## Human PTHrP-(1-36)

Cat. No.:	HY-106288				
CAS No.:	172867-62-8				
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>191</sub> H <sub>305</sub> N <sub>59</sub> O <sub>52</sub>				
Molecular Weight:	4259.83 AVSEHQLLHDKGKSIQDLRRRFFLHHLIAEIHTAEI				
Sequence Shortening:	AVSEHQLLHDKGKSIQDLRRRFFLHHLIAEIHTAEI				
Target:	PTHR				
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein				
Storage:	Sealed storage, away from moisture and light, under nitrogen Powder -80°C 2 years -20°C 1 year				
	* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture and light, under nitrogen)				

## SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
		1 mM	0.2348 mL	1.1738 mL	2.3475 mL
		5 mM	0.0470 mL	0.2348 mL	0.4695 mL
		10 mM	0.0235 mL	0.1174 mL	0.2348 mL
	Please refer to the so	lubility information to select the app	propriate solvent.		
1 Vivo		lubility information to select the app	propriate solvent.		

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY			
Description	Human PTHrP-(1-36) is a secretory form of PTHrP with anticalciuric effects. Human PTHrP-(1-36) enhances beta cell function and proliferation. Human PTHrP-(1-36) can be used in the research of humoral hypercalcemia of malignancy (HHM) and hyperparathyroidism <sup>[1][3]</sup> .		
In Vitro	Human PTHrP-(1-36) (EC <sub>50</sub> : 0.05 nM) increases intracellular calcium in human epidermal keratinocytes <sup>[2]</sup> . Human PTHrP-(1-36) (100 nM, 24 h) increases human β-cell proliferation <sup>[3]</sup> . Human PTHrP-(1-36) (100 nM, 30 min) enhances insulin secretion in human islets <sup>[3]</sup> . PTHrP-(1-36) (mouse, EC <sub>50</sub> : 1 nM) induces a rapid Ca <sup>2+</sup> response in UMR 106 cells <sup>[4]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		

Product Data Sheet





## In Vivo

PTHrP-(1-36) (mouse, 160 μg/kg, s.c., for 5 days/week for 7, 30, or 90 days) enhances beta cell regeneration and increases beta cell mass in a mouse model of partial pancreatectomy<sup>[5]</sup>.

PTHrP-(1-36) (mouse, 100  $\mu$ g/kg, s.c., every other day) reverses the observed decrease of Wisp1 expression in the diabetic mice<sup>[6]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## REFERENCES

[1]. Everhart-Caye M, et al. Parathyroid hormone (PTH)-related protein(1-36) is equipotent to PTH(1-34) in humans. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 1996 Jan;81(1):199-208.

[2]. Orloff JJ, et al. Analysis of PTHRP binding and signal transduction mechanisms in benign and malignant squamous cells. Am J Physiol. 1992 May;262(5 Pt 1):E599-607.

[3]. Guthalu Kondegowda N, et al. Parathyroid hormone-related protein enhances human ß-cell proliferation and function with associated induction of cyclin-dependent kinase 2 and cyclin E expression. Diabetes. 2010 Dec;59(12):3131-8.

[4]. Valín A, et al. C-terminal parathyroid hormone-related protein (PTHrP) (107-139) stimulates intracellular Ca(2+) through a receptor different from the type 1 PTH/PTHrP receptor in osteoblastic osteosarcoma UMR 106 cells. Endocrinology. 2001 Jul;142(7):2752-9.

[5]. Mozar A, et al. Parathyroid Hormone-Related Peptide (1-36) Enhances Beta Cell Regeneration and Increases Beta Cell Mass in a Mouse Model of Partial Pancreatectomy. PLoS One. 2016 Jul 8;11(7):e0158414.

[6]. Portal-Núñez S, et al. Alterations of the Wnt/beta-catenin pathway and its target genes for the N- and C-terminal domains of parathyroid hormone-related protein in bone from diabetic mice. FEBS Lett. 2010 Jul 16;584(14):3095-100.

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