**Proteins** 

# **Screening Libraries**

# Glutaurine

Cat. No.: HY-106608 CAS No.: 56488-60-9 Molecular Formula:  $\mathsf{C_7H_{14}N_2O_6S}$ Molecular Weight: 254.26

Target: Thyroid Hormone Receptor

Pathway: Others

Storage: Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of

**Product** Data Sheet

# **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro

H<sub>2</sub>O: 125 mg/mL (491.62 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.9330 mL	19.6649 mL	39.3298 mL
	5 mM	0.7866 mL	3.9330 mL	7.8660 mL
	10 mM	0.3933 mL	1.9665 mL	3.9330 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

# **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description

Glutaurine containing glutamine and taurine residues is an orally active hormone of the parathyroid. Glutaurine, as a hormone, is isolated from parathyroid gland oxyphil cells. Glutaurine can be used for the research of antiepileptic and antiamnesia<sup>[1][2][3][4]</sup>.

In Vivo

Glutaurine (1, 10, 20 or 50 µg/rat; p.o.) significantly restores the latency of entry in both the 24 and 48 hours tests at the dose of 50  $\mu$ g/rat<sup>[2]</sup>.

Glutaurine (100~3000 ug/kg; i.p.) significantly reduces T3 blood levels in a dose-dependent manner, but does not significantly raise T4 blood levels<sup>[3]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	CFY male rats (170~250g) <sup>[2]</sup>	
Dosage:	1, 10, 20 or 50 μg/rat	
Administration:	P.o.	

Result:	Significantly restored the latency of entry in both the 24 and 48 h tests at the dose of 50 $\mu$ g/rat.	
Animal Model:	Fischer 344 rats <sup>[3]</sup>	
Dosage:	100~3000 ug/kg	
Administration:	l.p.	
Result:	Significantly reduced T3 blood levels in a dose-dependent manner, but did not significantly raise T4 blood levels.	

## **REFERENCES**

- [1]. Balázs M, et al. Effects of glutaurine treatment on electroshock-induced amnesia. Antiamnesic action of glutaurine. Neuropeptides. 1988;12(2):55-58.
- [2]. Feuer L, et al. Effect of glutaurine, a newly discovered parathyroid hormone on rat thymus cultures. Acta Morphol Acad Sci Hung. 1978;26(2):87-94.
- [3]. Baskin S, et al. The effect of glutaurine on thyroid hormones in the rat. Neuropeptides. 1987;9(1):45-50.
- [4]. Uemura S, et al. Gamma-glutamyltaurine has potent and long-lasting antiepileptic action as demonstrated by intra-amygdaloid injection in amygdala-kindled rats. Brain Res. 1992;594(2):347-350.

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

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