## Product Data Sheet



## MMK1 TFA

| Cat. No.:            | HY-P1117A   |                          |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Molecular Formula:   | C <sub>75</sub> H <sub>123</sub> N <sub>19</sub> O <sub>18</sub> S.xC <sub>2</sub> HF <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> |                          |
| Sequence:            | Leu-Glu-Ser-Ile-Phe-Arg-Ser-Leu-Leu-Phe-Arg-Val-Met   |                          |
| Sequence Shortening: | LESIFRSLLFRVM   | LESIFRSLLFRVM (TFA salt) |
| Target:              | Formyl Peptide Receptor (FPR); Calcium Channel  |                          |
| Pathway:             | GPCR/G Protein; Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling  |                          |
| Storage:             | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.                         |                          |

| MMK1 TFA is a potent and selective human formyl peptide receptor like-1 (FPRL-1/FPR2) agonist with EC <sub>50</sub> s of <2 nM and >10000 nM for FPRL-1 and FPR1, respectively. MMK1 TFA is a potent chemotactic and calcium-mobilizing agonist. MMK1 TFA potently activates phagocytic leukocytes and enhances Pertussis Toxin (HY-112779)-sensitive production by human monocytes of proinflammatory cytokines IL-1b and IL-6. MMK1 TFA exerts anxiolytic-like activity <sup>[1][2][3][4]</sup> .   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| Calcium Channel   |  |  |  |
| MMK-1 TFA induces calcium mobilization in human FPRL1-transfected HEK 293 (FPRL1/293) cells with an EC <sub>50</sub> of 2 nM <sup>[1]</sup> .<br>MMK1 (1 μM; for 4 h) TFA induces selective migration of FPR2-expressing RBL-2H3 cells <sup>[3]</sup> .<br>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.  |  |  |  |
| MMK1 (10-1000 pmol; ICV; 20 min before the test) TFA exerts an aniolytic-exerted an anxiolytic-like activity at a dose of 1 pmol/mouse <sup>[4]</sup> .         MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.         Animal Model:       Four-week-old male ddY mice <sup>[4]</sup> Dosage:       10, 100, 1000 pmol/mouse         Administration:       ICV; 20 min before the test         Result:       Exerted an aniolytic-exerted an anxiolytic-like activity at a dose of 100 pmol/mouse. |  |  |  |
|   | MMK1 TFA is a potent and<br>>10000 nM for FPRL-1 and<br>potently activates phago<br>monocytes of proinflamm<br>Calcium Channel<br>MMK-1 TFA induces calcid<br>MMK1 (1 μM; for 4 h) TFA<br>MCE has not independen<br>MMK1 (10-1000 pmol; ICV<br>pmol/mouse <sup>[4]</sup> .<br>MCE has not independen<br>Animal Model:<br>Dosage:<br>Administration:<br>Result: |  |  |

## REFERENCES

[1]. C Klein, et al. Identification of surrogate agonists for the human FPRL-1 receptor by autocrine selection in yeast. Nat Biotechnol. 1998 Dec;16(13):1334-7.

[2]. Phuong Doan, et al. Alkylaminophenol and GPR17 Agonist for Glioblastoma Therapy: A Combinational Approach for Enhanced Cell Death Activity. Cells. 2021 Aug 3;10(8):1975.

[3]. Yoo Jung Park, et al. A novel antimicrobial peptide acting via formyl peptide receptor 2 shows therapeutic effects against rheumatoid arthritis. Sci Rep. 2018 Oct 2;8(1):14664.

[4]. Hui Zhao, et al. Rubimetide, humanin, and MMK1 exert anxiolytic-like activities via the formyl peptide receptor 2 in mice followed by the successive activation of DP1, A2A, and GABAA receptors. Peptides. 2016 Sep;83:16-20.

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

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