MitTx-alpha

Cat. No.:	HY-P5172
Molecular Formula:	$C_{317}H_{440}N_{86}O_{89}S_7$
Molecular Weight:	7103.94
Sequence:	{Pyr}-Ile-Arg-Pro-Ala-Phe-Cys-Tyr-Glu-Asp-Pro-Pro-Phe-Phe-Gln-Lys-Cys-Gly-Ala-Phe-Val-Asp-Ser-Tyr-Tyr-Phe-Asn-Arg-Ser-Arg-Ile-Thr-Cys-Val-His-Phe-Phe-Tyr-Gly-Gln-Cys-Asp-Val-Asn-Gln-Asn-His-Phe-Thr-Thr-Met-Ser-Glu-Cys-Asn-Arg-Val-Cys-His-Gly (Disulfide bridge: Cys7-Cys54; Cys17-Cys41; Cys33-Cys58)
Sequence Shortening:	{Pyr}-IRPAFCYEDPPFFQKCGAFVDSYYFNRSRITCVHFFYGQCDVNQNHFTTMSECNRVCHG (Disulfide bridge: Cys7-Cys54; Cys17-Cys41; Cys33-Cys58)
Target:	Sodium Channel
Pathway:	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	MitTx-alpha is a subunit of MitTx. MitTx is a potent, persistent, and selective agonist for acid-sensing ion channels (ASICs). MitTx is highly selective for the ASIC1 subtype at neutral pH; under more acidic conditions (pH<6.5), MitTx massively potentiates (>100-fold) proton-evoked activation of ASIC2a channels[1].

REFERENCES

[1]. Christopher J Bohlen, et al. A heteromeric Texas coral snake toxin targets acid-sensing ion channels to produce pain. Nature. 2011 Nov 16;479(7373):410-4.

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