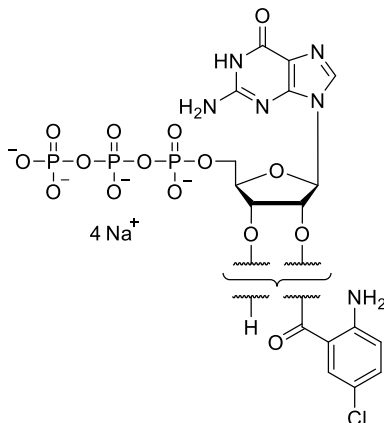


## Technical Information about CI-ANT-GTP

Update: November 21, 2022 ss



**Abbreviation:** CI-ANT-GTP

Formula	CAS No.	Molecular Weight	UV	BIOLOG Cat. No.
C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>20</sub> ClN <sub>6</sub> O <sub>15</sub> P <sub>3</sub> (for free acid)	[pending]	676.8 (for free acid)	λ <sub>max</sub> 345 nm / ε 4000 / pH 7	C 152

**Name:** 2'- / 3'- O- (5- Chloroanthraniloyl)guanosine- 5'- O- triphosphate, sodium salt

**Description:** CI-ANT-GTP is an analogue of guanosine-5'-triphosphate (GTP), where either the ribose 2' or the 3' hydroxyl group has been modified with a fluorescent chloroanthraniloyl group (λ<sub>exc</sub> 349 nm, λ<sub>em</sub> ~430nm).

**Properties:** The ANT fluorophore has a certain sensitivity for its environment and can change its spectral properties upon binding. The intrinsic fluorescence of the chloroanthraniloyl group is only moderate. CI-ANT-GTP is a potential inhibitor of various adenylyl cyclase isoforms and soluble guanylyl cyclase (sGC), and can be useful for research into GTP-dependent receptor proteins.

**Specification:** Aqueous solution of the sodium salt (10 mM). Other salt forms of CI-ANT-GTP are available upon request. Micromolar quantities are determined by UV at λ<sub>max</sub>. When opening the tube please make sure that no liquid is lost within the cap. A short spin-down in a bench centrifuge is recommended before use.

**Purity:** Typical purity is better than 95% (HPLC / UV / 255 nm) at time of quality control and packing. However, actual purity depends on storage and transport conditions. The product is not sterile and has not been tested for endotoxins.

**Stability and Storage:** CI-ANT-GTP is most stable when stored as aqueous solution in the freezer (-20° Celsius necessary, -70° recommended), however, at ambient temperature the compound slowly starts to decompose. Thus, in order to maintain its original high quality it is recommended to allow thawing only before using the product. If you will not use up the vial with one application, please aliquot the contents of the vial in order to avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles for the rest. When making such aliquots be sure to operate quickly and to freeze the vial again as soon as possible. Exposure to bright light should be avoided.

**Toxicity and Safety:** Since triphosphates have multiple tasks in every organism, it is very likely that GTP analogues will interfere with many cell regulation processes *in vivo*. However, due to the rather small quantities to work with, no health hazards have been reported. Nevertheless, please keep in mind, that the *in vivo* properties of this compound are not sufficiently characterized up to now. Avoid skin contact or ingestion and allow only trained personnel to handle the product. Our products are designed, developed and sold for research purposes only! They are intended for *in vitro* and nonhuman *in vivo* laboratory applications. Any other use requires approval of health authorities.

**Not for drug, household or related uses!**

**Selected Reference for CI-ANT-GTP:** CI-ANT-GTP is a new product and there are currently no corresponding references available.

**Selected References for Related GTP Analogues and Nucleoside Triphosphate Analogues:**

Dove, S.; Danker, K. Y.; Stasch, J. P.; Kaefer, V.; Seifert, R., *Mol. Pharmacol.*, **85**, 598 - 607 (2014): "Structure/Activity Relationships of (M)ANT- and TNP-Nucleotides for Inhibition of Rat Soluble Guanylyl Cyclase  $\alpha 1\beta 1$ "

Pinto, C.; Lushington, G. H.; Richter, M.; Gille, A.; Geduhn, J.; König, B.; Mou, T. C.; Sprang, S. R.; Seifert, R., *Biochem. Pharmacol.*, **82**(4), 358 - 370 (2011): "Structure-Activity Relationships for the Interactions of 2'- and 3'-(O)-(N-methyl)anthraniloyl-Substituted Purine and Pyrimidine Nucleotides with Mammalian Adenylyl Cyclases"

Geduhn, J.; Dove, S.; Shen, Y.; Tang, W. J.; König, B.; Seifert, R., *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.*, **336**, 104 - 115 (2011): "Bis-halogen-anthraniloyl-Substituted Nucleoside 5'-Triphosphates as Potent and Selective Inhibitors of *Bordetella pertussis* Adenylyl Cyclase Toxin"

Gille, A.; Lushington, G. H.; Mou, T. C.; Doughty, M. B.; Johnson, R. A.; Seifert, R., *J. Biol. Chem.*, **279**, 19955 - 19969 (2004): "Differential Inhibition of Adenylyl Cyclase Isoforms and Soluble Guanylyl Cyclase by Purine and Pyrimidine Nucleotides"