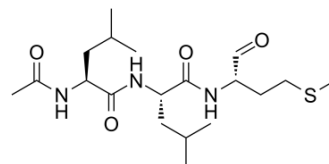


ALLM

Cat. No.:	HY-118355
CAS No.:	110115-07-6
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₉ H ₃₅ N ₃ O ₄ S
Molecular Weight:	401.56
Target:	Proteasome; Cathepsin
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	ALLM (Calpain inhibitor II) is a potent inhibitor of calpain and cathepsin proteases. ALLM inhibits neuronal cell death and improves chronic neurological function after spinal cord injury (SCI) ^{[1][2]} .								
In Vivo	<p>ALLM (Calpain inhibitor II) (0.5 mg/kg) is injected every 24 h for 5 days after SCI and inhibits the activation of calpain but not that of caspase 3. ALLM prevents this neuronal cell death^[2].</p> <p>ALLM (0.05-2.5 mg/kg; i.p.; every 24 h for 1 week) reduces motor disturbances after spinal cord injury (SCI)^[2].</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>Adult male Wistar rats (280-300g) (spinal cord injury model)^[2]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.05, 0.5, and 2.5 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneally; every 24 h for 1 week</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Showed significantly better motor function.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Adult male Wistar rats (280-300g) (spinal cord injury model) ^[2]	Dosage:	0.05, 0.5, and 2.5 mg/kg	Administration:	Intraperitoneally; every 24 h for 1 week	Result:	Showed significantly better motor function.
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REFERENCES

[1]. Stangl V, et al. Long-term up-regulation of eNOS and improvement of endothelial function by inhibition of the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway. *FASEB J.* 2004 Feb;18(2):272-9.

[2]. Arataki S, et al. Calpain inhibitors prevent neuronal cell death and ameliorate motor disturbances after compression-induced spinal cord injury in rats. *J Neurotrauma.* 2005 Mar;22(3):398-406.

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

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