

## Elsiglutide

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P3498
<b>CAS No.:</b>	914009-84-0
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>196</sub> H <sub>323</sub> N <sub>53</sub> O <sub>56</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	4317.98
<b>Sequence:</b>	His-Gly-Glu-Gly-Ser-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-Ser-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>
<b>Sequence Shortening:</b>	HGEGSFSELSTILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKKKKK-NH <sub>2</sub>
<b>Target:</b>	GCCR
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Elsiglutide (ZP1846) is a GLP-2 analogue, an orally active and selective GLP-2 receptor agonist, increases cell proliferation and reduces apoptosis in the intestine. Elsiglutide improves <a href="#">Lapatinib</a> (HY-50898)-induced diarrhoea in rat model <sup>[1][2]</sup> .								
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>Elsiglutide (500 mg/kg; p.o.; once daily; 4 times per week for 4 weeks) reduces the most severe diarrhoea seen from <a href="#">Lapatinib</a> (500 mg/kg; p.o.) in rat model<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Male Albino Wistar rats (250-280 g)<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>500 mg/kg, with or not 500 mg/kg Lapatinib</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Oral gavage; once daily, 4 non-consecutive days per week with vehicle solution being administered on the other 3 days for 4 weeks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Resulted less incidence of diarrhoea compared to lapatinib alone. Significantly less weight gain from day 7 of treatment compared to control.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Male Albino Wistar rats (250-280 g) <sup>[1]</sup>	Dosage:	500 mg/kg, with or not 500 mg/kg Lapatinib	Administration:	Oral gavage; once daily, 4 non-consecutive days per week with vehicle solution being administered on the other 3 days for 4 weeks	Result:	Resulted less incidence of diarrhoea compared to lapatinib alone. Significantly less weight gain from day 7 of treatment compared to control.
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### REFERENCES

[1]. Mayo BJ, et al. The GLP-2 analogue elsiglutide reduces diarrhoea caused by the tyrosine kinase inhibitor lapatinib in rats. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol.* 2020 Apr;85(4):793-803.

[2]. Mayo B, et al. The new selective glp-2 receptor agonist, elsiglutide, improves irinotecan-induced diarrhoea and mucositis in the rat. *Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 2014, vol.10, iss.Suppl. 8, pp.134-134.

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

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