

## Cd1a

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P5813
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>171</sub> H <sub>254</sub> N <sub>52</sub> O <sub>50</sub> S <sub>6</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	4030.55
<b>Sequence:</b>	Asp-Cys-Leu-Gly-Trp-Phe-Lys-Ser-Cys-Asp-Pro-Lys-Asn-Asp-Lys-Cys-Cys-Lys-Asn-Tyr-Ser-Cys-Ser-Arg-Arg-Asp-Arg-Trp-Cys-Lys-Tyr-Asp-Leu-NH <sub>2</sub> (Disulfide bridge:Cys2-Cys17;Cys9-Cys22;Cys16-Cys29)
<b>Sequence Shortening:</b>	DCLGWFKSCDPKNDKCKCKNYSCSRDRWCKYDL-NH <sub>2</sub> (Disulfide bridge:Cys2-Cys17;Cys9-Cys22;Cys16-Cys29)
<b>Target:</b>	Others
<b>Pathway:</b>	Others
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Cd1a is a  $\beta$ -toxin derived from the African spider *Ceratogyrus darlingi*. Cd1a can regulate calcium ion channels. Cd1a inhibits human calcium ion channels (Ca<sub>v</sub>2.2)(IC<sub>50</sub>2.6  $\mu$ M) and mouse sodium ion channels (Na<sub>v</sub>1.7). Cd1a can be used in the development of peripheral pain treatment drugs <sup>[1]</sup>.

### REFERENCES

[1]. Sousa SR, et al. Discovery and mode of action of a novel analgesic  $\beta$ -toxin from the African spider *Ceratogyrus darlingi*. PLoS One. 2017 Sep 7;12(9):e0182848.

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

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