PRODUCT INFORMATION



Tuftsin (human) (trifluoroacetate salt)

Item No. 33804

Formal Name: L-threonyl-L-lysyl-L-prolyl-L-arginine, trifluoroacetate salt

Synonym: Thr-Lys-Pro-Arg

MF: C21H40N8O6 • XCF3COOH

FW: **Purity:** ≥95% 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.

XCF₃COOH

Laboratory Procedures

Tuftsin (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the tuftsin (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Tuftsin (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of tuftsin (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) in these solvents is approximately 30, 20, and 25 mg/ml, respectively.

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 tuftsin (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) can be prepared by directly dissolving the solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of tuftsin (human) (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

Tuftsin is an endogenous peptide generated by proteolysis of leukokinin that stimulates phagocytosis.¹ It binds human polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMN), human monocytes, and mouse macrophages with K_{d} values of 130, 125, and 53 nM, respectively. Tuftsin (200 nM) increases phagocytosis of IgG-coated ovine red blood cells by 61% in isolated mouse peritoneal macrophages. It increases phagocytosis of the bacteria S. aureus and L. monocytogenes, as well as the fungus S. oviformis, by isolated human, mouse, rabbit, dog, or guinea pig phagocytes when used at concentrations ranging from 0.01 to 0.15 μ g/ml.³ Tuftsin (0.1, 0.5, and 25 mg/kg) increases survival in a syngeneic mouse model of 2-methylcholanthrene-induced fibrosarcoma.⁴

References

- 1. Najjar, V.A. and Nishioka, K. "Tuftsin": A natural phagocytosis stimulating peptide. Nature 228(5272), 672-673 (1970).
- 2. Gottlieb, P., Stabinsky, Y., Hiller, T., et al. Tuftsin receptors. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 419, 93-106 (1983).
- 3. Martinez, J. and Winternitz, F. Bactericidal activity of tuftsin. Mol. Cell Biochem. 41, 123-136 (1981).
- Catane, R., Schlanger, S., Weiss, L., et al. Toxicology and antitumor activity of tuftsin. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 419, 251-260 (1983).

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

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.

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