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产品名称：
N-Alpha-(9-Fluoroenyloxycarbonyl)-o-(2-Acetamido-2Deoxy-3,4,6-Tri-o-Acetyl-Alpha-d-Galactopyranosyl)-l-Threonine
产品别名：Fmoc-Thr[GalNAc(Ac)3-α-D]-OH；
Fmoc-Thr(Ac_3AcNH-α-Gal)-OH

生物活性：

Description	AZP-531 is an analogue of unacylated ghrelin designed to improve glycaemic control and reduce weight.
In Vitro	The O-glycosidic linkage and the O-acetyl protection in this building block is stable to both piperidine and TFA, making it completely compatible with standard protocols in Fmoc solid phase peptide synthesis. The Tn antigen is a tumor-associated carbohydrate antigen that is not normally expressed in peripheral tissues or blood cells. Expression of this antigen, which is found in a majority of human carcinomas of all types, arises from a blockage in the normal O-glycosylation pathway in which glycans are extended from the common precursor GalNAcα1-O-Ser/Thr (Tn +antigen). This precursor is generated in the Golgi apparatus on newly synthesized glycoproteins by a family of polypeptide α- N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferases (ppGalNAcTs) and then extended to the common core 1 O-glycan Galβ1-3GalNAcα1-OSer/Thr (T antigen) by a single enzyme termed the T-synthase (core 1 β3-galactosyltransferase or C1GalT). Formation of the active form of the T-synthase requires a unique molecular chaperone termed Cosmc, encoded by Cosmc on the X-chromosome[1].

Solvent&Solubility

In Vitro:

H_2O

Peptide Solubility and Storage Guidelines:

1. Calculate the length of the peptide.
2. Calculate the overall charge of the entire peptide according to the following table:

	Contents	Assign value
Acidic amino acid	Asp (D), Glu (E), and the C-terminal -COOH.	-1
Basic amino acid	Arg (R), Lys (K), His (H), and the N-terminal -NH_2	+1
Neutral amino acid	Gly (G), Ala (A), Leu (L), Ile (I), Val (V), Cys (C), Met (M), Thr (T), Ser (S), Phe (F), Tyr (Y), Trp (W), Pro (P), Asn (N), Gln (Q)	0

3. Recommended solution:

Overall charge of peptide	Details
Negative (<0)	1. Try to dissolve the peptide in water first. 2. If water fails, add NH_4OH (<50 μL). 3. If the peptide still does not dissolve, add DMSO (50-100 μL) to solubilize the peptide.
Positive (>0)	1. Try to dissolve the peptide in water first. 2. If water fails, try dissolving the peptide in a 10%-30% acetic acid solution. 3. If the peptide still does not dissolve, try dissolving the peptide in a small amount of DMSO.

	Zero (=0)	1. Try to dissolve the peptide in organic solvent (acetonitrile, methanol, etc.) first. 2. For very hydrophobic peptides, try dissolving the peptide in a small amount of DMSO, and then dilute the solution with water to the desired concentration.
References	[1]. Ju T, et al. The Cosmc connection to the Tn antigen in cancer. Cancer Biomark. 2014 Jan 1;14(1):63-81.	