Tat-peptide control 168-189 TFA

Cat. No.:	HY-P5119A
Molecular Formula:	$C_{162}H_{239}N_{47}O_{65}S.C_2HF_3O_2$
Molecular Weight:	4030.99
Sequence:	Asp-Asp-Ser-Gly-Thr-Phe-Tyr-Asp-Gln-Ala-Val-Val-Ser-Asn-Asp-Met-Glu-Glu-His-Leu-Glu-Glu-Pro-Tyr-Gly-Asn-Lys-Lys-Asn-Asn-Gln-Asn-Asn-Asn
Sequence Shortening:	DDSGTFYDQAVVSNDMEEHLEEPYGNKKNNQNNN
Target:	Others
Pathway:	Others
Storage:	Sealed storage, away from moisture and light, under nitrogen Powder -80°C 2 years -20°C 1 year * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture and light, under nitrogen)

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Tat-peptide 168-189 is a cell-permeable and Tat-labeled fusion peptide, corresponding to residues 168-189 of rat G3BP1. Tat sequence from HIV, is placed at the least conserved end of the sequence, for cell permeability. Tat-peptide 168-189 is the negtive control of Tat-peptide 168-189 TFA (HY-P5118A), as Tat-peptide 168-189 TFA increases axon growth and increases the number of neurites per neuron[1].
In Vitro	Tat-peptide 168-189 TFA (10 μM, 20 μM; 24 h) increases axon length in dissociated DRG cultures with 10 μM, as well as in iMotor neurons with 20 μM[1]. Tat-peptide 168-189 TFA (10 μM; 3 d) increases the overall number of neurites extended from each neuron[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Sahoo PK, et al. Axonal G3BP1 stress granule protein limits axonal mRNA translation and nerve regeneration.

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