PRODUCT INFORMATION



Pepstatin A

Item No. 9000469

CAS Registry No.:	26305-03-3
Formal Name:	N-(3-methyl-1-oxobutyl)-L-valyl-L-
	valyl-(3S,4S)-4-amino-3-hydroxy-
	6-methylheptanoyl-N-[(1S)-1-
	[(1S)-2-carboxy-1-hydroxyethyl]-3-
	methylbutyl]-L-alaninamide
Synonyms:	NSC 272671, Pepsin Inhibitor S 735A
MF:	$C_{34}H_{63}N_5O_9$
FW:	685.9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Purity:	≥98%
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥4 years
Item Origin:	Synthetic
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Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Pepstatin A is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the pepstatin A in the solvent of choice. Pepstatin A is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide, which should be purged with an inert gas. The solubility of pepstatin A in these solvents is approximately 12.5 and 3.3 mg/ml, respectively.

Description

Pepstatin A is a bacteria-derived pentapeptide inhibitor of aspartic proteases.¹⁻³ It inhibits pepsin, cathepsin D, and HIV protease (IC₅₀s = <0.005, <0.04, and 2 μ M, respectively).² Pepstatin A is also an inhibitor of renin (IC₅₀s = 0.32 and 15 μ M for the porcine and human enzymes, respectively).³ It inhibits HIV replication in infected H9 cells when used at a concentration of 100 μ M and inhibits autophagy in PC12 cells.^{3,4} Pepstatin A (10 and 50 mg/kg) decreases gastric acid levels and completely prevents pylorus ulceration in pylorus-ligated rats.¹

References

- 1. Umezawa, H., Aoyagi, T., Morishima, H., et al. Pepstatin, a new pepsin inhibitor produced by actinomycetes. J. Antibiot. (Tokyo) 23(5), 259-262 (1970).
- Sarubbi, E., Seneci, P.F., Angelastro, M.R., et al. Peptide aldehydes as inhibitors of HIV protease. FEBS Lett. 2 319(3), 253-256 (1993).
- 3. Eid, M., Evin, G., Castro, B., et al. New renin inhibitors homologous with pepstatin. Biochem. J. 197(2), 465-471 (1981).
- 4. Isahara, K., Ohsawa, Y., Kanamori, S., et al. Regulation of a novel pathway for cell death by lysosomal aspartic and cysteine proteinases. Neuroscience 91(1), 233-249 (1999).

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

SAFETY DATA

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.

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