

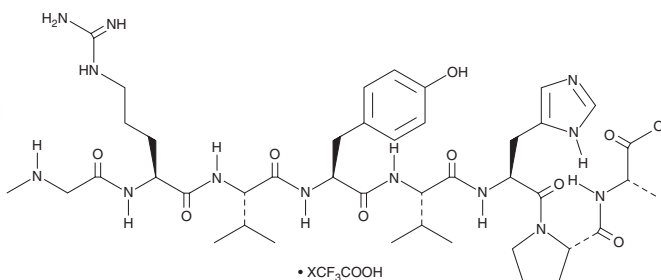
# PRODUCT INFORMATION



## Saralasin (trifluoroacetate salt)

Item No. 32876

**Formal Name:** N-methylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-valyl-L-tyrosyl-L-valyl-L-histidyl-L-prolyl-L-alanine, trifluoroacetate salt  
**Synonyms:** Aralasin, 1-Sar-8-Ala-Angiotensin II  
**MF:** C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>65</sub>N<sub>13</sub>O<sub>10</sub> • XCF<sub>3</sub>COOH  
**FW:** 912.1  
**Purity:** ≥98%  
**Supplied as:** A crystalline 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

Saralasin (trifluoroacetate salt) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the saralasin (trifluoroacetate salt) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Saralasin (trifluoroacetate salt) is soluble in the organic solvent DMSO at a concentration of approximately 5 mg/ml.

Further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. Organic solvent-free aqueous solutions of saralasin (trifluoroacetate salt) can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of saralasin (trifluoroacetate salt) in PBS, pH 7.2, is approximately 10 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

### Description

Saralasin is a peptide angiotensin II type 2 (AT<sub>2</sub>) receptor agonist.<sup>1</sup> It binds to AT<sub>2</sub> receptors (K<sub>i</sub> = 0.38 nM) and induces neurite outgrowth in NG108-15 cells when used at a concentration at 100 nM, an effect that can be inhibited by the AT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist PD 123310. Saralasin (5 µg/animal, i.c.v.) enhances acquisition of the conditioned avoidance response in rats.<sup>2</sup>

### References

1. Guimond, M.-O., Hallberg, M., Gallo-Payet, N., *et al.* Saralasin and sarile are AT<sub>2</sub> receptor agonists. *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **5(10)**, 1129-1132 (2014).
2. Wright, J.W. and Harding, J.W. Brain angiotensin receptor subtypes AT<sub>1</sub>, AT<sub>2</sub>, and AT<sub>4</sub> and their functions. *Regul. Pept.* **59(3)**, 269-295 (1995).

#### WARNING

THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

#### SAFETY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the [complete](#) Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

#### WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

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