

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

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P3561A
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	$C_{235}H_{362}N_{76}O_{67}S_{11} \cdot xC_2HF_3O_2$
<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>	SSRRCVRLHESCLGQVPCDDPCATCYCRFFNAFCYCRKLGTMNPCSRT-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>	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)

SSRRCVRLHESCLGQVPCDDPCATCYCRFFNAFCYCRKLGTMNPCSRT-NH<sub>2</sub>  
 (Disulfide bridge: Cys1-Cys4; Cys2-Cys6; Cys3-Cys9; Cys5-Cys10; Cys7-Cys8) (TFA salt)

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Agouti-related Protein (AGRP) (83-132) Amide (human) TFA 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>	Melanocortin-4 receptor <sup>[2]</sup>
<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.

### 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.

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

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