

Dihexa

Dihexa is a small, chemically modified peptide-like analogue of angiotensin IV developed as a metabolically stabilized research compound. It has been studied in rodent models of cognitive impairment and is not approved for any use.

Evidence	Preclinical (animal and cell studies)
US status	Not FDA-approved for any use
WADA	Check the current Prohibited List

N-hexanoyl-Tyr-Ile-(6)-aminohexanoic amide: a modified angiotensin IV analogue.

What the COA should show

A certificate of analysis should confirm identity by mass spectrometry against the expected mass of the full capped structure, not of an unmodified Tyr-Ile dipeptide, since the hexanoyl and aminohexanoic amide groups contribute substantially to the mass. Purity should be reported by reverse-phase HPLC with the chromatogram; the molecule is fairly hydrophobic, so retention behavior differs from typical hydrophilic peptides. NMR or MS/MS data add confidence that the end groups are correct. The tyrosine residue can be a site of oxidative degradation, and the counter-ion or salt form, if any, should be stated.

Storage and stability

Store solid dihexa sealed at -20 °C, protected from light and moisture, and let containers reach room temperature before opening. Its limited aqueous solubility means laboratories often prepare stock solutions in an organic co-solvent such as DMSO before dilution into buffer; the choice of solvent should match the experimental system. Aliquot stock solutions to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles and store them at -20 °C or colder, protected from light.

Full entry, references and latest research: <https://peptidewiki.net/compounds/dihexa/>
For laboratory research reference only. Not medical advice; not for human or veterinary use.