

产品名称: **CALCITONIN C-TERMINAL FLANKING PEPTIDE (HUMAN)**

产品别名: **Katacalcin; 钙抑肽; PDN 21**

**生物活性:**

Description	Katacalcin (PDN 21) is a potent plasma calcium-lowering peptide[1].													
In Vitro	<p>Katacalcin is a potent plasma calcium lowering peptide. Katacalcin belongs to the calcitonin family, that causes a rapid but short-lived drop in the level of calcium and phosphate in blood by promoting the incorporation of these ions in the bones[1]. Katacalcin (KC) belongs to a small family of polypeptides that are encoded by the calc-1 gene and also include calcitonin (CT) and procalcitonin NH2-terminal cleavage peptide (N-ProCT). Katacalcin pretreatment leads to a concentration-dependent decrease at concentrations between 1 amol/liter and 10 fmol/liter and is a more potent inhibitor of fMLP-induced chemotaxis than CT or procalcitonin (PCT). Katacalcin deactivates CD14+ peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) chemotaxis not only toward N-formyl-Met-Leu-Phe (fMLP) but also toward other attractants of the chemokine family (heterologous deactivation) as well as toward PCT and CT. Pretreatment of CD14+ PBMCs with Katacalcin also deactivates subsequent chemotaxis toward Katacalcin itself. Katacalcin elicits concentration-dependent migration of CD14+ PBMC at concentrations from the atomolar to the micromolar range and deactivates attractant-induced chemotaxis. Katacalcin regulates human CD14+ PBMC migration via signaling events involving protein kinase A-dependent cAMP pathways[2].</p>													
Solvent&Solubility	<p><b><i>In Vitro:</i></b></p> <p>H<sub>2</sub>O</p> <p><b>Peptide Solubility and Storage Guidelines:</b></p> <p>1. Calculate the length of the peptide.</p> <p>2. Calculate the overall charge of the entire peptide according to the following table:</p>													
		<table><tr><th></th><th>Contents</th><th>Assign value</th></tr><tr><td>Acidic amino acid</td><td>Asp (D), Glu (E), and the C-terminal -COOH.</td><td>-1</td></tr><tr><td>Basic amino acid</td><td>Arg (R), Lys (K), His (H), and the N-terminal -NH<sub>2</sub></td><td>+1</td></tr><tr><td>Neutral amino acid</td><td>Gly (G), Ala (A), Leu (L), Ile (I), Val (V), Cys (C), Met (M), Thr (T), Ser (S), Phe (F), Tyr (Y), Trp (W), Pro (P), Asn (N), Gln (Q)</td><td>0</td></tr></table>		Contents	Assign value	Acidic amino acid	Asp (D), Glu (E), and the C-terminal -COOH.	-1	Basic amino acid	Arg (R), Lys (K), His (H), and the N-terminal -NH <sub>2</sub>	+1	Neutral amino acid	Gly (G), Ala (A), Leu (L), Ile (I), Val (V), Cys (C), Met (M), Thr (T), Ser (S), Phe (F), Tyr (Y), Trp (W), Pro (P), Asn (N), Gln (Q)	0
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	Acidic amino acid	Asp (D), Glu (E), and the C-terminal -COOH.	-1											
	Basic amino acid	Arg (R), Lys (K), His (H), and the N-terminal -NH <sub>2</sub>	+1											
	Neutral amino acid	Gly (G), Ala (A), Leu (L), Ile (I), Val (V), Cys (C), Met (M), Thr (T), Ser (S), Phe (F), Tyr (Y), Trp (W), Pro (P), Asn (N), Gln (Q)	0											
	3. Recommended solution:													
	Overall charge of peptide	Details												
	Negative (<0)	<p>1. Try to dissolve the peptide in water first.</p> <p>2. If water fails, add NH<sub>4</sub>OH (&lt;50 μL).</p> <p>3. If the peptide still does not dissolve, add DMSO (50-100 μL) to solubilize the peptide.</p>												
	Positive (>0)	<p>1. Try to dissolve the peptide in water first.</p> <p>2. If water fails, try dissolving the peptide in a 10%-30% acetic acid solution.</p> <p>3. If the peptide still does not dissolve, try dissolving the peptide in a small amount of DMSO.</p>												
	<p>1. Try to dissolve the peptide in organic solvent (acetonitrile, methanol, etc.) first.</p>													

	Zero (=0)	2. For very hydrophobic peptides, try dissolving the peptide in a small amount of DMSO, and then dilute the solution with water to the desired concentration.
References	<p>[1]. <a href="#">Hillyard CJ, et al. Katalcalcin: a new plasma calcium-lowering hormone. Lancet. 1983 Apr 16;1(8329):846-8.</a></p> <p>[2]. <a href="#">Kaneider NC, et al. Involvement of cyclic adenosine monophosphate-dependent protein kinase A and pertussis toxin-sensitive G proteins in the migratory response of human CD14+ mononuclear cells tokatalcalcin. J Bone Miner Res. 2002 Oct;17(10):1872-82.</a></p>	
实验参考:		
Kinase Assay	<p>Leukocyte migration is measured using a modified 48-blind well microchemotaxis chamber equipped with 5 μm pore-sized nitrocellulose filters for CD14+ PBMC chemotaxis. In some experiments cells are incubated for 20 minutes with GFX (500 nM), Staurosporine (10 ng/mL), Tyrphostin-23 (10 ng/mL), Wortmannin (WTN) (10 nmol/liter), Protein kinase A inhibitor (PKI) (from 0.1 to 100 ng/mL) or Rp-cAMPS (from 100 pM to 100 μM), or CTX (1 nM) or pertussis toxin (PTX) (1 nM). For determination of Katalcalcin 's potency to deactivate CD14+ PBMC chemotaxis toward fMLP, cells are incubated with Katalcalcin (from 1 amol/liter to 1 μmol/liter) for 20 minutes. For control, cAMP-independent migration of CD14+ PBMC toward bombesin is tested in some of the experiments. After washing twice, 50 μL of a cell suspension (1×10<sup>6</sup> cells/mL) is put into the upper compartment of the chemotaxis chamber and cells are allowed to migrate for 90 minutes toward peptides derived from the calc-1 gene in the lower wells. After these migration periods, the filters are dehydrated, fixed, and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Migration depth is quantified by microscopy, measuring the distance from the surface of the filter to the leading front of three cells migration [2].</p>	
References	<p>[1]. <a href="#">Hillyard CJ, et al. Katalcalcin: a new plasma calcium-lowering hormone. Lancet. 1983 Apr 16;1(8329):846-8.</a></p> <p>[2]. <a href="#">Kaneider NC, et al. Involvement of cyclic adenosine monophosphate-dependent protein kinase A and pertussis toxin-sensitive G proteins in the migratory response of human CD14+ mononuclear cells tokatalcalcin. J Bone Miner Res. 2002 Oct;17(10):1872-82.</a></p>	

源叶生物