

# PRODUCT INFORMATION



## Sarilesin (trifluoroacetate salt)

Item No. 36880

**Formal Name:** N-methylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-valyl-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-histidyl-L-prolyl-L-isoleucine, trifluoroacetate salt

**Synonyms:** Sarile, (Sar<sup>1</sup>, Ile<sup>8</sup>)-Angiotensin II, Xxe-Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro-Ile-OH (Xxe = sarcosyl)

**Peptide Sequence:** XRVYIHPI-OH (X = sarcosyl)

**MF:** C<sub>46</sub>H<sub>73</sub>N<sub>13</sub>O<sub>10</sub> • XCF<sub>3</sub>COOH

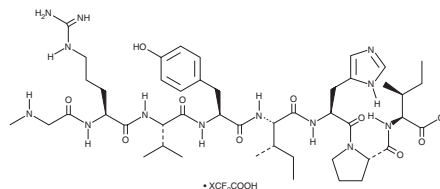
**FW:** 968.2

**Purity:** ≥98%

**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

Sarilesin (trifluoroacetate salt) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the sarilesin (trifluoroacetate salt) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Sarilesin (trifluoroacetate salt) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of sarilesin (trifluoroacetate salt) in these solvents is approximately 10, 30, and 20 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 sarilesin (trifluoroacetate salt) can be prepared by directly dissolving the solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of sarilesin (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

Sarilesin is a peptide angiotensin II type 2 (AT<sub>2</sub>) receptor agonist.<sup>1</sup> It binds to AT<sub>2</sub> receptors (K<sub>i</sub> = 0.14 nM) and induces neurite outgrowth in NG108-15 cells when used at a concentration at 100 nM, an effect that can be inhibited by the AT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist PD 123310. Intrathecal administration of sarilesin (1 µg/µl) increases mean arterial pressure and heart rate in rats.<sup>2</sup>

### References

1. Guimond, M.-O., Hallberg, M., Gallo-Payet, N., *et al.* Saralasin and sarile are AT<sub>2</sub> receptor agonists. *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **5**(10), 1129-1132 (2014).
2. Yashpal, K., Gathier, S., and Henry, J.L. Angiotensin II stimulates sympathetic output by a direct spinal action. *Neuropeptides* **14**(1), 21-29 (1989).

#### WARNING

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

#### 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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