

Product Data Sheet

Thanatin

Cat. No.: HY-P5601 **CAS No.:** 214542-43-5

Molecular Formula: $C_{103}H_{177}N_{35}O_{27}S_3$

Molecular Weight: 2433.92

Sequence: Gly-Ser-Lys-Lys-Pro-Val-Pro-Ile-Ile-Tyr-Cys-Asn-Arg-Arg-Thr-Gly-Lys-Cys-Gln-Arg-Met (

Disulfide bridge:Cys11-Cys18)

Sequence Shortening: GSKKPVPIIYCNRRTGKCQRM (Disulfide bridge:Cys11-Cys18)

Target: Bacterial; Fungal
Pathway: Anti-infection

Storage: Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of

Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Thanatin is an inducible cationic antimicrobial peptide. Thanatin is a pathogen-inducible single-disulfide-bond-containing β -hairpin AMP. Thanatin displays broad-spectrum activity against both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria as well as against various species of fungi with MICs of 0.3-40 μ M, 0.6-40 μ M and 0.6-20 μ M, respectively. Thanatin has the property of competitive replacement of divalent cations from bacterial outer membrane (OM), leading to OM disruption ^{[1][2]} .
In Vitro	Thanatin is strongly cationic (pl of 10.48) and contains a distinct short eight-residue basic loop created through a disulfide bond formation between residues Cvs11 and Cvs18 at the C-terminus. [1].

Thanatin exhibits potent inhibitory effect on the growth of all New Delhi metallo- β -lactamase-1 (NDM-1)-producing E. coli and K. pneumoniae strains at 0.4-3.2 μ M of the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values^[2].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo	Thanatin (1, 3, 6 mg/kg; ip; at 1 and 6 h) protects mice infected with NDM-1-producing E. $coli^{[2]}$.
	MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

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Animal Model:	Ν	ale BALB/c mice aged 8-10 w	eeks and weighing 18-2	22 g with CFU E.
Dosage:	1	3, 6 mg/kg		

Administration: Intraperitoneally injected; at 1 and 6 h	
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Result: 1, 3, and 6 mg/kg markedly increased the survival rate from 0 to 30%, 70%, at respectively. Showed that the bacterial titers decreased with increasing drug dose. Rescued the pathological damages (large amounts of inflammatory cell infilt alveolar fusion, congestion in the spleen red pulp area, hepatic sinusoidal dil congestion) in a dose-dependent manner.	filtration,

REFERENCES

coli XJ141026

[1]. Rachita Dash, et al. Thanatin: An Emerging Host Defense Antimicrobial Peptide with Multiple Modes of Action. Int J Mol Sci. 2021 Feb 3;22(4):1522.
[2]. Bo Ma, et al. The antimicrobial peptide thanatin disrupts the bacterial outer membrane and inactivates the NDM-1 metallo-β-lactamase. Nat Commun. 2019 Aug 6;10(1):3517.
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