9051 Mira Mesa Blvd, #910094
San Diego, CA 92191
Tel: 760-390-3989

DIHEXA

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HRM0020

Product Overview

Name	DIHEXA

Description

DIHEXA

Physical Appearance

Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Formulation

The protein was lyophilized with no additives.

Stability

Lyophilized DIHEXA although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution DIHEXA should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Purity

Greater than 97.0% as determined by analysis by RP-HPLC.

Amino acid sequence

Hexanoyl-Tyr-Ile-Ahx-NH2.

Solubility

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized DIHEXA in sterile 18MΩ-cm H 2 O not less than 100 µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Background

Dihexa, also known as N-hexanoic-Tyr-Ile-(6) aminohexanoic amide, is a potent and orally active small peptide that has been the focus of significant research due to its potential neurogenic and neuroprotective effects. This compound, derived from angiotensin IV, has been shown to possess a wide range of biological activities, including enhancing cognitive function, promoting neurogenesis, and potentially mitigating the effects of neurodegenerative diseases. Dihexa's primary mechanism of action involves its interaction with hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) and its receptor, c-Met. By mimicking the effects of HGF, Dihexa can stimulate the c-Met receptor, leading to a cascade of events that promote neurogenesis and synaptic plasticity. Studies by Benoist et al. (2014) have demonstrated that Dihexa can enhance cognitive function in rats, suggesting potential applications in cognitive enhancement and the treatment of cognitive disorders. In addition to its neurogenic effects, Dihexa has been shown to possess

neuroprotective properties. Research by Kawas et al. (2017) found that Dihexa could protect neurons from apoptosis, suggesting potential applications in the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease. Given its neurogenic and neuroprotective effects, Dihexa has been proposed as a potential therapeutic agent for a variety of conditions, including cognitive disorders, neurodegenerative diseases, and stroke. For instance, a study by Harding et al. (2018) found that Dihexa could improve outcomes in animal models of stroke, indicating its potential as a therapeutic agent in stroke recovery. While research on Dihexa is promising, it is important to note that most studies have been conducted in animals or in vitro. More research is needed to fully understand the potential effects and applications of Dihexa in humans. However, the existing body of research suggests that Dihexa could be a promising tool in the treatment of cognitive disorders and neurodegenerative diseases.

Precautions

DIHEXA is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Background

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