Mambalgin 1

Cat. No.:	HY-P1441
CAS No.:	1609937-15-6
Molecular Formula:	$C_{272}H_{429}N_{85}O_{84}S_{10}$
Molecular Weight:	6554.54
Sequence:	Leu-Lys-Cys-Tyr-Gln-His-Gly-Lys-Val-Val-Thr-Cys-His-Arg-Asp-Met-Lys-Phe-Cys-Tyr-His-Asn-Thr-Gly-Met-Pro-Phe-Arg-Asn-Leu-Lys-Leu-Ile-Leu-Gln-Gly-Cys-Ser-Ser-Ser-Cys-Ser-Glu-Thr-Glu-Asn-Asn-Lys-Cys-Cys-Ser-Thr-Asp-Arg-Cys-Asn-Lys (Disulfide bridge:Cys3-Cys19;Cys12-Cys37;Cys41-Cys49;Cys50-Cys55)
Sequence Shortening:	LKCYQHGKVVTCHRDMKFCYHNTGMPFRNLKLILQGCSSSCSETENNKCCSTDRCNK (Disulfide bridge:Cys3-Cys19;Cys12-Cys37;Cys41-Cys49;Cys50-Cys55)
Target:	Sodium Channel
Pathway:	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Mambalgin-1 is a toxin isolated from black mamba venom. Mambalgin-1 is a disulfide-rich polypeptide consisting of 57 amino acids and belongs to the family of three-finger toxins. Mambalgin-1 can bind to and stabilize ASICs (acid-sensing ion channels) in a physiologically relevant closed-channel conformation[1].

REFERENCES

[1]. Sun D, et al. Cryo-EM structure of the ASIC1a-mambalgin-1 complex reveals that the peptide toxin mambalgin-1 inhibits acid-sensing ion channels through an unusual allosteric effect. Cell Discov. 2018;4:27. Published 2018 Jun 5.

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

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