

TRP-601

Cat. No.:	HY-P2012
CAS No.:	1094569-02-4
Molecular Formula:	C ₄₀ H ₄₈ F ₂ N ₆ O ₁₁
Molecular Weight:	826.84
Target:	Caspase; Bcl-2 Family
Pathway:	Apoptosis
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	TRP-601 is a caspase inhibitor. TRP-601 reversed the increased expression of active caspase-2, the activation of endogenous apoptotic pathway and the up-regulation of key protein triggered by hyperoxia ^[1] .										
IC₅₀ & Target	Caspase-2	Caspase 3	Bcl-2								
In Vivo	<p>TRP-601 (1 mg/kg, Intraperitoneal injection, single dose) reduces hyperoxia-induced caspase activation in rats, attenuates neuronal cell death in the developing brain in rats and inhibits intrinsic apoptotic signaling^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Wistar rats ^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>1 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td> Ameliorated the increase of caspase-3 activity and reduced protein expression of processed caspase-2 and enzymatic activity. Significantly reduced neuronal cell death and did not influence levels of physiological apoptosis. Decreased Apaf-1 protein expression to control levels. Increased mRNA expression of Bcl-2. </td> </tr> </table>			Animal Model:	Wistar rats ^[1]	Dosage:	1 mg/kg	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.)	Result:	Ameliorated the increase of caspase-3 activity and reduced protein expression of processed caspase-2 and enzymatic activity. Significantly reduced neuronal cell death and did not influence levels of physiological apoptosis. Decreased Apaf-1 protein expression to control levels. Increased mRNA expression of Bcl-2.
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REFERENCES

- [1]. M Sifringer, et al. Prevention of neonatal oxygen-induced brain damage by reduction of intrinsic apoptosis. Cell Death Dis. 2012 Jan 12;3(1):e250.
- [2]. Sifringer M, et al. Prevention of neonatal oxygen-induced brain damage by reduction of intrinsic apoptosis [J]. Cell death & disease, 2012, 3(1): e250-e250.

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

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