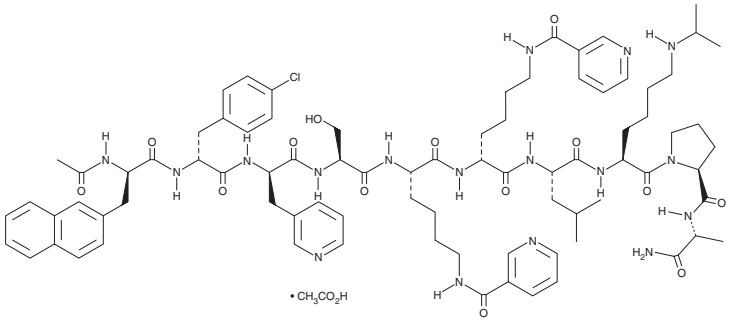
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antide (acetate)

Item No. 31486

CAS Registry No.:	625092-10-6
Formal Name:	N-acetyl-3-(2-naphthalenyl)-D-alanyl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-3-(3-pyridinyl)-D-alanyl-L-seryl-N^6-(3-pyridinylcarbonyl)-L-lysyl-N^6-(3-pyridinylcarbonyl)-D-lysyl-L-leucyl-N^6-(1-methylethyl)-L-lysyl-L-prolyl-D-alaninamide, monoacetate
MF:	$C_{82}H_{108}ClN_{17}O_{14} \bullet C_2H_4O_2$
FW:	1,651.3
Purity:	≥98%
UV/Vis.:	λ_{max}: 226 nm
Supplied as:	A solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥4 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Antide (acetate) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the antide (acetate) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Antide (acetate) is soluble in ethanol and DMSO.

Description

Antide is a third generation gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor (GnRHR) antagonist.[1-4] It inhibits GnRH-induced secretion of luteinizing hormone (LH), follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), and gonadotropin in isolated rat pituitary cells when used at concentrations ranging from 0.001 to 1,000 nM but does not induce histamine release in isolated rat mast cells (EC_{50} = >300 µg/ml).[1,3] Antide (250 µg/kg, i.v.) reduces serum LH and FSH levels in orchidectomized cynomolgus monkeys.[2] It inhibits ovulation in rats when administered at a dose of 2 µg/animal.[3] Antide (10 µg/animal, s.c.) reduces the intensity and duration of catalepsy induced by haloperidol (Item No. 12014) in rats.[4]

References

1. Danforth, D.R., Williams, R.F., Gordon, K., *et al.* Inhibition of pituitary gonadotropin secretion by the gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist antide. I. *In vitro* studies on mechanism of action. *Endocrinology* **128(4)**, 2036-2040 (1991).
2. Weinbauer, G.F. and Nieschlag, E. Comparison of the antigonadotropic activity of three GnRH antagonists (Nal-Glu, Antide and Cetrorelix) in a non-human primate model (*Macaca fascicularis*). *Andrologia* **25(3),** 141-147 (1993).
3. Flouret, G., Arnold, Z.S., Majewski, T., *et al.* Antiovulatory antagonists of LHRH related to antide. *J. Pept. Sci.* **1(2)**, 89-108 (1995).
4. Umathe, S.N., Wanjari, M.M., Manna, S.S.S., *et al.* A possible participation of gonadotropin-releasing hormone in the neuroleptic and cataleptic effect of haloperidol. *Neuropeptides* **43(3)**, 251-257 (2009).

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