

## Apamin

<b>Product name :</b> Apamin	<b>Synonyms :</b>
<b>Catalog # :</b> 08APA001	
<p><b><u>Product description</u></b></p> <p><b>Apamin</b> is a neurotoxin that was originally isolated from <i>Apis mellifera</i>. Apamin binds to and inhibits the <b>SK channels (small conductance Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated K<sup>+</sup> channels)</b> in the brain and spinal cord. <b>Apamin</b> inhibits three subtypes of <b>SK channels (K<sub>Ca</sub>2.1, K<sub>Ca</sub>2.2, and K<sub>Ca</sub>2.3)</b> with different affinity. <b>Apamin</b> does not affect K<sub>Ca</sub>3.1 channel activity. <b>Apamin</b> most likely acts as a pore blocker such as <a href="#">Scyllatoxin</a> or <a href="#">Tamapin</a>, although residues both inside and outside of the pore region of the SK channels participate in apamin binding. The SK channels are present in a wide range of excitable and non-excitable cells, including cells in the central nervous system, intestinal myocytes, endothelial cells, and hepatocytes.</p>	
<p><b><u>Product specifications</u></b></p> <p><b>AA sequence:</b> Cys<sup>1</sup>-Asn-Cys<sup>3</sup>-Lys-Ala-Pro-Glu-Thr-Ala-Leu-Cys<sup>11</sup>-Ala-Arg-Arg-Cys<sup>15</sup>-Gln-Gln-His-NH<sub>2</sub>  <b>Disulfide bonds:</b> Cys<sup>1</sup>-Cys<sup>11</sup> and Cys<sup>3</sup>-Cys<sup>15</sup>  <b>Length (aa):</b> 18  <b>Formula:</b> C<sub>79</sub>H<sub>131</sub>N<sub>31</sub>O<sub>24</sub>S<sub>4</sub>  <b>Appearance:</b> White lyophilized solid  <b>Molecular Weight:</b> 2026.34 Da  <b>CAS number:</b> 24345-16-2  <b>Source:</b> Synthetic  <b>Counterion:</b> TFA salts  <b>Solubility:</b> Water or saline buffer, 5 mg/mL maximum (recommendation)</p>	
<p><b><u>Formulation</u></b></p> <p><b>Storage/Stability:</b> Shipped at ambient temperature under lyophilized powder. Store at -20°C (-4°F). Do not freeze-thaw. Aliquot sample if required and store at -80°C (-112°F).  <b>Expiry date:</b> One year  <b>Use restrictions:</b> For laboratory use only. Not for drug, household or other uses. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.</p>	
<p><b><u>Related products</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Charybdotoxin - #11CHA001</a>: blocks K<sub>Ca</sub>1.1, K<sub>Ca</sub>3.1, K<sub>v</sub>1.2, K<sub>v</sub>1.3 and K<sub>v</sub>1.6 channels</li> <li>• <a href="#">Maurotoxin - #08MAR001</a>: blocks SK1, SK2, SK3, SK4 (IK<sub>Ca</sub>), K<sub>v</sub>1.1, K<sub>v</sub>1.2 and K<sub>v</sub>1.3 channels</li> <li>• <a href="#">Leiurotoxin 1 - #10LEI001</a>: binds to the SK channels (small conductance Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated K<sup>+</sup> channels)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Tamapin - #10TAM001</a>: selective blocker of SK2 (K<sub>Ca</sub>2.2) channels</li> <li>• <a href="#">Iberiotoxin - #12IBX001</a>: selective blocker of K<sub>Ca</sub>1.1 channel</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>References</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habermann E (1984). Apamin. <i>Pharmacol Ther.</i></li> <li>• Strong PN (1990). Potassium channel toxins. <i>Pharmacol Ther.</i></li> <li>• Castle NA, et al. (1989). Toxins in the characterization of potassium channels. <i>Trends Neurosci.</i></li> </ul>	

For laboratory research use only