a-Helical Corticotropin Releasing Factor (9-41)

Cat. No.:	HY-P3169
CAS No.:	99658-03-4
Molecular Formula:	$C_{166}H_{273}N_{45}O_{54}S_2$
Molecular Weight:	3827.34
Sequence Shortening:	DLTFHLLREMLEMAKAEQEAEQAALNRLLLEEA
Target:	CRFR
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

α-Helical Corticotropin Releasing Factor (9-41) is a corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) antagonist. α-Helical Corticotropin Releasing Factor (9-41) decreases plasma growth hormone (GH) values in vivo[1][2].

In Vivo

α-Helical Corticotropin Releasing Factor (9-41) (10 μg; the third or lateral ventricle of the brain injection; once) significantly decreases plasma GH values[1].

α-Helical Corticotropin Releasing Factor (9-41) (100 ng/kg; i.c.v. once) affects rhIL-1/β-induced enhancement of the splenic sympathetic activity[2].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Adult Sprague-Dawley rats[1]
Dosage:	10 μg
Administration:	The third or lateral ventricle of the brain injection; 10 μg once
Result:	Abolished the 10 min electroshocks-produced the decreasing of plasma GH levels by injected into the third or lateral ventricle of the brain 45 min before exposure to stress.

Animal Model:	Adult Sprague-Dawley rats with immunity of endogenous somatostatin (SS)[1]
Dosage:	10 μg
Administration:	Lateral ventricle brain injection; 10 μg once
Result:	Showed no effect on plasma GH values in rats whose endogenous SS had been immunoneutralized, but did interfere with the stimulatory effect of GH-releasing factor (GRF).

Animal Model:	Male Wistar rats with rhIL-1/β injection[2]
Dosage:	100 ng/kg

Administration:	Intracerebroventricularly injection; 100 ng/kg once
Result:	Completely blocked the rhIL-1/β-induced enhancement of the splenic sympathetic activity, but failed to alter the enhancement of nociceptive behaviors caused by rhIL-1/β.

REFERENCES

[1]. Rivier C, Vale W. Involvement of corticotropin-releasing factor and somatostatin in stress-induced inhibition of growth hormone secretion in the rat. Endocrinology. 1985 Dec;117(6):2478-82.

[2]. Takakazu Oka, et al. Intracerebroventricular injection of interleukin-1/β induces hyperalgesia in rats. Brain Research, 624 (1993) 61-68.

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