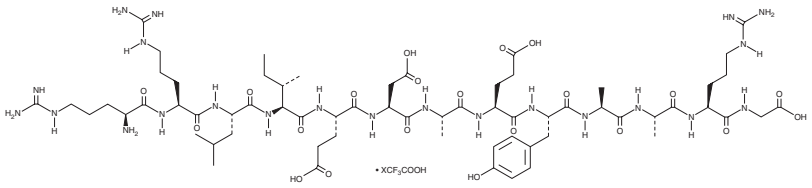
PRODUCT INFORMATION

RR-Src (trifluoroacetate salt)

Item No. 33579

Formal Name:	L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-alanyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-tyrosyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-arginyl-glycine, trifluoroacetate salt
Synonyms:	Arg-Arg-Leu-Ile-Glu-Asp-Ala-Glu-Tyr-Ala-Ala-Arg-Gly, Src-Peptide, RRLIEDAEYAARG
MF:	$C_{64}H_{106}N_{22}O_{21} \bullet XCF_3COOH$
FW:	1,519.7
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

RR-Src (trifluoroacetate salt) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the RR-Src (trifluoroacetate salt) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. RR-Src (trifluoroacetate salt) is soluble in the organic solvent DMSO at a concentration of approximately 1 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 RR-Src (trifluoroacetate salt) can be prepared by directly dissolving the solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of RR-Src (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

RR-Src is a synthetic peptide substrate that corresponds to the sequence in Src surrounding the tyrosine subject to phosphorylation.[1,2] It is a substrate for EGF-mediated tyrosine phosphorylation.[3] RR-Src inhibits IL-2-induced proliferation of cytotoxic T cells.[4]

References

1. Casnellie, J.E., Harrison, M.L., Pike, L.J., *et al.* Phosphorylation of synthetic peptides by a tyrosine protein kinase from the particulate fraction of a lymphoma cell line. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **79(2)**, 282-286 (1982).
2. Pike, L.J., Gallis, B., Casnellie, J.E., *et al.* Epidermal growth factor stimulates the phosphorylation of synthetic tyrosine-containing peptides by A431 cell membranes. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **79(5)**, 1443-1447 (1982).
3. Cassel, D., Pike, L.J., Grant, G.A., *et al.* Interaction of epidermal growth factor-dependent protein kinase with endogenous membrane proteins and soluble peptide substrate. *J. Biol. Chem.* **258(5)**, 2945-2950 (1983).
4. Taffs, R.E. and Sitkovsky, M.V. Modulation of the effector functions of cytolytic T-lymphocytes with synthetic peptide inhibitors of protein kinases. *J. Pharm. Sci.* **81(1)**, 37-44 (1992).

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