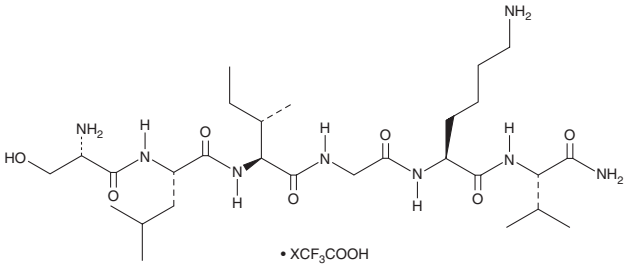
PRODUCT INFORMATION

PAR2 (1-6) amide (human) (trifluoroacetate salt)

Item No. 35204

CAS Registry No.: 2379569-17-0
Formal Name: L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-lysyl-L-valinamide, trifluoroacetate salt
Synonym: SLIGKV-NH_2
MF: $C_{28}H_{54}N_8O_7 \bullet XCF_3COOH$
FW: 614.8
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.

Laboratory Procedures

PAR2 (1-6) amide (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the PAR2 (1-6) amide (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. PAR2 (1-6) amide (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of PAR2 (1-6) amide (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) in these solvents is approximately 5, 15, and 30 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 PAR2 (1-6) amide (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) can be prepared by directly dissolving the solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of PAR2 (1-6) amide (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

PAR2 (1-6) amide is a synthetic peptide agonist of proteinase-activated receptor 2 (PAR2) that corresponds to residues 1-6 of the amino terminal tethered ligand sequence of human PAR2 and residues 37-42 of the full-length sequence.[1] It binds to NCTC 2544 cells expressing human PAR2 (K_i = 9.64 µM in a radioligand binding assay) and induces calcium mobilization in the same cells (EC_{50} = 0.075 µM).[2] PAR2 (1-6) amide (100 µM) reduces colony formation of A549 lung cancer cells.[1] It induces superoxide production and degranulation in isolated human eosinophils when used at a concentration of 500 µM.[3] PAR2 (1-6) amide (5 µmol/kg) induces tear secretion in rats when used in combination with amastatin (Item No. 16719).[4]

References

1. Bohm, S.K., Kong, W., Bromme, D., *et al. Biochem. J.* **314(Pt 3)**, 1009-1016 (1996).
2. Kanke, T., Ishiwata, H., Kabeya, M., *et al. Br. J. Pharmacol.* **145(2)**, 255-263 (2005).
3. Miike, S., McWilliam, A.S., and Kita, *H. J. Immunol.* **167(11)**, 6615-6622 (2001).
4. Nishikawa, H., Kawai, K., Tanaka, M., *et al. J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **312(2)**, 324-331 (2005).

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