# PRODUCT INFORMATION

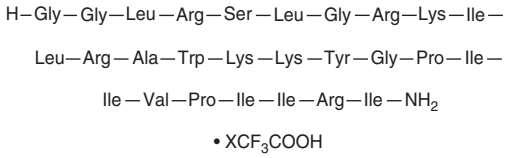
## BMAP 28 (bovine) (trifluoroacetate salt)

*Item No. 36960*

**Formal Name:** glycylglycyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-seryl-L-leucylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-isoleucyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-tyrosylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-valyl-L-prolyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucinamide, trifluoroacetate salt

**Synonyms:** Bovine Myeloid Antimicrobial Peptide 28, Cathelicidin-5 (132-158)

**Peptide Sequence:** GGLRSLGRKILRAWKKYGPIIVPIIRI-$NH_2$




**MF:** $C_{145}H_{250}N_{44}O_{29} \bullet XCF_3COOH$

**FW:** 3,073.8

**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

BMAP 28 (bovine) (trifluoroacetate salt) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the BMAP 28 (bovine) (trifluoroacetate salt) in water. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

### Description

Bovine myeloid antimicrobial peptide (BMAP) 28 is a synthetic antimicrobial peptide that corresponds to amino acids 132-158 of bovine cathelicidin-5.[1] It is active against the bacteria *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA), and *S. epidermidis* and the fungus *C. albicans* (MICs = 2, 2, 4, 1, and 8 µM, respectively). BMAP 28 induces inner membrane permeabilization in *E. coli* when used at a concentration of 200 nM. It reduces viral replication of herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV-1) in Vero 76-infected cells when used at a concentration of 5 µM.[2] It induces hemolysis of isolated human erythrocytes and is cytotoxic to isolated human neutrophils when used at a concentration of 30 µM.[1] BMAP 28 (0.8 mg/kg) increases survival in *E. coli*- or MRSA-infected mice but not *P. aeruginosa*-infected mice.[2]

### References


1. Skerlavaj, B., Gennaro, R., Bagella, L., *et al.* Biological characterization of two novel cathelicidin-derived peptides and identification of structural requirements for their antimicrobial and cell lytic activities. *J. Biol. Chem.* **271(45),** 28375-28381 (1996).
2. Benincasa, M., Skerlavaj, B., Gennaro, R., *et al. In vitro* and *in vivo* antimicrobial activity of two α-helical cathelicidin peptides and of their synthetic analogs. *Peptides* **24(11),** 1723-1731 (2003).





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