**Proteins** 

# **Screening Libraries**

# **Product** Data Sheet

## H-Tyr-Tyr-OH

Cat. No.: HY-114782 CAS No.: 1050-28-8 Molecular Formula:  $C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_5$ Molecular Weight: 344.36

Angiotensin-converting Enzyme (ACE) Target:

Pathway: Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

Storage: 4°C, protect from light, stored under nitrogen

\* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light, stored under

nitrogen)

### **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (290.39 mM; Need ultrasonic) H<sub>2</sub>O: 100 mg/mL (290.39 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.9039 mL	14.5197 mL	29.0394 mL
	5 mM	0.5808 mL	2.9039 mL	5.8079 mL
	10 mM	0.2904 mL	1.4520 mL	2.9039 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.26 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.26 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.26 mM); Clear solution

### **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description	H-Tyr-Tyr-OH (L-Tyrosyl-L-tyrosine) is an antihypertensive peptide. H-Tyr-Tyr-OH inhibits angiotensin I-converting enzyme ( ACE) with an $IC_{50}$ value of 0.028 mg/mL. H-Tyr-Tyr-OH can be used for the research of high blood pressure <sup>[1][2]</sup> .
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	IC50: 0.028 mg/mL (ACE) <sup>[2]</sup>
In Vitro	H-Tyr-Tyr-OH shows inhibitory effect against ACE with an IC $_{50}$ value of 0.028 mg/mL $^{[2]}$ . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo	H-Tyr-Tyr-OH (0-100 m	H-Tyr-Tyr-OH (12.5 mg/kg; intraarterial injection once) effects systolic blood pressure in vivo <sup>[1]</sup> . H-Tyr-Tyr-OH (0-100 mg/kg; i.p. once) effects blood pressure of spontaneously hypertensive rats <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		
	Animal Model:	Anesthetized male SpragueDawley rats $^{[1]}$		
	Dosage:	12.5 mg/kg		
	Administration:	Intraarterial injection; 12.5 mg/kg once		
	Result:	Significantly elevated systolic blood pressure, with a peak increase of 5 min after administration.		
	Animal Model:	Spontaneously hypertensive rats <sup>[1]</sup>		
	Dosage:	0, 50 and 100 mg/kg		
	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; once		
	Result:	Significantly reduced blood pressure of spontaneously hypertensive rats, even at a dose of		

### **REFERENCES**

[1]. Maher TJ, et al. Use of parenteral dipeptides to increase serum tyrosine levels and to enhance catecholamine-mediated neurotransmission. J Pharm Sci. 1990 Aug;79(8):685-7.

50 mg/kg.

[2]. Maruyama, et al. Purification and identification of angiotensin I-converting enzyme inhibitory peptides from Royal Jelly treated with protease. Nippon Shokuhin Kagaku Kogaku Kaishi. 2003.

 $\label{lem:caution:Product} \textbf{Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.}$ 

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