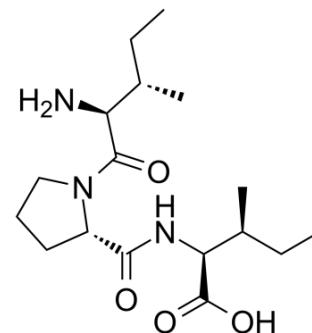


Diprotin A

Cat. No.:	HY-111174
CAS No.:	90614-48-5
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₇ H ₃₁ N ₃ O ₄
Molecular Weight:	341.45
Target:	Dipeptidyl Peptidase
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Diprotin A (Ile-Pro-Ile) is an inhibitor of dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV) ^[1] .								
IC₅₀ & Target	IC ₅₀ : DPP-IV ^[1]								
In Vitro	<p>Diprotin A (100 μM; 30 minutes after CXCR4-blocker or Src-inhibitor treatment) induces the phosphorylation of Src [Tyr 416] and VE-cadherin [Tyr731] in hECs in both normoxia and H/R conditions in human endothelial cells and disrupts endothelial cell-to-cell junctions, which are attenuated by CXCR4 (receptor of SDF-1α)-blocker or Src-inhibitor^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Western Blot Analysis^[1]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>Human endothelial cells^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>100 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>30 minutes after CXCR4-blocker or Src-inhibitor treatment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Induced the phosphorylation of Src [Tyr 416] and VE-cadherin [Tyr731] in hECs.</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	Human endothelial cells ^[1]	Concentration:	100 μM	Incubation Time:	30 minutes after CXCR4-blocker or Src-inhibitor treatment	Result:	Induced the phosphorylation of Src [Tyr 416] and VE-cadherin [Tyr731] in hECs.
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Result:	Induced the phosphorylation of Src [Tyr 416] and VE-cadherin [Tyr731] in hECs.								
In Vivo	<p>Diprotin A (intraperitoneal injection; 70 μg/kg; twice daily; 7 days) increases the phosphorylation of Src and VE-cadherin and aggravates vascular leakage in the retinas. Collectively, Diprotin A induces vascular leakage by augmenting the SDF-1α/CXCR4/Src/VE-cadherin signaling pathway^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Streptozotocin-induced diabetic retinopathy model in wild-type C57/BL6 mice^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>70 μg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneal injection; twice daily; 7 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Induced vascular leakage by augmenting the SDF-1α/CXCR4/Src/VE-cadherin signaling pathway.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Streptozotocin-induced diabetic retinopathy model in wild-type C57/BL6 mice ^[1]	Dosage:	70 μg/kg	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; twice daily; 7 days	Result:	Induced vascular leakage by augmenting the SDF-1α/CXCR4/Src/VE-cadherin signaling pathway.
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REFERENCES

[1]. Lee CS, et al. Dipeptidyl Peptidase-4 Inhibitor Increases Vascular Leakage in Retina through VE-cadherin Phosphorylation. Sci Rep. 2016 Jul 6;6:29393.

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

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