Antagonist G TFA

Cat. No.:	HY-P1185A
Molecular Formula:	$C_{51}H_{67}F_3N_{12}O_8S$
Molecular Weight:	1065.21
Sequence Shortening:	RW-{Me-Phe}-WLM-NH2
Target:	Vasopressin Receptor; Apoptosis
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Apoptosis
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Antagonist G TFA is a potent vasopressin antagonist. Antagonist G is also a weak antagonist of GRP and Bradykinin. Antagonist G induces AP-1 transcription and sensitizes cells to chemotherapy[1][2].

In Vitro

Antagonist G (0-100 μM) induces apoptosis is redox-sensitive and caspase-dependently in SCLC cells[2].
Antagonist G activates JNK1 in SCLC cells[2].
Antagonist G is not intrinsically a free radical oxygen donor but stimulates free radical generation specifically within SCLC cells (6.2-fold) and increases the activity of the redox-sensitive transcription factor AP-1 by 61%[2].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Viability Assay[2]

Cell Line:	SCLC cell lines NCI-H69, NCI-H510 and CHO-K1 cells.
Concentration:	0-100 μM.
Incubation Time:	24 h.
Result:	Inhibited cell growh.

REFERENCES

[1]. P J Woll, et al. A neuropeptide antagonist that inhibits the growth of small cell lung cancer in vitro. Cancer Res. 1990 Jul 1;50(13):3968-73.

[2]. A C MacKinnon, et al. [Arg6, D-Trp7,9, NmePhe8]-substance P (6–11) (antagonist G) inducesP-1 transcription and sensitizes cells to chemotherapy. Br J Cancer. 2000 Oct; 83(7): 941–948.

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