c-hexaAMP

c-hexaAMP is a cyclic nucleotide inw hich six 5'AMP units are interconnected via 3'-5' phosphodiester bonds to form a cyclic structure.

BLG-C332-025 (5 x 0.5 µmol pack size) is not sold in the U.S. or Canada. Please contact us for available options.

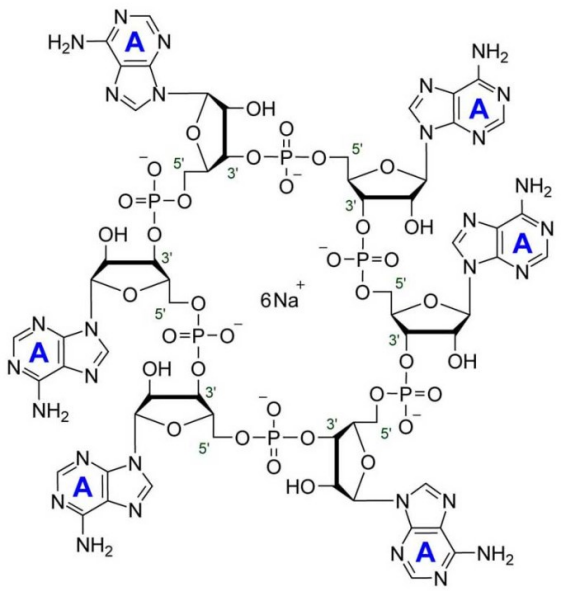
Ordering Information

Order Online »

BLG-C332-005	0.5µmol
BLG-C332-025	5x0.5µmol

Manuals, SDS & CofA

View Online »


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6Na+

Handling & Storage

Use/Stability	c-hexaAMP has sufficient stability at room temperature and does not need special care during handling or shipment. Nevertheless, we recommend that the compound should be stored in the freezer, for longer storage periods preferably in freeze-dried form.
Long Term Storage	-20°C
Shipping	Ambient Temperature

Regulatory Status

RUO - Research Use Only

Product Details

Alternative Name	Cyclic hexaadenosine monophosphate . sodium salt, Cyclic hexaadenylate, c-A6
Appearance	Crystallized or lyophilized sodium salt
CAS	232933-63-0
Endotoxin Content	Has not been tested for endotoxins.
Excitation Maximum	259 nm
Formula	$C_{60}H_{72}N_{30}O_{36}P_6$ (free acid)
MW	1975.3 (free acid)
Purity	> 95% HPLC
Solubility	Soluble in water and aqueous buffers. Please rinse tube walls carefully and preferably use ultrasonic or vortex to achieve total and uniform mixing. When opening the tube please make sure that no substance is lost within the cap.
Technical Info / Product Notes	Cyclic oligoadenylates such as c-hexaAMP were found to be novel bacterial second messengers involved in the Type 3 CRISPR-CAS associated detection and degradation of invasive genetic elements in many prokaryotes. Upon recognition and binding of invasive target RNA, the Cas10 subunit of the type 3 interference complex generates cyclic oligoadenylates which in turn act as allosteric activators of Csm6 ribonucleases taht degrade invader-derived RNA transcripts. It is suggested that the size of cyclic oligoadenylate depends on the type 3 CRISPR-CAS system present, with c-hexaAMP being predominant signaling molecule in Enterococcus italicus and Streptococcus thermophiles (all data according to Niewoehner et al., (2017) and Kazlauskiene et al., (2017)).