

## Data Sheet

<b>Product Name:</b>	$\omega$ -Conotoxin GVIA (TFA)
<b>Cat. No.:</b>	CS-0131728
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>120</sub> H <sub>182</sub> N <sub>38</sub> O <sub>43</sub> S <sub>6</sub> .C <sub>2</sub> HF <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	3151.37
<b>Target:</b>	Calcium Channel
<b>Pathway:</b>	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling
<b>Solubility:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> O

CKS-{Hyp}-GSSCS-{Hyp}-TSYNCCRSCN-{Hyp}-YTKRCY-NH<sub>2</sub>  
(Disulfide bridge: Cys1-Cys16; Cys8-Cys19; Cys15-Cys26) (TFA salt)

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

$\omega$ -Conotoxin GVIA TFA is an inhibitor of the N-type **Ca<sup>2+</sup> channel**<sup>[1]</sup>. **In Vitro:**  $\omega$ -conotoxin GVIA (50 nM, 50 nL) inhibits the effects of urotensin II (UII)<sup>[1]</sup>.

### References:

[1]. Ya-Kun Cao, et al. Microinjection of urotensin II into the rostral ventrolateral medulla increases sympathetic vasomotor tone via the GPR14/ERK pathway in rats. *Hypertens Res.* 2020 Aug;43(8):765-771.

### CAIndexNames:

L-Tyrosinamide, L-cysteinyl-L-lysyl-L-seryl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolylglycyl-L-seryl-L-seryl-L-cysteinyl-L-seryl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolyl-L-threonyl-L-seryl-L-tyrosyl-L-asparaginyl-L-cysteinyl-L-cysteinyl-L-arginyl-L-seryl-L-cysteinyl-L-asparaginyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolyl-L-tyrosyl-L-threonyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-cysteinyl-, cyclic (1→16),(8→19),(15→26)-tris(disulfide), TFA

### SMILES:

[CKS-{Hyp}-GSSCS-{Hyp}-TSYNCCRSCN-{Hyp}-YTKRCY-NH<sub>2</sub> (Disulfide bridge: Cys1-Cys16; Cys8-Cys19; Cys15-Cys26) (TFA salt)]

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

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