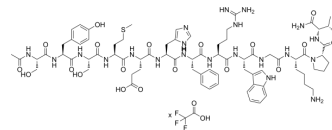


## α-MSH TFA

Cat. No.:	HY-P0252A
CAS No.:	171869-93-5
Molecular Formula:	$C_{77}H_{109}N_{21}O_{19}S.xC_2HF_3O_2$
Sequence:	Ac-Ser-Tyr-Ser-Met-Glu-His-Phe-Arg-Trp-Gly-Lys-Pro-Val-NH <sub>2</sub>
Sequence Shortening:	Ac-SYSMEHFRWGKPV-NH <sub>2</sub>
Target:	Melanocortin Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
Storage:	Sealed storage, away from moisture and light, under nitrogen
	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, under nitrogen)



## SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	H <sub>2</sub> O : 25 mg/mL (Need ultrasonic)
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## BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	α-MSH (α-Melanocyte-Stimulating Hormone) TFA, an endogenous neuropeptide, is an endogenous melanocortin receptor 4 (MC4R) agonist with anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activities. α-MSH TFA is a post-translational derivative of pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC) <sup>[1][2]</sup> .
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	MC4R
In Vitro	α-MSH TFA modulates CNS inflammation by acting directly on melanocortin receptors in glial cells. α-MSH TFA modulates NFκB activation. α-MSH TFA inhibits translocation of transcription factor κB to the nucleus <sup>[3]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	α-MSH TFA (50 μg/0.2 ml saline; i.p.) given systemically effectively modulates inflammatory reactions <sup>[3]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Commun. 2023 Sep 15;14(1):5740.
- Blood Adv. 2023 Mar 15;bloodadvances.2022009249.
- Stem Cell Res Ther. 2021 Sep 10;12(1):501.
- Free Radic Biol Med. 2021 Sep 21;S0891-5849(21)00737-1.

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- Postharvest Biol Technol. 2024 Feb, 208, 112645.

See more customer validations on [www.MedChemExpress.com](http://www.MedChemExpress.com)

## REFERENCES

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- [1]. Madhuri Singh, et al. C-terminal amino acids of alpha-melanocyte-stimulating hormone are requisite for its antibacterial activity against Staphylococcus aureus. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2011 May;55(5):1920-9.
- [2]. 2. M S Kim, et al. Hypothalamic localization of the feeding effect of agouti-related peptide and alpha-melanocyte-stimulating hormone. Diabetes. 2000 Feb;49(2):177-82.
- [3]. Lipton JM, et al. Mechanisms of antiinflammatory action of alpha-MSH peptides. In vivo and in vitro evidence. Ann N Y Acad Sci. 1999;885:173-182.
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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