

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Angiotensin (1-9) (human, mouse, rat) (trifluoroacetate salt)

Item No. 46129

Formal Name:	5-L-isoleucine-1-9-angiotensin I		
Synonyms:	Ang 1-9, Asp-Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro-Phe-His-OH		
Peptide Sequence:	DRVYIHPFH-OH		
MF:	C ₅₆ H ₇₈ N ₁₆ O ₁₃ • XCF ₃ COOH	H—Asp—Arg—Val—Tyr—Ile—His—Pro—Phe—His—OH	
FW:	1,183.3		• XCF ₃ COOH
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

Angiotensin (1-9) (human, mouse, rat) (trifluoroacetate salt) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the angiotensin (1-9) (human, mouse, rat) (trifluoroacetate salt) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Angiotensin (1-9) (human, mouse, rat) (trifluoroacetate salt) 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 angiotensin (1-9) (human, mouse, rat) (trifluoroacetate salt) can be prepared by directly dissolving the solid in aqueous buffers. Angiotensin (1-9) (human, mouse, rat) (trifluoroacetate salt) is soluble (≥10 mg/ml) in PBS (pH 7.2). We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Angiotensin (1-9) is a peptide of the counterregulatory axis of the classic renin-angiotensin system (RAS) and an active metabolite of angiotensin I (Item No. 24737).^{1,2} It is formed from angiotensin I by deamidase or carboxypeptidase A and is further converted to the angiotensin II type 1 (AT₁) receptor agonist angiotensin (1-7) (Item No. 17594) by angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE).² Angiotensin (1-9) binds to the AT₂ receptor (K_d = 5.95 μM) and decreases systolic blood pressure (ED₅₀ = 532 ng/kg) and cardiac hypertrophy in spontaneously hypertensive rats.¹ It potentiates electrically stimulated arterial thrombus formation in rats.³

References

1. Flores, Y., Zapata-Torres, G., Nuñez, A., et al. Angiotensin-(1-9) retro-enantiomer peptide with cardioprotective activity. *Circulation* **150**(10), 816-820 (2024).
2. Chen, Z., Tan, F., Erdös, E.G., et al. Hydrolysis of angiotensin peptides by human angiotensin I-converting enzyme and the resensitization of B₂ kinin receptors. *Hypertension* **46**(6), 1368-1373 (2005).
3. Kramkowski, K., Mogielnicki, A., Leszczynska, A., et al. Angiotensin-(1-9), the product of angiotensin I conversion in platelets, enhances arterial thrombosis in rats. *J. Physiol. Pharmacol.* **61**(3), 317-324 (2010).

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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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