

Product Data Sheet

Oxyntomodulin (bovine, porcine) (TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1144A

 $\label{eq:molecular-formula:} \textbf{Molecular Formula:} \qquad \textbf{C}_{192}\textbf{H}_{295}\textbf{N}_{59}\textbf{O}_{60}\textbf{S}.\textbf{x}\textbf{C}_{2}\textbf{H}\textbf{F}_{3}\textbf{O}_{2}$

Sequence Shortening: HSQGTFTSDYSKYLDSRRAQDFVQWLMNTKRNKNNIA

Target: GCGR

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein

Storage: Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of

Analysis.

His-Ser-Gln-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Asp-

Tyr-Ser-Lys-Tyr-Leu-Asp-Ser-Arg-Arg-Ala-Gln-Asp-Phe-Val-Gln-Trp-Leu-Met-

Asn-Thr-Lys-Arg-Asn-Lys-Asn-Asn-Ile-

Ala (TFA salt)

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Oxyntomodulin (bovine, porcine) TFA, a 37-amino acid peptide hormone, is a glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) receptor agonist ^[1] .
In Vitro	Oxyntomodulin (bovine, porcine) is a peptide hormone released from the gut in post-prandial state that activates both the glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor (GLP1R) and the glucagon receptor (GCGR) resulting in superior body weight lowering to selective GLP1R agonists. Oxyntomodulin is mainly produced in gut endocrine L-cells by processing of the preproglucagon precursor by prohormone convertase 1/3. Oxyntomodulin is a full agonist in cell lines over expressing the human GLP1R and GCGR-mediated cAMP accumulation although with reduced affinity compared to GLP-1 and glucagon ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

 $\hbox{\small [1]. Aless and ro Pocai. Action and the rapeutic potential of oxyntomodulin. Mol Metab.\ 2013\ Dec\ 14;3(3):241-51.}$

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

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