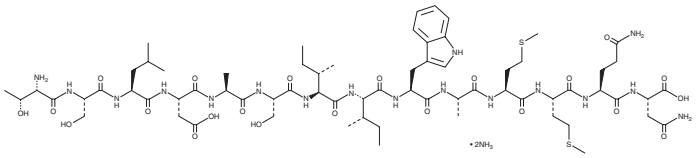
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Disitertide (ammonium salt)

Item No. 46128

CAS Registry No.: 3107565-51-2
Formal Name: L-threonyl-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-alanyl-L-seryl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-methionyl-L-methionyl-L-glutaminyl-L-asparagine, diammonium salt
Synonym: P144
Peptide Sequence: TSLDASIIWAMMQN-OH
MF: $C_{68}H_{109}N_{17}O_{22}S_2 \bullet 2NH_3$
FW: 1,614.9
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

Disitertide (ammonium salt) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the disitertide (ammonium salt) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Disitertide (ammonium salt) is sparingly soluble (1-10 mg/ml) in DMSO.

Description

Disitertide is a peptide inhibitor of TGF-β1-mediated activity that corresponds to amino acids 730-743 of the membrane proximal ligand-binding domain of human TGF-β receptor type 3 (TGFBR3), also known as beta-glycan.[1,2] It inhibits the binding of TGF-β1 to TGF-β1 receptors in Mv 1 Lu mink lung epithelial cells by 95% at 200 µg/ml and rescues TGF-β1-inhibited growth in the same cells.[1] Disitertide reduces TGF-β1-mediated reporter expression in primary human fetal skin fibroblasts at 50 and 100 µg/ml and decreases hepatic stellate cell (HSC) activation and liver fibrosis in a rat model of chronic liver injury. Topical application of disitertide reduces connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) levels and the number of myofibroblasts expressing α-smooth muscle actin (α-SMA) in the skin secretions of mice in a model of scleroderma and decreases dermal fibrosis in the same model.[2]

References

1. Ezquerro, I.-J., Lasarte, J.-J., Dotor, J., *et al.* A synthetic peptide from transforming growth factor β type III receptor inhibits liver fibrogenesis in rats with carbon tetrachloride liver injury. *Cytokine* **22(1-2)**, 12-20 (2003).
2. Santiago, B., Gutierrez-Cañas, I., Dotor, J., *et al.* Topical application of a peptide inhibitor of transforming growth factor-β1 ameliorates bleomycin-induced skin fibrosis. *J. Invest. Dermatol.* **125(3)**, 450-455 (2005).

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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