FSLLRY-NH2 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1260A

Molecular Formula: $C_{41}H_{61}F_3N_{10}O_{10}$

Molecular Weight: 910.98

Sequence: Phe-Ser-Leu-Leu-Arg-Tyr-NH2

Sequence Shortening: FSLLRY-NH2

Target: Protease-Activated Receptor (PAR)

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein

Storage:

Powder	-80°C	2 years
	-20°C	1 year
In solvent	-80°C	6 months
	-20°C	1 month

FSLLRY-NH_2 (TFA salt)

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (109.77 mM; Need ultrasonic)

H_2O : 1.43 mg/mL (1.57 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.0977 mL	5.4886 mL	10.9772 mL
	5 mM	0.2195 mL	1.0977 mL	2.1954 mL
	10 mM	0.1098 mL	0.5489 mL	1.0977 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 (2.74 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (2.74 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (2.74 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

FSLLRY-NH2 TFA is a protease-activated receptor 2 (PAR2) inhibitor[1].

In Vivo

Treatment with FSLLRY-NH2 (50 μg per rat administered intranasally at 1 hour postresuscitation) significantly improves neurological outcome and reduces the number of degenerating hippocampal neurons after ACA (asphyxial CA)[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Umut Ocak, et al. FSLLRY-NH2 Improves Neurological Outcome After Cardiac Arrest in Rats. Turk Neurosurg. 2020;30(2):244-251.

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