

Saralasin

Cat. No.:	HY-P0205
CAS No.:	34273-10-4
Molecular Formula:	C ₄₂ H ₆₅ N ₁₃ O ₁₀
Molecular Weight:	912.05
Sequence:	{Sar}-Arg-Val-Tyr-Val-His-Pro-Ala
Sequence Shortening:	{Sar}-RVVHPA
Target:	Angiotensin Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Saralasin ([Sar1,Ala8] Angiotensin II) is an octapeptide analog of angiotensin II. Saralasin is a competitive angiotensin II receptor antagonist with a K _i value of 0.32 nM for 74% of the binding sites, and has partial agonist activity as well. Saralasin can be used for the research of renovascular hypertension, renin-dependent (angiotensinogenic) hypertension ^{[1][3][6]} .								
IC₅₀ & Target	Ki: 0.32 nM (Angiotensin II receptor) ^[3]								
In Vitro	<p>Saralasin (1 nM, 48 or 72 h) inhibits cell growth in 3T3 and SV3T3 cells^[1].</p> <p>Saralasin (5 μM, 2h) restores I_{to, fast} (Fast-Inactivating Transient Outward K⁺ Current in Mouse Ventricle) and I_{K, slow} (Slow-Inactivating Transient Outward K⁺ Current in Mouse Ventricle) to control levels in myocytes^[2].</p> <p>Saralasin (0.1-10 nM, 40 min) inhibits binding of FITC-Ang II to rat liver membrane preparation (used as the source of angiotensin receptors) with a K_i value of 0.32 nM for 74% of the binding sites and 2.7 nM for the remaining binding sites^[3].</p> <p>Saralasin (1 μM, perfused rat ovary in vitro) inhibits the ovulation rate versus control and reduces prostaglandin E2 and 6-keto-prostaglandin F_{1α} levels^[4].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Proliferation Assay^[1]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>3T3 and SV3T3 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>1 nM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>48 h, 72 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Inhibited cell growth in 3T3 and SV3T3 cells and caused an increase of cellular renin concentration.</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	3T3 and SV3T3 cells	Concentration:	1 nM	Incubation Time:	48 h, 72 h	Result:	Inhibited cell growth in 3T3 and SV3T3 cells and caused an increase of cellular renin concentration.
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In Vivo	<p>Saralasin (intravenous injection, 5-50 μg/kg, a single dose) ameliorates the oxidative stress and tissue injury in cerulein-induced pancreatitis^[5].</p> <p>Saralasin (subcutaneous injection, 10 and 30 mg/kg, a single dose) increases serum renin activity (SRA) in normal, conscious rats, without markedly altering blood pressure or heart rate^[6].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>								

Animal Model:	Cerulein-induced acute pancreatitis rats model ^[5]
Dosage:	5, 10, 20, and 50 µg/kg, a single dose.
Administration:	Intravenous injection
Result:	Restored the pancreatic morphological characteristics to the control level. Reduced pancreatic injury and suppressed the glutathione depletion induced by cerulean.
Animal Model:	Male Sprague-Dawley rats ^[6]
Dosage:	10 and 30 mg/kg, a single dose.
Administration:	Subcutaneous injection
Result:	Stimulated renin release without altering blood pressure or heart rate at the time of measuring serum renin levels 20 minutes after injection.

REFERENCES

- [1]. P Schelling, et al. Effects of angiotensin II and angiotensin II antagonist saralasin on cell growth and renin in 3T3 and SV3T3 cells. *J Cell Physiol.* 1979 Mar;98(3):503-13.
- [2]. Jeremy H Kim, et al. Pressure-overload-induced angiotensin-mediated early remodeling in mouse heart. *PLoS One.* 2017 May 2;12(5):e0176713.
- [3]. Maziar Mohammad Akhavan, et al. A non-radioactive method for angiotensin II receptor binding studies using the rat liver. *J Pharmacol Toxicol Methods.* 2006 May-Jun;53(3):206-14.
- [4]. M Mikuni, et al. Saralasin-induced inhibition of ovulation in the in vitro perfused rat ovary is not replicated by the angiotensin II type-2 receptor antagonist PD123319. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 1998 Jul;179(1):35-40.
- [5]. Siu Po Ip, et al. Saralasin, a nonspecific angiotensin II receptor antagonist, attenuates oxidative stress and tissue injury in cerulein-induced acute pancreatitis. *Pancreas.* 2003 Apr;26(3):224-9.
- [6]. Campbell WB, et al. Saralasin-induced renin release: its blockade by prostaglandin synthesis inhibitors in the conscious rat. *Hypertension.* 1979;1(6):637-642.

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