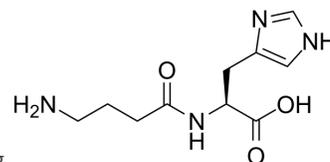


## Homocarnosine

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-114883
<b>CAS No.:</b>	3650-73-5
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	240.26
<b>Target:</b>	Endogenous Metabolite; GABA Receptor
<b>Pathway:</b>	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Homocarnosine is a dipeptide of $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) and histidine unique to brain. Homocarnosine is an inhibitory neuromodulator synthesized in the neuron from GABA and exhibiting anticonvulsant effects <sup>[1]</sup> . Homocarnosine has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory actions, prevention of DNA damage, and inhibition of advanced glycation end-product formation <sup>[2]</sup> .
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	Human Endogenous Metabolite
<b>In Vitro</b>	Homocarnosine, a dipeptide of $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) and histidine, is an inhibitory neuromodulator synthesized in subclasses of GABAergic neurons <sup>[1]</sup> . Homocarnosine is a potent alternative imidazole peptide for skeletal muscle based on its structural similarity to Carnosine. Homocarnosine is composed of $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) and histidine and has a similar structure to Carnosine, with the only difference being an extra carbon atom in GABA compared to that in $\beta$ -alanine of carnosine. Homocarnosine possesses greater tolerance to degradation by serum carnosinase relative to Carnosine. Homocarnosine is known to be exclusively present in brain and cerebrospinal fluid and acts as a neuroprotective agent in a broad range of disease conditions. Homocarnosine exerts antioxidant activity and prevent DNA oxidative damage to a similar extent as Carnosine <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### REFERENCES

[1]. O A Petroff, et al. Vigabatrin increases human brain homocarnosine and improves seizure control. *Ann Neurol.* 1998 Dec;44(6):948-52.

[2]. Thanutchaporn Kumrungsee, et al. Dietary GABA induces endogenous synthesis of a novel imidazole peptide homocarnosine in mouse skeletal muscles. *Amino Acids.* 2020 May;52(5):743-753.

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

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