
Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Apamin TFA

Cat. No.: GC38557

Chemical Properties

Cas. No.

Formula $C_{81}H_{132}F_3N_{31}O_{26}S_4$

M.Wt 2141.36

Solubility H_2O : 50 mg/mL (23.35 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Storage Store at $-20^{\circ}C$

General tips For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at $37^{\circ}C$ and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below $-20^{\circ}C$ for several months.

Shipping Condition Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT , or blue ice upon request.

Structure

Background

Apamin TFA (Apamine TFA) is an 18 amino acid peptide neurotoxin found in apitoxin (bee venom), is known as a specifically selective blocker of Ca^{2+} -activated K^{+} (SK) channels and exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic activity[1].

Apamin (0.5-2 μ g/mL; 24 hours; HSC-T6 cells) treatment markedly reduces the expression of α -SMA in the TGF- β 1-induced HSC-T6 cells. Apamin treatment abrogates the activation of p-Smad2/3 and Smad4 induced by TGF- β 1[1]. Western Blot Analysis[1]
Cell Line: HSC-T6 cells

Apamin (0.1 mg/kg; intraperitoneal injection; twice a week; for 4 weeks; C57BL/6 male mice) treatment results in decreased liver injury and proinflammatory cytokine levels. Apamin suppresses the deposition of collagen, proliferation of BECs and expression of fibrogenic genes in the 3,5-diethoxycarbonyl-1,4-dihydrocollidine (DDC)-fed mice[1].
Animal Model: 8-week-old C57BL/6 male mice (20-25 g) with DDC feeding[1]

[1]. Kim JY, et al. Apamin suppresses biliary fibrosis and activation of hepatic stellate cells. Int J Mol Med. 2017 May;39(5):1188-1194.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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