

Product Data Sheet

Product Name: PRAME peptide (425-433) acetate

Cat. No.: GC79298

Chemical Properties

Cas. No.

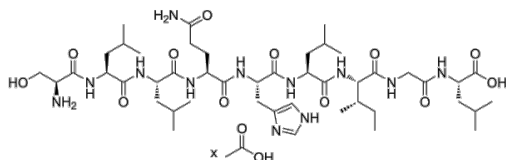
Formula $C_{46}H_{80}N_{12}O_{12} \cdot xC_2H_4O_2$ M.Wt 993.2

Solubility DMSO: 25 mg/mL (Need ultrasonic) Storage Sealed storage, away from moisture

General tips For obtaining a higher solubility, please warm the tube at 37 °C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.

Shipping Condition Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT, or blue ice upon request.

Structure



Background

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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PRAME peptide (425-433) acetate is a proteasome-degraded peptide derived from the cancer-testis antigen PRAME (Preferentially Expressed Antigen in Melanoma). PRAME peptide (425-433) acetate is restricted by HLA-A*02:01 and can serve as a target for bispecific T cell engager therapy in the context of major histocompatibility complex I presentation. PRAME peptide (425-433) acetate shows application potential in various malignant tumors and is widely suitable for research related to solid tumors, melanoma, ovarian cancer, endometrial cancer, and lung cancer (including lung adenocarcinoma and lung squamous cell carcinoma). PRAME peptide (425-433) acetate can be used to explore disease of triple-negative breast cancer, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, and head and neck squamous cell carcinoma [1] [2].

In Vivo, Immunization in rats with PRAME peptide (425-433) acetate (10 µM) combined with PRAME peptide (425-433)/HLA-A*02:01 pMHC induces selective antibodies; these antibodies bind to the target pMHC complex with high affinity and exhibit extremely low off-target binding to irrelevant peptide-pMHC complexes[1].

In Vitro, The average surface density of PRAME peptide (425-433) acetate on HLA-A*02:01-positive solid tumor cell lines is higher than that of other tested PRAME peptides[1]. PRAME peptide (425-433) acetate (50 µg/mL; 2-4 h) is presented on T2 cells, enabling 77 anti-PRAME pMHC Fabs to bind potently and selectively to T2 cells presenting PRAME peptide (425-433) acetate/HLA-A*02:01, with EC50 values <11 nM[1]. PRAME peptide (425-433) acetate (50 µg/mL; 2-4 h) is presented on the surface of T2 cells, enabling 37 anti-PRAME pMHC Fab fragments to exhibit TCR-like binding footprints to PRAME peptide (425-433) acetate/HLA-A*02:01[1]. PRAME peptide (425-433) acetate (72 h) can be targeted and bound by anti-PRAME peptide (425-433) acetate bispecific antibody-Fc TCE HU-08, HU-38, HU-19, and HU-58; it potently and selectively kills PRAME peptide (425-433) acetate-positive NCI-H1755 and SAOS-2 cancer cell lines, without causing off-target killing of PRAME-negative U87MG cells[1].

References:

- [1]. Skrzypczynska K, et al. Development of a PRAME pMHC targeted T cell engager for solid tumor therapy. MAbs. 2025;17(1):2563773.
- [2]. Dasargyri L, et al. 1020P Highly potent and specific bivalent T cell engager (TCE) targeting PRAME on HLA-A* 02: 01[J]. Annals of Oncology, 2024, 35: S690.

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