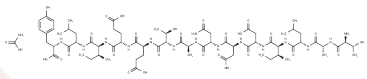
Data Sheet (Cat.No.TP1970L)

TargetMol

Prosaptide TX14(A) acetate

Chemical Properties



CAS No. :

Formula: C71H114N16O28

Molecular Weight: 1639.76

Storage: Keep away from moisture
Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year
Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Biological Description

Description	Prosaptide TX14(A) acetate is a potent GPR37L1 and GPR37 agonist. Prosaptide Tx14(A) TFA increases both ERK1 and ERK2 phosphorylation in Schwann cells.
Targets(IC50)	ERK,GPCR
In vitro	Prosaptide Tx14(A) is a potent GPR37L1(EC50: 5 nM) and GPR37(EC50: 7 nM) agonist, bound to both receptors and activated signaling in a GPR37- and GPR37L1-dependent manner[1].

Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 250 mg/mL (152.46 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
In vivo Formulation	10% DMSO+90% Saline: 10 mg/mL (6.1 mM),Solution. *Please add the solvents sequentially, clarifying the solution as much as possible before adding the next one. Dissolve by heating and/or sonication if necessary. Working solution is recommended to be prepared and used immediately. The formulation provided above is for reference purposes only. In vivo formulations may vary and should be modified based on specific experimental conditions.*

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	0.6098 mL	3.0492 mL	6.0985 mL
5 mM	0.122 mL	0.6098 mL	1.2197 mL
10 mM	0.061 mL	0.3049 mL	0.6098 mL
50 mM	0.0122 mL	0.061 mL	0.122 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Note: The dilution table applies only to solid products. For liquid products, please calculate the stock solution based on the stated concentration and/or density.

Reference

Meyer RC, et al. GPR37 and GPR37L1 are receptors for the neuroprotective and glioprotective factors prosaptide and prosaposin. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2013;110(23):9529-9534.
Campana WM, et al. Prosaptide activates the MAPK pathway by a G-protein-dependent mechanism essential for enhanced sulfatide synthesis by Schwann cells. FASEB J. 1998;12(3):307-314.