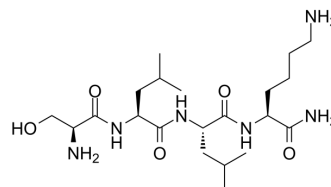


## SLLK, Control Peptide for TSP1 Inhibitor

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P0301
<b>CAS No.:</b>	2918768-29-1
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>42</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	458.6
<b>Sequence:</b>	Ser-Leu-Leu-Lys-NH <sub>2</sub>
<b>Sequence Shortening:</b>	SLLK-NH <sub>2</sub>
<b>Target:</b>	Others
<b>Pathway:</b>	Others
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	SLLK, Control Peptide for TSP1 Inhibitor is a control peptide for LSKL (leucine-serine-lysine-leucine).
<b>In Vivo</b>	TGF-β1 is significantly lower (0.10±0.01 pg/mL) in the plasma of mice receiving LSKL compared with that in plasma of mice receiving SLLK control peptide at day 42 (0.20±0.02 pg/mL; P=0.0001). mRNA expression is assessed in the suprarenal aortic lysates obtained from mice receiving SLLK and LSKL peptides <sup>[1]</sup> . Akita mice treated with 30 mg/kg LSKL have significantly increased nephrin expression, greater than twofold, compared with renal lysates from either saline controls or SLLK-treated mice <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### PROTOCOL

<b>Animal Administration</b> <sup>[2]</sup>	Sterile solutions of LSKL or SLLK peptide are made in stock solutions of 3.0 mg/mL (high dose) or 0.3 mg/mL (low dose) in sterile saline. The i.p. injection of LSKL, SLLK, or saline began 2 weeks after uninephrectomy and continues thrice weekly for 15 weeks. For the low-dosage treatment regimen, each group of 20 mice receives 3 mg/kg body weight of peptide (LSKL or SLLK) per injection or saline (100 μL/10 g body weight per injection). For the high-dosage treatment regimen, Akita mice are given i.p. injections of LSKL or SLLK peptide at 30 mg/kg body weight per injection or saline (100 μL/10 g body weight per injection). MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
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### REFERENCES

- [1]. Krishna SM, et al. A peptide antagonist of thrombospondin-1 promotes abdominal aortic aneurysm progression in the angiotensin II-infused apolipoprotein-E-deficient mouse. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol.* 2015 Feb;35(2):389-98.
- [2]. Lu A, et al. Blockade of TSP1-dependent TGF-β activity reduces renal injury and proteinuria in a murine model of diabetic nephropathy. *Am J Pathol.* 2011 Jun;178(6):2573-86.

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

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