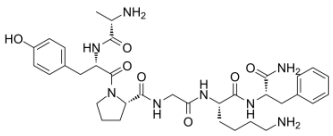
PAR-4 Agonist Peptide, amide

Cat. No.:	HY-P1309
CAS No.:	352017-71-1
Molecular Formula:	$C_{34}H_{48}N_8O_7$
Molecular Weight:	680.79
Sequence Shortening:	AYPGKF-NH2
Target:	Protease-Activated Receptor (PAR)
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	PAR-4 Agonist Peptide, amide (PAR-4-AP; AY-NH2) is a proteinase-activated receptor-4 (PAR-4) agonist, which has no effect on either PAR-1 or PAR-2 and whose effects are blocked by a PAR-4 antagonist.
IC_{50} & Target	PAR-4[1]
In Vivo	Compared with their BALB/cBy controls, SCID mice have a significantly greater abdominal response to colorectal distension (CRD) at the distension levels of 0.04 to 0.1 mL increasing the intensity of EMG response by 384% to 132%, respectively (P<0.01; P<0.01; P<0.01; P<0.001). PAR-4 activation effectively reverses this hypersensitivity (P<0.01, P<0.05; P<0.05; P<0.05) [1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Animal Administration [1]	Mice[1] SCID mice Male SCID mice and their BALB/cBy controls are operated as C57BL/6J mice, and on the 4th postoperative day mice receive intracolonically (IC) infusion of 100 μg PAR-4-AP or vehicle. Visceral pain measurements started 1 h following the end of infusion[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Annaházi A, et al. Proteinase-activated receptor-4 evoked colorectal analgesia in mice: an endogenously activatedfeed-back loop in visceral inflammatory pain. Neurogastroenterol Motil. 2012 Jan;24(1):76-85, e13.

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

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