



# SZABO SCANDIC

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- Trockeneiszuschlag
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- Expressversand

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## Abaloparatide

|                             |   |   |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Cat. No.:</b>            | HY-108742   |   |
| <b>CAS No.:</b>             | 247062-33-5   |   |
| <b>Molecular Formula:</b>   | C <sub>174</sub> H <sub>300</sub> N <sub>56</sub> O <sub>49</sub>   | Ala-Val-Ser-Glu-His-Gln-Leu-Leu-His-Asp-Lys-Gly-Lys-Ser-Ile-Gln-Asp-Leu-Arg-Arg-Arg-Arg-Arg-Glu-Leu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Leu-Leu-{Aib}-Lys-Leu-His-Thr-Ala-NH <sub>2</sub> |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b>    | 3960.59   |   |
| <b>Sequence:</b>            | Ala-Val-Ser-Glu-His-Gln-Leu-Leu-His-Asp-Lys-Gly-Lys-Ser-Ile-Gln-Asp-Leu-Arg-Arg-Arg-Arg-Arg-Glu-Leu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Leu-Leu-{Aib}-Lys-Leu-His-Thr-Ala-NH <sub>2</sub> |   |
| <b>Sequence Shortening:</b> | AVSEHQLLHDKGKSIQDLRRRELLEKLL-{Aib}-KLHTA-NH <sub>2</sub>  |   |
| <b>Target:</b>              | Thyroid Hormone Receptor; Arrestin  |   |
| <b>Pathway:</b>             | Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor; GPCR/G Protein  |   |
| <b>Storage:</b>             | Sealed storage, away from moisture and light  |   |
|                             | Powder    -80°C    2 years  |   |
|                             | -20°C    1 year   |   |
|                             | * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture and light)   |   |

### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

|   |  |                          |      |           |           |
|---|--|--------------------------|------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>In Vitro</b>   | DMSO : 25 mg/mL (6.31 mM; Need ultrasonic)   |                          |      |           |           |
|   |  | Solvent<br>Concentration | Mass |           |           |
|   | <b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>   |                          |      | 1 mg      | 5 mg      |
|   |  | 1 mM                     |      | 0.2525 mL | 1.2624 mL |
|   |  | 5 mM                     |      | 0.0505 mL | 0.2525 mL |
| 10 mM   |  |                          | ---  | ---       |           |
| Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent. |  |                          |      |           |           |
| <b>In Vivo</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 40% PEG300 &gt;&gt; 5% Tween-80 &gt;&gt; 45% saline<br/>Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (0.63 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)<br/>Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (0.63 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% corn oil<br/>Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (0.63 mM); Clear solution</li> </ol> |                          |      |           |           |

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>Description</b> | Abaloparatide (BA 058) is a parathyroid hormone receptor 1 (PTH1R) analog. Abaloparatide also is a selective PTH1R activator. Abaloparatide enhances Gs/cAMP signaling and β-arrestin recruitment. Abaloparatide enhances bone formation and cortical structure in mice. Abaloparatide has the potential for the research of osteoporosis <sup>[1][2]</sup> . |
|--------------------|---|

|                 |   |               |  |         |                  |                 |                         |         |  |               |  |         |   |                 |  |         |  |
|-----------------|---|---------------|--|---------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------|--|---------------|--|---------|---|-----------------|--|---------|--|
| <b>In Vitro</b> | <p>Abaloparatide (0-100 nM; 40 min) enhances Gs/cAMP signaling and <math>\beta</math>-arrestin recruitment in MC3T3-E1 cells<sup>[1]</sup>.<br/> Abaloparatide (0-100 nM) efficiently induces PTHR1 internalization in a dose-dependent manner with an EC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.8 nM in U2OS Cell<sup>[1]</sup>.<br/> MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>   |               |  |         |                  |                 |                         |         |  |               |  |         |   |                 |  |         |  |
| <b>In Vivo</b>  | <p>Abaloparatide (20-80 <math>\mu</math>g/kg; s.c.; daily for 30 days) enhances bone formation and cortical structure in mouse<sup>[1]</sup>.<br/> MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>16-week-old wild-type (WT) female C57BL/6J mice<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>20-80 <math>\mu</math>g/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>S.c.; daily for 30 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Efficiently expanded cortical thickness (Ct. Th) at both doses of 20 and 80 <math>\mu</math>g/kg/day by 17% and 18%, respectively, increased P1NP levels to 227% and 407% at 20 and 80 <math>\mu</math>g/kg/day, respectively.</td> </tr> </table><br><table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>Female Sprague-Dawley rats (age 22 weeks)<sup>[2]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>1 <math>\mu</math>g/kg, 5 <math>\mu</math>g/kg, 25 <math>\mu</math>g/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Subcutaneous injection; daily; for 12 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Increased biochemical bone formation markers, histomorphometric indices of bone formation on trabecular, endocortical, and periosteal surfaces. Induced substantial increases in trabecular bone volume and density and improvements in trabecular microarchitecture. Stimulated periosteal expansion and endocortical bone apposition at the tibial diaphysis, leading to marked increases in cortical bone volume and density. Whole-body bone mineral density (BMD) was increasing 25%.</td> </tr> </table> | Animal Model: | 16-week-old wild-type (WT) female C57BL/6J mice <sup>[1]</sup> | Dosage: | 20-80 $\mu$ g/kg | Administration: | S.c.; daily for 30 days | Result: | Efficiently expanded cortical thickness (Ct. Th) at both doses of 20 and 80 $\mu$ g/kg/day by 17% and 18%, respectively, increased P1NP levels to 227% and 407% at 20 and 80 $\mu$ g/kg/day, respectively. | Animal Model: | Female Sprague-Dawley rats (age 22 weeks) <sup>[2]</sup> | Dosage: | 1 $\mu$ g/kg, 5 $\mu$ g/kg, 25 $\mu$ g/kg | Administration: | Subcutaneous injection; daily; for 12 months | Result: | Increased biochemical bone formation markers, histomorphometric indices of bone formation on trabecular, endocortical, and periosteal surfaces. Induced substantial increases in trabecular bone volume and density and improvements in trabecular microarchitecture. Stimulated periosteal expansion and endocortical bone apposition at the tibial diaphysis, leading to marked increases in cortical bone volume and density. Whole-body bone mineral density (BMD) was increasing 25%. |
| Animal Model:   | 16-week-old wild-type (WT) female C57BL/6J mice <sup>[1]</sup>  |               |  |         |                  |                 |                         |         |  |               |  |         |   |                 |  |         |  |
| Dosage:         | 20-80 $\mu$ g/kg  |               |  |         |                  |                 |                         |         |  |               |  |         |   |                 |  |         |  |
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## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2021 Nov 9;118(45):e2107363118.

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## REFERENCES

[1]. Sahbani K, et al. Abaloparatide exhibits greater osteoanabolic response and higher cAMP stimulation and  $\beta$ -arrestin recruitment than teriparatide. *Physiol Rep.* 2019 Oct;7(19):e14225.

[2]. Varela A, et al. One Year of Abaloparatide, a Selective Activator of the PTH1 Receptor, Increased Bone Formation and Bone Mass in Osteopenic Ovariectomized Rats Without Increasing Bone Resorption. *J Bone Miner Res.* 2017 Jan;32(1):24-33.

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

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