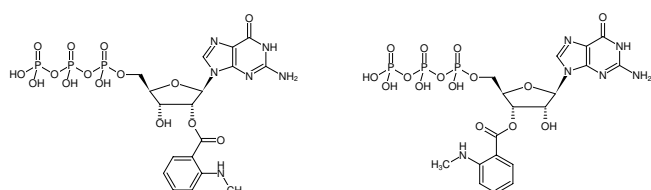


**Mant-GTP**

2'/3'-O-(N-Methyl-anthraniloyl)-guanosine-5'-triphosphate, Triethylammonium salt

Cat. No.	Amount
NU-206S	150 µl (10 mM)
NU-206L	5 x 150 µl (10 mM)



Structural formula of Mant-GTP

**For research use only!****Shipping:** shipped on gel packs**Storage Conditions:** store at -20 °C

Short term exposure (up to 1 week cumulative) to ambient temperature possible.

**Shelf Life:** 12 months after date of delivery**Molecular Formula:** C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>15</sub>P<sub>3</sub> (free acid)**Molecular Weight:** 656.33 g/mol (free acid)**Exact Mass:** 656.04 g/mol (free acid)**CAS#:** 148821-03-8**Purity:** ≥ 95 % (HPLC)**Form:** solution in water**Color:** colorless to slightly yellow**Concentration:** 10 mM - 11 mM**pH:** 7.5 ± 0.5**Spectroscopic Properties:** λ<sub>max</sub> 252/355 nm, ε 22.6/5.7 L mmol<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup> (Tris-HCl pH 7.5), λ<sub>exc</sub> 355 nm, λ<sub>em</sub> 448 nm**Applications:**Inhibition of AC-isoform<sup>[1]</sup> and GTPs<sup>[2]</sup>Activity measurement: GC<sup>[3]</sup>Specificity measurements with isoforms of ACs<sup>[4]</sup>FRET: AC<sup>[5]</sup>, edema factor<sup>[6]</sup>Inhibition of edema factor (anthrax)<sup>[6]</sup>**Selected References:**[1] Gille *et al.* (2003) Mant-substituted guanine nucleotides: A novel class of potent adenylyl cyclase inhibitors. *Life Sciences* **74**:271.[2] Gille *et al.* (2004) Differential inhibition of adenylyl cyclase isoforms and soluble guanylyl cyclase by purine and pyrimidine nucleotides. *J. Biol. Chem.* **279**:19955.[3] Newton *et al.* (2010) A real-time fluorescent assay of the purified nitric oxide receptor, guanylyl cyclase. *Analytical Biochem.* **402**:129.[4] Mou *et al.* (2006) Broad specificity of mammalian adenylyl cyclase for interaction with 2,3-substituted purine- and pyrimidine-nucleotide inhibitors. *Molecular Pharmacology* **70**:878.[5] Goettle *et al.* (2007) Molecular analysis of the interaction of Bordetella pertussis adenylyl cyclase with fluorescent nucleotides. *Molecular Pharmacology* **72** (3):526.[6] Suryanarayana *et al.* (2009) Distinct interactions of 2- and 3-O-(N-methyl)anthraniloyl-isomers of ATP and GTP with the adenylyl cyclase toxin from *Bacillus anthrax*, edema factor. *Biochem. Pharmacol.* **78**:224.Seifert *et al.* (2012) Inhibitors of membranous adenylyl cyclases. *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* **33** (2):64.Erdorf *et al.* (2011) Pharmacological characterization of adenylyl cyclase isoforms in rabbit kidney membranes. *Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Arch. Pharmacol.* **383** (4):357.Labesse *et al.* (2011) Structural and functional characterization of the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* uridine monophosphate kinase: insights into the allosteric regulation. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **39** (8):3458.Pinto *et al.* (2011) Structure-activity relationships for the interactions of 2'- and 3'-O-(N-methyl)anthraniloyl-substituted purine and pyrimidine nucleotides with mammalian adenylyl cyclases. *Biochem. Pharmacol.* **82** (4):358.Spangler *et al.* (2011) Interaction of the diguanylate cyclase YdeH of *Escherichia coli* with 2', (3')-substituted purine and pyrimidine nucleotides. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **336** (1):234.Wang *et al.* (2011) Charge isomers of myelin basic protein: structure and interactions with membranes, nucleotide analogues, and calmodulin. *PLoS One.* **6** (5):e19915.

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