

## ATX-II

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P1604
<b>CAS No.:</b>	60748-45-0
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>213</sub> H <sub>323</sub> N <sub>63</sub> O <sub>61</sub> S <sub>6</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	4934.62
<b>Sequence:</b>	Gly-Val-Pro-Cys-Leu-Cys-Asp-Ser-Asp-Gly-Pro-Ser-Val-Arg-Gly-Asn-Thr-Leu-Ser-Gly-Ile-Ile-Trp-Leu-Ala-Gly-Cys-Pro-Ser-Gly-Trp-His-Asn-Cys-Lys-Lys-His-Gly-Pro-Thr-Ile-Gly-Trp-Cys-Cys-Lys-Gln (Disulfide bonds: Cys4-Cys44, Cys6-Cys34, Cys27-Cys45)
<b>Sequence Shortening:</b>	GVPCLCSDGPSVRGNTLSGIIWLAGCPSGWHNCKKHGPTIGWCKKQ (Disulfide bonds: Cys4-Cys44, Cys6-Cys34, Cys27-Cys45)
<b>Target:</b>	Sodium Channel
<b>Pathway:</b>	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

## BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

### Description

ATX-II is a specific Na<sup>+</sup> channel Modulator toxin that can be isolated from the venom of sea anemone (*Anemonia sulcata*). ATX-II causes delayed inactivation of the Na<sup>+</sup>[1][2].

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Fletcher JE, et al. ATX II, a sodium channel toxin, sensitizes skeletal muscle to halothane, caffeine, and ryanodine. *Anesthesiology*. 1999 May;90(5):1294-301.
- [2]. Lu YY, et al. ATX-II-induced pulmonary vein arrhythmogenesis related to atrial fibrillation and long QT syndrome. *Eur J Clin Invest*. 2012 Aug;42(8):823-31.

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

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