MOG peptide (35-55)

MedChemExpress

5 mg

1.9373 mL

0.3875 mL

0.1937 mL

Cat. No.:	HY-P3719	
CAS No.:	2022956-48-3	
Molecular Formula:	$C_{_{118}}H_{_{178}}N_{_{36}}O_{_{28}}S$	
Molecular Weight:	2580.97	MEVGWYRSPFSRVVHLYRNGK-NH2
Sequence Shortening:	MEVGWYRSPFSRVVHLYRNGK-NH2	-
Target:	Others	
Pathway:	Others	
Storage:	Sealed storage, away from moisture and light	
	-20°C 1 year	
	* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture and light)	

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro $H_2O :\ge 100 \text{ mg/mL} (38.75 \text{ mM})$ * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown. Preparing Stock Solutions 1 mg 1 mM 0.3875 mL 5 mM 0.0775 mL 10 mM 0.0387 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY		
Description	MOG peptide (35-55) is a fragment 35-55 of myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) immunogenic peptide. MOG peptide (35-55) is specific to expanded CD4 ⁺ T cells, and induces experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) in animal model ^{[1][2][3]} .	
In Vitro	The expanded CD4 ⁺ T cells are largely specific for the myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) immunogenic peptide 35- 55 (MOG35-55), while clonally expanded CD8 ⁺ T cells were non-responsive to myelin peptides or proteins ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
In Vivo	MOG peptide (35-55) (3 mg/mL for 0.1 mL; s.c.; single dose) results active induction of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) in mice ^[2] . MOG peptide (35-55) (200 µg; s.c.; single dose) induces a increasing concentration of the eosinophil chemoattractant eotaxin-1 in the spinal cord in the course of EAE induced in C57BL/6 mice ^[3] .	

10 mg

3.8745 mL

0.7749 mL

0.3875 mL

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Animal Model:	129S1/SvImJ, C57BL/6 and C57BL/6 X SJL hybrid ^[2]	
Dosage:	3 mg/mL, 0.1 mL per mice; accompanied with CFA and 4 mg/mL Mycobacterium tuberculosis	
Administration:	Subcutaneous injection; single dose	
Result:	Showed the expected signs of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE), which started with tail loss of tonus and continued in an ascending fashion in mice immunized with MOG35-55.	
Animal Model:	C57BL/6 mice (8-12 weeks) ^[3]	
Dosage:	200 µg	
Administration:	Subcutaneous injection; single dose; analyzed at pre-onset (day 7 post immunization), onset (day 9-13 post immunization) and peak (day 17-19 post immunization)	
Result:	Increased eosinophil abundance in the spinal cord increases in the course of EAE.	

REFERENCES

[1]. Saligrama N, et al. Opposing T cell responses in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. Nature. 2019 Aug;572(7770):481-487.

[2]. Giralt M, et al. Active Induction of Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis (EAE) with MOG35-55 in the Mouse. Methods Mol Biol. 2018;1791:227-232.

[3]. Ruppova K, et al. Eosinophils are dispensable for development of MOG35-55-induced experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis in mice. Immunol Lett. 2021 Nov;239:72-76.

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

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