

Data Sheet

Product Name: Bax inhibitor peptide V5

 Cat. No.:
 CS-5509

 CAS No.:
 579492-81-2

 Molecular Formula:
 C27H50N6O6S

Molecular Weight: 586.79

Target: Apoptosis; Bcl-2 Family

Pathway: Apoptosis

Solubility: DMSO : \geq 30 mg/mL

NH₂OO OO HOOH

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Bax inhibitor peptide V5 (BIP-V5) is a **Bax**-mediated apoptosis inhibitor, used for cancer treatment. **In Vitro**: Bax inhibitor peptide V5 (BIP-V5; 0-50 μ M) reduces cell death in STF-cMyc cells but not in SW620 or NCI-H23 cells. BIPV5 does not result in any significant effect on cell cycle arrest at the G2/M phase^[1]. V5 treatment upregulates expression of anti-apoptotic proteins Bcl-2 and XIAP by more than 3- and 11-fold and downregulates expression of apoptosis-inducing proteins Bax, Bad, and nuclear factor- κ B-p65 by 10, 30, and nearly 50%, respectively^[2]. **In Vivo**: Bax inhibitor peptide V5 (BIP-V5; 100 μ M) significantly improves islet function following isolation and improves islet graft function following transplantation in mice model^[2].

PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

Cell Assay: Bax inhibitor peptide V5 is dissolved in DMSO. [1] Cells $(2.5 \times 10^4 \text{ cells/mL})$ are grown in 96-well plates in a final volume of 100 μ L/well. After 24 h, cells are incubated with small molecules or vehicle (DMSO) for 48-96 h prior to harvest. 3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide, a tetrazole (MTT) reagent (0.5 mg/mL), is added to each well during the final 2 h, and absorbance is measured. Cell growth is calculated as the ratio of absorbance obtained upon compound treatment to that obtained with vehicle (DMSO) treatment.

References:

[1]. Jo MJ, et al. Regulation of cancer cell death by a novel compound, C604, in a c-Myc-overexpressing cellular environment. Eur J Pharmacol. 2015 Dec 15:769:257-65

[2]. Rivas-Carrillo JD, et al. Cell-permeable pentapeptide V5 inhibits apoptosis and enhances insulin secretion, allowing experimental single-donor islet transplantation in mice. Diabetes. 2007 May;56(5):1259-67. Epub 2007 Feb 7.

CAIndexNames:

L-Lysine, L-valyl-L-prolyl-L-methionyl-L-leucyl-

SMILES:

O = C([C@H](CCC1)N1C([C@H](N)C(C)C) = O)N[C@H](CCSC)C(N[C@H](CC(C)C)C(N[C@H](C(O)=O)CCCCN) = O) = O(CCCN)C(N[C@H](CCCC)C(N[C@H](CCCC)C(N[CGH](CO)=O)CCCCN) = O(CCCN)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCC)C(N[CGGH](CCC)C(N[CGGH](CCC)C)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGGH](CCC)C(N[CGGH](CCC)C(N[CGGH](CCC)C(N[CGGH](CCC)C(N[CGGH](CCC)C(N[CGGH](CCC)C(CCC)C(N[CGGH](CCC)C(N[CGGH](CCC)C(N[CGGH](CCC)C(CCC)C(N[CGGH](CCC)C(N[CGGH](CCCC)C(N[CGG

Page 1 of 2 www.ChemScene.com

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

Tel: 732-484-9848 Fax: 888-484-5008 E-mail: sales@ChemScene.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA

Page 2 of 2 www.ChemScene.com