

## Agouti-related Protein (AGRP) (83-132) Amide (human)

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P3561
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>235</sub> H <sub>362</sub> N <sub>76</sub> O <sub>67</sub> S <sub>11</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	5676.6
<b>Sequence:</b>	Ser-Ser-Arg-Arg-Cys-Val-Arg-Leu-His-Glu-Ser-Cys-Leu-Gly-Gln-Gln-Val-Pro-Cys-Cys-Asp-Pro-Cys-Ala-Thr-Cys-Tyr-Cys-Arg-Phe-Phe-Asn-Ala-Phe-Cys-Tyr-Cys-Arg-Lys-Leu-Gly-Thr-Ala-Met-Asn-Pro-Cys-Ser-Arg-Thr-NH <sub>2</sub> (Disulfide bridge: Cys1-Cys4; Cys2-Cys6; Cys3-Cys9; Cys5-Cys10; Cys7-Cys8)
<b>Sequence Shortening:</b>	SSRRCVRLHESCLGQVPCDPCATCYCRFFNAFCYCRKLTAMNPCSRT-NH <sub>2</sub> (Disulfide bridge: Cys1-Cys4; Cys2-Cys6; Cys3-Cys9; Cys5-Cys10; Cys7-Cys8)
<b>Target:</b>	Melanocortin Receptor
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Agouti-related Protein (AGRP) (83-132) Amide (human) is a fragment of agouti-related protein (AGRP) which is a protein found in abundance in the arcuate nucleus of the hypothalamus. AgRP primarily acts as an inverse agonist for the melanocortin-4 receptor (MC4R) to increase food intake <sup>[1][2]</sup> .	
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	MC4R	
<b>In Vivo</b>	Agouti-related Protein (AGRP) (83-132) increases food intake and decreases spontaneous locomotor activity in rats <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
	Animal Model:	Male Sprague Dawley rats (250-300 g) <sup>[2]</sup>
	Dosage:	5.0 µg
	Administration:	icv; single dosage
	Result:	Increased food intake within 72 hours of administration, and decreased spontaneous locomotor activity.

### REFERENCES

[1]. Donald W. Pfaff, et al. Chapter 1 - Hormones Can Facilitate or Suppress Behaviors. Principles of Hormone/Behavior Relations (Second Edition). Academic Press, 2018, Pages 3-26, ISBN 9780128113714.

[2]. Tang-Christensen M, et al. Central administration of ghrelin and agouti-related protein (83-132) increases food intake and decreases spontaneous locomotor activity in rats. Endocrinology. 2004 Oct;145(10):4645-52.

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

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