

MitTx

Cat. No.:	HY-P5174
Molecular Formula:	C ₈₉₉ H ₁₃₃₁ N ₂₅₉ O ₂₇₁ S ₂₃
Molecular Weight:	20840.26
Sequence:	Chain1: {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); Chain2: Asn-Leu-Asn-Gln-Phe-Arg-Leu-Met-Ile-Lys-Cys-Thr-Asn-Asp-Arg-Val-Trp-Ala-Asp-Phe-Val-Asp-Tyr-Gly-Cys-Tyr-Cys-Val-Ala-Arg-Asp-Ser-Asn-Thr-Pro-Val-Asp-Asp-Leu-Asp-Arg-Cys-Cys-Gln-Ala-Gln-Lys-Gln-Cys-Tyr-Asp-Glu-Ala-Val-Lys-Val-His-Gly-Cys-Lys-Pro-Leu-Val-Met-Phe-Tyr-Ser-Phe-Glu-Cys-Arg-Tyr-Leu-Ala-Ser-Asp-Leu-Asp-Cys-Ser-Gly-Asn-Asn-Thr-Lys-Cys-Arg-Asn-Phe-Val-Cys-Asn-Cys-Asp-Arg-Thr-Ala-Thr-Leu-Cys-Ile-Leu-Thr-Ala-Thr-Tyr-Asn-Arg-Asn-Asn-His-Lys-Ile-Asp-Pro-Ser-Arg-Cys-Gln (Disulfide bridge: Cys11-Cys70; Cys25-Cys118; Cys27-Cys43; Cys42-Cys100; Cys49-Cys93; Cys59-Cys86; Cys79-Cys91)
Sequence Shortening:	Chain1: {Pyr}-IRPAFCYEDPPFFQKCGAFVDSYFNRSRITCVHFFYGQCDVNQNHFTTMSECNRVCHG (Disulfide bridge: Cys7-Cys54; Cys17-Cys41; Cys33-Cys58); Chain2: NLNQFRLMIKCTNDRVWADFVDYGCYCVARDSNTPVDDLDRCCQAQKQCYDEAVKVHGCKPLVMFYSECRYLASDLDCSGNNTKCRNFVCNCDRTATLCILTATYNRRNNHKIDPSRCQ (Disulfide bridge: Cys11-Cys70; Cys25-Cys118; Cys27-Cys43; Cys42-Cys100; Cys49-Cys93; Cys59-Cys86; Cys79-Cys91)
Target:	Sodium Channel
Pathway:	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel
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

MitTx is a complex formed by MitTx- α and MitTx- β . MitTx is an ASIC1 channel activator with EC₅₀ values of 9.4 and 23 nM for ASIC1a and ASIC1b isoforms, respectively. MitTx is highly selective for ASIC1 isoforms at neutral pH. Under acidic conditions, MitTx greatly enhances proton-evoked ASIC2a channel activation^[1].

REFERENCES

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

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

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