# Ganirelix

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| **Cat. No.:** | HY-P1628 |
| **CAS No.:** | 124904-93-4 |
| **Molecular Formula:** | $C_{80}H_{113}ClN_{18}O_{13}$ |
| **Molecular Weight:** | 1570.32 |
| **Sequence:** | Ac-D-2Nal-D-Phe(4-Cl)-D-3Pal-Ser-Tyr-D-{Har(Et,Et)}-Leu-{Har(Et,Et)}-Pro-D-Ala-NH2 |
| **Sequence Shortening:** | Ac-{D-2Nal}-{D-Phe(4-Cl)}-{D-3Pal}-SY-{D-Har(Et,Et)}-L-{Har(Et,Et)}-P-{D-Ala}-NH2 |
| **Target:** | GnRH Receptor |
| **Pathway:** | GPCR/G Protein |
| **Storage:** | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |

## BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

**Description**

Ganirelix is a competitive and selective gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) antagonist. Ganirelix prevents endogenous GnRH from inducing luteinising hormone (LH) and follicle stimulating hormone relea[1].

**In Vivo**

Ganirelix (0.1 mg/kg; s.c.; daily for 14 d) reduces luteinising hormone levels in female rats[2].

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

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| Animal Model: | Female Sprague-Dawley rats, weighing 225–300 mg[2] |
| Dosage: | 0.1 mg/kg |
| Administration: | Subcutaneous injection, daily for 14 d |
| Result: | Reduced luteinising hormone levels. |

## REFERENCES

[1]. Gillies PS, et al. Ganirelix. Drugs. 2000 Jan;59(1):107-11; discussion 112-3.

[2]. Russo A, et al. Effects of the gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist ganirelix on normal micturition and prostaglandin E(2)-induced detrusor overactivity in conscious female rats. Eur Urol. 2011 May;59(5):868-74.



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