[Ac-Tyr1,D-Phe2]GRF 1-29, amide (human)

Cat. No.:	HY-P0211
CAS No.:	93965-89-0
Molecular Formula:	$C_{157}H_{252}N_{44}O_{43}S$
Molecular Weight:	3476.01
Sequence:	Ac-Tyr-{d-Phe}-Asp-Ala-Ile-Phe-Thr-Asn-Ser-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Val-Leu-Gly-Gln-Leu-Ser-Ala-Arg-Lys-Leu-Leu-Gln-Asp-Ile-Met-Ser-Arg-NH2
Sequence Shortening:	Ac-Y-{d-Phe}-DAIFTNSYRKVLGQLSARKLLQDIMSR-NH2
Target:	Others
Pathway:	Others
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	[Ac-Tyr1,D-Phe2]GRF 1-29, amide (human), a growth hormone releasing factor (GRF) analogue, is a vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) antagonist[1].
IC_{50} & Target	VIP[1]
In Vitro	[Ac-Tyr1,D-Phe2]GRF 1-29, amide (human) selectively inhibits both VIP and GRF-stimulated adenylate cyclase activities in rat pancreatic plasma membranes[1]. [Ac-Tyr1,D-Phe2]GRF 1-29, amide (human) (0.1 pM-10 nM; 3 d) induces a dose-dependent cell proliferation increase in C6 cells[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Proliferation Assay[2]

Cell Line:	C6 rat glioblastoma cells
Concentration:	0.1 pM-10 nM
Incubation Time:	3 days
Result:	Induced a dose-dependent cell proliferation increase.

REFERENCES

[1]. Waelbroeck M, et al. Interaction of growth hormone-releasing factor (GRF) and 14 GRF analogs with vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) receptors of rat pancreas. Discovery of (N-Ac-Tyr1,D-Phe2)-GRF(1-29)-NH2 as a VIP antagonist. Endocrinology. 1985 Jun;116(6):2643-9.

[2]. Dufes C, et al. Effects of the vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) and related peptides on glioblastoma cell growth in vitro. J Mol Neurosci. 2003;21(2):91-102.

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

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