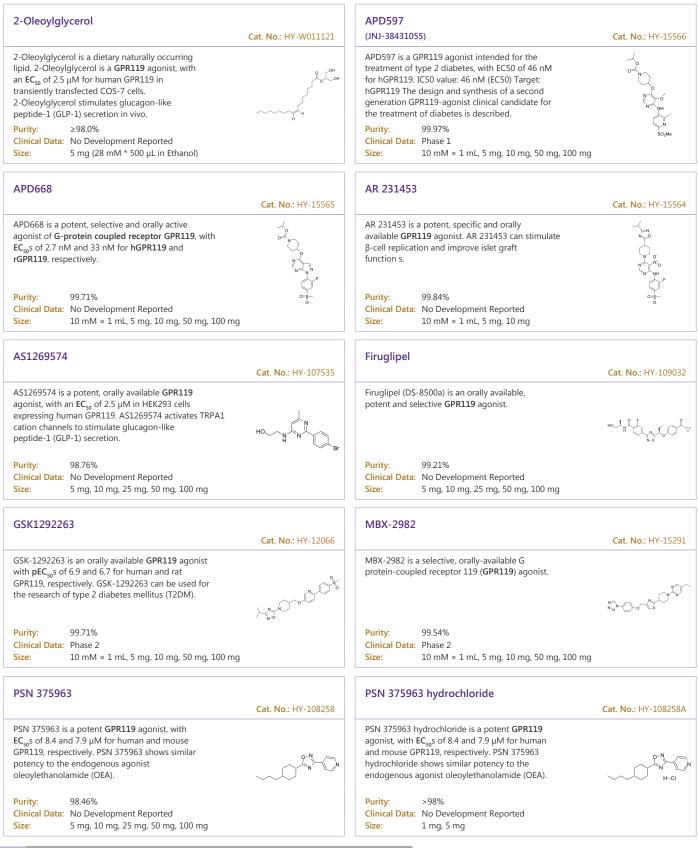


## **GPR119**

## G protein coupled receptor 119

G protein-coupled receptor 119 (GPR119) is a member of the class A (rhodopsin-type) GPCR family, which is highly expressed on only a limited number of tissues, such as pancreatic  $\beta$ -cells and enteroendocrine cells of the gastrointestinal tract in humans. The activation of GPR119 has the stimulatory effects of glucose-dependent insulin secretion in pancreatic  $\beta$ -cells as well as intestinal secretion of incretin hormones including glucose-dependent insulinotropic peptide (GIP) and glucagon-likepeptide1 (GLP-1). Taken together, these effects represented a potential mechanism for modulation of glucose homeostasis and an attractive approach to the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). GPR119 can be activated by oleoylethanolamide and several other endogenous lipids containing oleic acid: these include N-oleoyl-dopamine, 1-oleoyl-lysophosphatidylcholine, generated in the tissue, and 2-oleoyl glycerol generated in the gut lumen.

## **GPR119 Agonists**



PSN632408		
		Cat. No.: HY-16673
PSN632408, a selective, orally active <b>GPR119</b> agonist, shows similar potency to OEA at both recombinant mouse and human GPR119 receptors ( $EC_{so}$ =5.6 and 7.9 uM, respectively). PSN632408 can stimulate β-cell replication and improve islet graft function.		N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
Clinical Data:	99.64% No Development Reported 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg	