

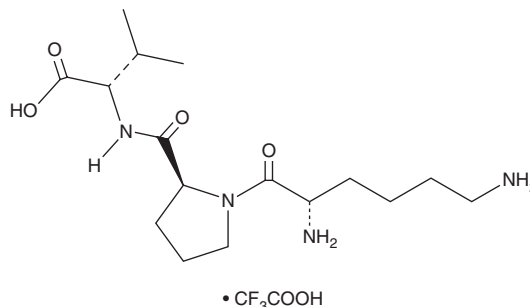
PRODUCT INFORMATION



α -MSH (11-13) (trifluoroacetate salt)

Item No. 45458

Formal Name: L-lysyl-L-prolyl-L-valine, trifluoroacetate salt
Synonyms: KPV Peptide, Lys-Pro-Val-OH, α -Melanocyte-stimulating Hormone (11-13), Tripeptide KPV
Peptide Sequence: KPV-OH
MF: $C_{16}H_{30}N_4O_4 \cdot CF_3COOH$
FW: 456.5
Purity: $\geq 98\%$
Supplied as: A crystalline solid
Storage: $-20^\circ C$
Stability: ≥ 4 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

α -MSH (11-13) (trifluoroacetate salt) is supplied as a crystalline solid. Aqueous solutions of α -MSH (11-13) (trifluoroacetate salt) can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline solid in aqueous buffers. α -MSH (11-13) (trifluoroacetate salt) is sparingly soluble (1-10 mg/ml) in PBS (pH 7.2). We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

α -MSH (11-13) is a peptide fragment of α -melanocyte-stimulating hormone (α -MSH; Item No. 29923), a neuropeptide with anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory activity.^{1,2} It is bactericidal against methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) with $\sim 10\%$ survival when used at a concentration of $1 \mu M$.³ α -MSH (11-13) (2.5%, w/v in the drinking water) reduces colonic inflammation and the time to regain body weight in a mouse model of colitis induced by dextran sulfate (DSS; Item No. 23250).¹ It also increases survival in mice expressing nonfunctional melanocortin receptor 1 (MC1Re/e mice) in a DSS-induced colitis model, indicating that the effect is independent of MC1R. α -MSH (11-13) reduces microglial activation, neuronal apoptosis, and lesion volume in a mouse model of traumatic brain injury (TBI) when administered 30 minutes post-injury at a dose of 1 mg/kg .²

References

1. Kannengiesser, K., Maaser, C., Heidemann, J., *et al.* Melanocortin-derived tripeptide KPV has anti-inflammatory potential in murine models of inflammatory bowel disease. *Inflamm. Bowel Dis.* **14**(3), 324-331 (2008).
2. Schaible, E.V., Steinstraer, A., Jahn-Eimermacher, A., *et al.* Single administration of tripeptide α -MSH(11-13) attenuates brain damage by reduced inflammation and apoptosis after experimental traumatic brain injury in mice. *PLoS One* **8**(8), e71056 (2013).
3. Singh, M. and Mukhopadhyay, K. C-terminal amino acids of alpha-melanocyte-stimulating hormone are requisite for its antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* **55**(5), 1920-1929 (2011).

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

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