3050 Spruce Street
Saint Louis, Missouri 63103 USA
Telephone 800-325-5832 • (314) 771-5765
Fax (314) 286-7828
email: techserv@sial.com
sigma-aldrich.com

ProductInformation

N-Acetyl-Arg-Gly-Phe-Phe-Pro
7-Amido-4-methylcoumarin

Product Number **C 6358**
Storage Temperature –20 °C

Product Description

N-Acetyl-Arg-Gly-Phe-Phe-Pro 7-Amido-4-methylcoumarin (Ac-RGFFP-AMC) is a fluorogenic substrate suitable for the assay of cathepsin D.

Because the preferential cleavage site for cathepsin D is Phe-Phe, the first reaction product is FP-AMC. For detection the reaction mixture must include dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV, Product Code D 7052). When FP-AMC is hydrolyzed by DPP-IV, the free AMC produced can be quantified by fluorometric detection (excitation 365 nm, emission 440 nm) or by spectrophotometric detection at 380 nm (extinction coefficient = 12,600 at pH 7.2). When used in an enzyme assay with fluorescence detection, AMC has higher sensitivity than 4-methoxy-2-naphthylamide (MNA).[2]

Cathepsin D, a member of the mammalian aspartic proteinase family, is a lysosomal enzyme widely distributed in almost all cells. It has a high sequesnce homology with cathepsin E. Both cathepsins have broad substrate specificities, digesting proteins at the recognition sequence -Phe-Phe-. In addition to degradation of intracellular and extracellular proteins, they may play a role in the generation of biologically active peptides and processing exogenous antigens.[3]

Preparation Instructions

Prepare stock solutions in DMSO (10 mM).

Storage/Stability

Store at –20 °C. The product is stable for at least one year, if stored as recommended.

Store stock solutions in frozen aliquots at –20 °C. Stock solutions are stable 6-8 months under these conditions. Allow the material to warm to room temperature.

References

1. Smith, R. E., et al., The evolution of proteinase substrates with special reference to dipeptidylpeptidase IV. Histochem. J., **24,** 637-47 (1992).
2. Johansen, H. T., et al., Colorimetric and fluorimetric microplate assays for legumain and a staining reaction for detection of the enzyme after electrophoresis. Anal. Biochem., **273,** 278-283 (1999).
3. Yasuda, Y., et al., Characterization of new fluorogenic substrates for the rapid and sensitive assay of cathepsin E and cathepsin D. J. Biochem. (Tokyo), **125,** 1137-1143 (1999).
4. Pimenta, D.C., et al., Substrate specificity of human cathepsin D using internally quenched fluorescent peptides derived from reactive site loop of kallistatin. Biochim. Biophys. Acta, **1544,** 113-122 (2001).

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