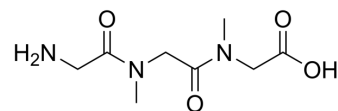


## H-Gly-Sar-Sar-OH

Cat. No.:	HY-P4296
CAS No.:	57836-11-0
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>
Molecular Weight:	217.22
Sequence:	H-Gly-Sar-Sar-OH
Sequence Shortening:	G-{Sar}-{Sar}
Target:	Amino Acid Derivatives
Pathway:	Others
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	H-Gly-Sar-Sar-OH is an orally active tripeptide. H-Gly-Sar-Sar-OH is transported through PepT1 within Caco-2 cells. H-Gly Sar Sar OH has potential applications in material transportation <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .																											
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>H-Gly-Sar-Sar-OH (0.1 mM; perfusion; single dose) is insignificantly hydrolyzed (administered for 60 min) or cleared in the kidneys of Sprague-Dawley rats<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>H-Gly-Sar-Sar-OH (10 mg/kg; p.o.; single dose) shows stability in spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHRs)<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>Pharmacokinetic (PK) parameters of H-Gly-Sar-Sar-OH in SHRs<sup>[3]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Week old</th> <th>C<sub>max</sub> (nmol/mL, plasma)</th> <th>T<sub>max</sub> (min)</th> <th>AUC<sub>0-90 min</sub> (nmol•min/mL, plasma)</th> <th>T<sub>1/2</sub> (min)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>4.6±0.6</td> <td>30</td> <td>258.0±32.1</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40</td> <td>10.7±1.5</td> <td>30</td> <td>621.0±86.3</td> <td>83</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <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>Male Sprague-Dawley rats (350 g)<sup>[2]</sup>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.1 mM.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Perfusion (kidney); single dose.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Showed stability.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Male SHRs (8 and 40 week-old)<sup>[3]</sup>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>10 mg/kg.</td> </tr> </table>	Week old	C <sub>max</sub> (nmol/mL, plasma)	T <sub>max</sub> (min)	AUC <sub>0-90 min</sub> (nmol•min/mL, plasma)	T <sub>1/2</sub> (min)	8	4.6±0.6	30	258.0±32.1	75	40	10.7±1.5	30	621.0±86.3	83	Animal Model:	Male Sprague-Dawley rats (350 g) <sup>[2]</sup> .	Dosage:	0.1 mM.	Administration:	Perfusion (kidney); single dose.	Result:	Showed stability.	Animal Model:	Male SHRs (8 and 40 week-old) <sup>[3]</sup> .	Dosage:	10 mg/kg.
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Administration:	Oral gavage; single dose.
Result:	Detected in full form.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Hong SM, et al. Structural Design of Oligopeptides for Intestinal Transport Model. J Agric Food Chem. 2016 Mar 16;64(10):2072-9.
- [2]. Minami H, et al. Oligopeptides: mechanism of renal clearance depends on molecular structure. Am J Physiol. 1992 Jul;263(1 Pt 2):F109-15.
- [3]. Hanh VT, et al. Effect of Aging on the Absorption of Small Peptides in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. J Agric Food Chem. 2017 Jul 26;65(29):5935-5943.

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

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