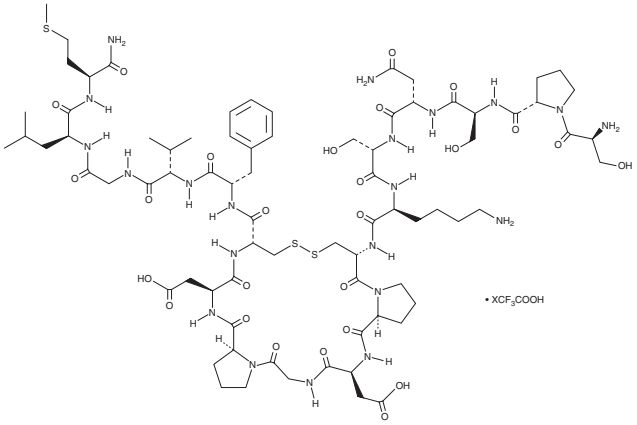
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Scyliorhinin II (trifluoroacetate salt) (dogfish)

Item No. 43056



Formal Name:	cyclic (7→13)-disulfide L-seryl-L-prolyl-L-seryl-L-asparaginyl-L-seryl-L-lysyl-L-cysteinyl-L-prolyl-L-α-aspartylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-cysteinyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-valylglycyl-L-leucyl-L-ethioninamide, trifluoroacetate salt
Synonyms:	SCYII, SCY2, Scyliorhinin 2
Peptide Sequence:	SPSNSK-[CPDGPDC]-FVGLM-NH_2
MF:	$C_{77}H_{119}N_{21}O_{26}S_3 \bullet XCF_3COOH$
FW:	1,851.1
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

Scyliorhinin II (trifluoroacetate salt) (dogfish) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the scyliorhinin II (trifluoroacetate salt) (dogfish) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Scyliorhinin II (trifluoroacetate salt) (dogfish) is soluble (≥10 mg/ml) in DMSO.

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 scyliorhinin II (trifluoroacetate salt) (dogfish) can be prepared by directly dissolving the solid in aqueous buffers. Scyliorhinin II (trifluoroacetate salt) (dogfish) is soluble (≥10 mg/ml) in PBS (pH 7.2). We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Scyliorhinin II is a neurokinin-3 (NK_3) receptor peptide agonist that has been found in dogfish intestines.[1] It binds NK_3 receptors in isolated rat cerebral cortex (K_i = 2.5 nM). Scyliorhinin II induces contractions in isolated and perfused carp intestinal bulb smooth muscle strips (EC_{50} = 39 nM).[2] It induces reciprocal hindlimb neck-scratching behavior in mice (ED_{50} = 0.08 nmol/animal, i.c.v.).[3]

References

1. Buck, S.H. and Krstenansky, J.L. The dogfish peptides scyliorhinin I and scyliorhinin II bind with differential selectivity to mammalian tachykinin receptors. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* **144(1),** 109-111 (1987).
2. Kitazawa, T. Excitatory responses to scyliorhinins I and II in smooth muscle strips isolated from the carp intestinal bulb (*Cyprinus carpio*). *Naunyn Schmiedebergs Arch Pharmacol.* **343(5),** 525-531 (1991).
3. Raffa, R.B., Martinez, R.P., and Connelly, C.D. Scyliorhinin-I and -II induce reciprocal hindlimb scratching in mice: Differentiation of spinal and supraspinal neurokinin receptors in vivo. *Neurosci. Lett.* **158(1),** 87-91 (1993).

CAYMAN CHEMICAL
1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD
ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA
PHONE: [800] 364-9897
[734] 971-3335
FAX: [734] 971-3640
CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM
WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM