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# Pasireotide (ditrifluoroacetate)

## Catalog No: tcsc3338

### Available Sizes

**Size:** 1mg

**Size:** 5mg

**Size:** 10mg

### Specifications

**Formula:**
$C_{62}H_{68}F_6N_{10}O_{13}$

**Pathway:**
GPCR/G Protein

**Target:**
Somatostatin Receptor

**Purity / Grade:**
>98%

**Solubility:**
10 mM in DMSO

**Alternative Names:**
SOM230 ditrifluoroacetate;Pasireotide TFA salt

**Observed Molecular Weight:**
1275.25

## Product Description

Pasireotide (ditrifluoroacetate) is a stable cyclohexapeptide somatostatin mimic that exhibits unique high-affinity binding to human **somatostatin receptors** (subtypes sst1/2/3/4/5, **$pK_i$**=8.2/9.0/9.1/
IC50 & Target: pKi: 8.2 (sst1), 9.0 (sst2), 9.1 (sst3),
***In Vitro:***

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Pasireotide effectively inhibits the growth hormone releasing hormone (GHRH) induced growth hormone (GH) release in primary cultures of rat pituitary cells with an $IC_{50}$ of 0.4±0.1 nM[1].

***In Vivo:*** Pasireotide potently suppressess GH secretion in rats. The $ED_{50}$ values determined at 1 and 6 h after injection of pasireotide indicates its very long duration of action in vivo. In the rat, pasireotide strongly decreases IGF-1 plasma levels, with the efficacy being markedly enhanced compared with the effects elicited by SMS 201-995 after 7 days of treatment. Furthermore, in rats, dogs, and rhesus monkeys, pasireotide potently and dose-dependently decreases IGF-1 levels for prolonged periods of time without desensitization[1]. Pasireotide (160 mg/kg/month, s.c.) decreases serum insulin levels and increases serum glucose levels, reduces PNET tumor size, and demonstrates a reduction in tumor activity on PET/CT scan in Pdx1-Cre; Men1 floxed/floxed conditional knockout mice[2]. Pasireotide (50 μg/kg) inhibits arthritic joint swelling in a dose-dependent manner, strongly inhibits joint swelling during the acute phase of AIA. Pasireotide- and octreotide-treated mice show significantly increased mechanical thresholds on the inflamed side. Pasireotide potently decreases secondary hyperalgesia to mechanical and thermal stimuli. Mechanical thresholds in the pasireotide-treated mice are significantly higher than those in the saline-treated or octreotide-treated animals[3].