

Abaloparatide

Cat. No.:	HY-108742	
CAS No.:	247062-33-5	
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₇₄ H ₃₀₀ N ₅₆ O ₄₉	Ala-Val-Ser-Glu-His-Gln-Leu-Leu-His-Asp-Lys-Gly-Lys-Ser-Ile-Gln-Asp-Leu-Arg-Arg-Arg-Arg-Arg-Glu-Leu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Leu-Arg-Arg-Arg-Glu-Leu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Leu-Leu-{Aib}-Lys-Leu-His-Thr-Ala-NH ₂
Molecular Weight:	3961	
Sequence:	Ala-Val-Ser-Glu-His-Gln-Leu-Leu-His-Asp-Lys-Gly-Lys-Ser-Ile-Gln-Asp-Leu-Arg-Arg-Arg-Arg-Arg-Glu-Leu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Leu-Leu-{Aib}-Lys-Leu-His-Thr-Ala-NH ₂	
Sequence Shortening:	AVSEHQLLHDKGKSIQDLRRRELLEKLL-{Aib}-KLHTA-NH ₂	
Target:	Thyroid Hormone Receptor; Arrestin	
Pathway:	Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor; GPCR/G Protein	
Storage:	Sealed storage, away from moisture and light	
	Powder -80°C 2 years	
	-20°C 1 year	
	* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture and light)	

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 25 mg/mL (6.31 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass		
	Preparing Stock Solutions			1 mg	5 mg
		1 mM		0.2525 mL	1.2623 mL
		5 mM		0.0505 mL	0.2525 mL
10 mM			---	---	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
In Vivo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (0.63 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (0.63 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (0.63 mM); Clear solution 				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Abaloparatide (BA 058) is a parathyroid hormone receptor 1 (PTH1R) analog. Abaloparatide also is a selective PTH1R activator. Abaloparatide enhances Gs/cAMP signaling and β-arrestin recruitment. Abaloparatide enhances bone formation and cortical structure in mice. Abaloparatide has the potential for the research of osteoporosis ^{[1][2]} .
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In Vitro	<p>Abaloparatide (0-100 nM; 40 min) enhances Gs/cAMP signaling and β-arrestin recruitment in MC3T3-E1 cells^[1]. Abaloparatide (0-100 nM) efficiently induces PTHR1 internalization in a dose-dependent manner with an EC₅₀ value of 0.8 nM in U2OS Cell^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>																	
In Vivo	<p>Abaloparatide (20-80 μg/kg; s.c.; daily for 30 days) enhances bone formation and cortical structure in mouse^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="345 380 1513 1136"> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 380 618 443">Animal Model:</td> <td data-bbox="618 380 1513 443">16-week-old wild-type (WT) female C57BL/6J mice^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 443 618 506">Dosage:</td> <td data-bbox="618 443 1513 506">20-80 μg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 506 618 569">Administration:</td> <td data-bbox="618 506 1513 569">S.c.; daily for 30 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 569 618 684">Result:</td> <td data-bbox="618 569 1513 684">Efficiently expanded cortical thickness (Ct. Th) at both doses of 20 and 80 μg/kg/day by 17% and 18%, respectively, increased P1NP levels to 227% and 407% at 20 and 80 μg/kg/day, respectively.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 726 618 789">Animal Model:</td> <td data-bbox="618 726 1513 789">Female Sprague-Dawley rats (age 22 weeks)^[2]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 789 618 852">Dosage:</td> <td data-bbox="618 789 1513 852">1 μg/kg, 5 μg/kg, 25 μg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 852 618 915">Administration:</td> <td data-bbox="618 852 1513 915">Subcutaneous injection; daily; for 12 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 915 618 1136">Result:</td> <td data-bbox="618 915 1513 1136">Increased biochemical bone formation markers, histomorphometric indices of bone formation on trabecular, endocortical, and periosteal surfaces. Induced substantial increases in trabecular bone volume and density and improvements in trabecular microarchitecture. Stimulated periosteal expansion and endocortical bone apposition at the tibial diaphysis, leading to marked increases in cortical bone volume and density. Whole-body bone mineral density (BMD) was increasing 25%.</td> </tr> </table>		Animal Model:	16-week-old wild-type (WT) female C57BL/6J mice ^[1]	Dosage:	20-80 μ g/kg	Administration:	S.c.; daily for 30 days	Result:	Efficiently expanded cortical thickness (Ct. Th) at both doses of 20 and 80 μ g/kg/day by 17% and 18%, respectively, increased P1NP levels to 227% and 407% at 20 and 80 μ g/kg/day, respectively.	Animal Model:	Female Sprague-Dawley rats (age 22 weeks) ^[2]	Dosage:	1 μ g/kg, 5 μ g/kg, 25 μ g/kg	Administration:	Subcutaneous injection; daily; for 12 months	Result:	Increased biochemical bone formation markers, histomorphometric indices of bone formation on trabecular, endocortical, and periosteal surfaces. Induced substantial increases in trabecular bone volume and density and improvements in trabecular microarchitecture. Stimulated periosteal expansion and endocortical bone apposition at the tibial diaphysis, leading to marked increases in cortical bone volume and density. Whole-body bone mineral density (BMD) was increasing 25%.
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CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2021 Nov 9;118(45):e2107363118.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Sahbani K, et al. Abaloparatide exhibits greater osteoanabolic response and higher cAMP stimulation and β -arrestin recruitment than teriparatide. *Physiol Rep.* 2019 Oct;7(19):e14225.

[2]. Varela A, et al. One Year of Abaloparatide, a Selective Activator of the PTH1 Receptor, Increased Bone Formation and Bone Mass in Osteopenic Ovariectomized Rats Without Increasing Bone Resorption. *J Bone Miner Res.* 2017 Jan;32(1):24-33.

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