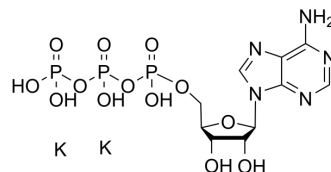


ATP dipotassium

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Cat. No.: | HY-B2176C |
| CAS No.: | 42373-41-1 |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₁₀ H ₁₆ K ₂ N ₅ O ₁₃ P ₃ |
| Molecular Weight: | 585.38 |
| Target: | Endogenous Metabolite |
| Pathway: | Metabolic Enzyme/Protease |
| Storage: | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------|---|---------|----------|-----------------|---|---------|--|
| Description | ATP dipotassium (Adenosine 5'-triphosphate dipotassium) is a central component of energy storage and metabolism in vivo. ATP dipotassium provides the metabolic energy to drive metabolic pumps and serves as a coenzyme in cells. ATP dipotassium is an important endogenous signaling molecule in immunity and inflammation ^{[1][2]} . | | | | | | | | |
| IC₅₀ & Target | Human Endogenous Metabolite | | | | | | | | |
| In Vitro | <p>ATP dipotassium (5 mM; 1 hour) co-treatment with LPS (1 µg/mL) has a synergistic effect on the activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome in HGFs^[3].</p> <p>ATP dipotassium (2 mM; 0.5-24 hours) induces secretion of IL-1β, KC and MIP-2 from BMDMs in a caspase-1 activation-dependent manner^[4].</p> <p>ATP dipotassium promotes neutrophil chemotaxis in vitro^[4].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| In Vivo | <p>ATP dipotassium (50 mg/kg; i.p.) protects mice against bacterial infection in vivo^[4].</p> <p>ATP dipotassium induces the secretion of IL-1β, KC and MIP-2 and neutrophils recruitment in vivo^[4].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="341 1396 1518 1638"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Four-week-old Kunming mice (18-22 g)^[4]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>50 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneal injection, before bacterial (E. coli) challenge</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Protected mice from bacterial infection.</td> </tr> </table> | Animal Model: | Four-week-old Kunming mice (18-22 g) ^[4] | Dosage: | 50 mg/kg | Administration: | Intraperitoneal injection, before bacterial (E. coli) challenge | Result: | Protected mice from bacterial infection. |
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| Result: | Protected mice from bacterial infection. | | | | | | | | |

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Mol Cell. 2022 Apr 14:S1097-2765(22)00290-8.
- Cell Death Differ. 2021 Sep 11.
- Biosens Bioelectron. 2021 Apr 15;178:113025.

- Protein Cell. 2021 Oct 22;1-21.
- Crit Care. 2021 Oct 12;25(1):356.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Bonora M, et al. ATP synthesis and storage. Purinergic Signal. 2012 Sep;8(3):343-57.
- [2]. M J L Bours, et al. Adenosine 5'-triphosphate and adenosine as endogenous signaling molecules in immunity and inflammation. Pharmacol Ther. 2006 Nov;112(2):358-404.
- [3]. Shuo Xu, et al. Doxycycline inhibits NAct Leucine-rich repeat Protein 3 inflammasome activation and interleukin-1 β production induced by Porphyromonas gingivalis-lipopolysaccharide and adenosine triphosphate in human gingival fibroblasts. Arch Oral Biol. 2019 Nov;107:104514.
- [4]. Yang Xiang, et al. Adenosine-5'-Triphosphate (ATP) Protects Mice against Bacterial Infection by Activation of the NLRP3 Inflammasome. PLoS One. 2013; 8(5): e63759.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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