

## Glepaglutide acetate

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P2221B	
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>199</sub> H <sub>329</sub> N <sub>53</sub> O <sub>57</sub>	
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	4376	
<b>Sequence:</b>	His-Gly-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-Ala-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp -Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Ile-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys-NH <sub>2</sub>	HGEGTFSESELATILDALAARDFIAWLIAT KITDKKKKKK-NH <sub>2</sub>
<b>Sequence Shortening:</b>	HGEGTFSESELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKKKKK-NH <sub>2</sub>	
<b>Target:</b>	GCGR	
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein	
<b>Storage:</b>	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

#### In Vitro

H<sub>2</sub>O : 100 mg/mL (22.85 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Concentration				
	1 mM		0.2285 mL	1.1426 mL	2.2852 mL
	5 mM		0.0457 mL	0.2285 mL	0.4570 mL
	10 mM		0.0229 mL	0.1143 mL	0.2285 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Glepaglutide (ZP1848) acetate, a long-acting GLP-2 analogue, is a potent GLP-2R agonist. Glepaglutide acetate reduces faecal output and increases intestinal absorption. Glepaglutide acetate alleviates small intestinal inflammation. Glepaglutide acetate can be used in the research of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) and Crohn's disease<sup>[1][2][3]</sup>.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

GLP-2R<sup>[3]</sup>

#### In Vivo

Glepaglutide (ZP1848; 200 and 400 nmol/kg, s.c., twice a day for 14 days) acetate shows intestinotrophic effect in rats with small intestinal inflammation<sup>[3]</sup>.

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

Animal Model: Rats with [Indomethacin](#) (HY-14397)-induced small intestinal inflammation<sup>[3]</sup>

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Dosage:	200 and 400 nmol/kg
Administration:	Subcutaneous injection (s.c.), twice a day for 14 days
Result:	Increased plasma citrulline concentration. Increased small intestinal mass. Decreased small intestinal concentrations of the inflammatory marker (AGP and MPO).

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## REFERENCES

- [1]. Naimi RM, et al. a novel long-acting glucagon-like peptide-2 analogue, for patients with short bowel syndrome: a randomised phase 2 trial. *Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol.* 2019 May;4(5):354-363.
- [2]. Janssen P, et al. Review article: a comparison of glucagon-like peptides 1 and 2. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther.* 2013 Jan;37(1):18-36.
- [3]. Jolanta Skarbaliene, et al. ZP1848, a Novel GLP-2 Agonist, Provides a Wide Window of Therapeutic Efficacy in the Experimental Crohn's Disease Model. *Gastroenterology*, 2011, 140(5): S519.
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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