

## [D-Phe<sub>2</sub>,D-Ala<sub>6</sub>]-LH-RH

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P3664
<b>CAS No.:</b>	54784-44-0
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>59</sub> H <sub>79</sub> N <sub>15</sub> O <sub>13</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	1206.35
<b>Sequence Shortening:</b>	{Glp}-{d-Phe}-WSY-{d-Ala}-LRPG-NH <sub>2</sub>
<b>Target:</b>	GnRH Receptor
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	[D-Phe <sub>2</sub> ,D-Ala <sub>6</sub> ]-LH-RH is a potent LH-RH antagonist. [D-Phe <sub>2</sub> ,D-Ala <sub>6</sub> ]-LH-RH shows anti-LH/FSH-RH and antiovolatory activities <sup>[1]</sup> .								
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>[D-Phe<sub>2</sub>,D-Ala<sub>6</sub>]-LH-RH inhibits the LH and FSH release induced by LH-RH in immature male rats<sup>[1]</sup>. [D-Phe<sub>2</sub>,D-Ala<sub>6</sub>]-LH-RH (1 mg/rat, SC) shows marked antiovolatory and contraceptive activity<sup>[2]</sup>. [D-Phe<sub>2</sub>,D-Ala<sub>6</sub>]-LH-RH (0.625, 1.25, 2.5 mg/kg; s.c.; single dose; sacrificed 30 minutes) results a dose-dependent increase in stalk-median eminence (SME)-LHRH activity and decreases plasma LHRH activity as well in rats with hypophysectomized (hypox) at 25 days old<sup>[3]</sup>. [D-Phe<sub>2</sub>,D-Ala<sub>6</sub>]-LH-RH (25 mg/kg; s.c.; single dose) is effective in blocking the ovulation normally induced by LRH alone<sup>[4]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Animal Model:</b></td> <td>Adult female Sprague-Dawley rats (200-250 g)<sup>[2]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Dosage:</b></td> <td>1 mg/rat</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Administration:</b></td> <td>SC injections, from 12:00 to 14:30 hr on the day of proestrus</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Result:</b></td> <td>Showed marked antiovolatory and contraceptive activity, with 96% inhibition of ovulation.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Animal Model:</b>	Adult female Sprague-Dawley rats (200-250 g) <sup>[2]</sup>	<b>Dosage:</b>	1 mg/rat	<b>Administration:</b>	SC injections, from 12:00 to 14:30 hr on the day of proestrus	<b>Result:</b>	Showed marked antiovolatory and contraceptive activity, with 96% inhibition of ovulation.
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### REFERENCES

- [1]. Vilchez-Martinez JA, et al. Comparison of the anti-LH/FSH-RH and anti-ovulatory activities of (D-Phe<sub>2</sub>, D-Leu<sub>6</sub>)-LH-RH and (D-Phe<sub>2</sub>, D-Ala<sub>6</sub>)-LH-RH. *Endocr Res Commun.* 1976;3(3-4):231-41.
- [2]. Beattie CW, et al. Luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone. Antiovolatory activity of analogs substituted in positions 2 and 6. *J Med Chem.* 1975 Dec;18(12):1247-50.
- [3]. Corbin A, et al. Effect of luteinizing hormone releasing hormone (LHRH) and an LHRH antagonist of hypothalamic and plasma LHRH of hypophysectomized rats. *Endocrinology.* 1976 Jan;98(1):247-50.
- [4]. Corbin A, et al. Inhibition of the pre-ovulatory proestrous gonadotropin surge, ovulation and pregnancy with a peptide analogue of luteinizing hormone releasing hormone. *Endocr Res Commun.* 1975;2(1):1-23.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: [tech@MedChemExpress.com](mailto:tech@MedChemExpress.com)

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA