

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-NH₂

MF: C₇₇H₁₁₉N₂₁O₂₆S₃ • XCF₃COOH

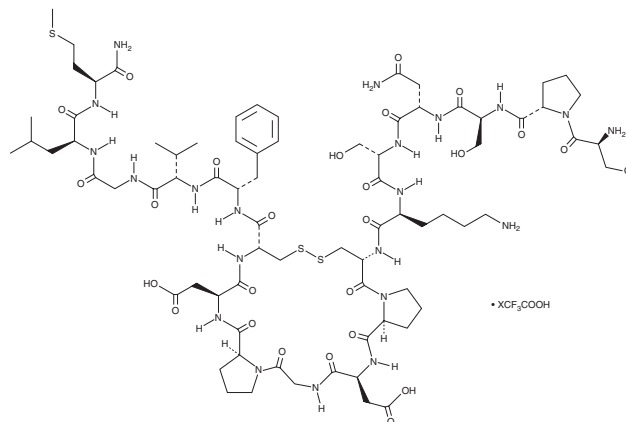
FW: 1,851.1

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 (NK₃) receptor peptide agonist that has been found in dogfish intestines.¹ It binds NK₃ 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 (EC₅₀ = 39 nM).² It induces reciprocal hindlimb neck-scratching behavior in mice (ED₅₀ = 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).

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.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website.

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