Cholecystokinin-33 (swine)

Cat. No.:	HY-P3652
CAS No.:	67256-27-3
Molecular Formula:	$C_{166}H_{262}N_{50}O_{52}S_4$
Molecular Weight:	3918.42
Sequence:	Lys-Ala-Pro-Ser-Gly-Arg-Val-Ser-Met-Ile-Lys-Asn-Leu-Gln-Ser-Leu-Asp-Pro-Ser-His-Arg -Ile-Ser-Asp-Arg-Asp-{Tyr-SO3H}-Met-Gly-Trp-Met-Asp-Phe-NH2
Sequence Shortening:	KAPSGRVSMIKNLQSLDPSHRISDRD-{Tyr-SO3H}-MGWMDF-NH2
Target:	Others
Pathway:	Others
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Cholecystokinin-33 (swine) is a cholecystokinin (CCK) fragment. Cholecystokinin-33 (swine) can reduce food intake and gallbladder contraction[1].

In Vivo

Cholecystokinin-33 (swine, 0.05-0.25 nM/kg; catheterization, for a branch of the abdominal aorta and a branch of the aorta located caudal) has gastrointestinal site specificity in regulating feeding behaviors in male rats. Cholecystokinin-33 swine reduces meal size and increased the satiety ratio at sites supplied by the cranial mesenteric artery[1].

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

Animal Model:	Male Sprague Dawley rats (400-450 g)[1]
Dosage:	0.05, 0.15, and 0.25 nM/kg
Administration:	Catheterization, for a branch of the abdominal aorta and a branch of the aorta located caudal
Result:	Reduced meal size (MS) and increased the satiety ratio (SR).

REFERENCES

[1]. Washington MC, et, al. Cholecystokinin-33, but not cholecystokinin-8 shows gastrointestinal site specificity in regulating feeding behaviors in male rats. Horm Behav. 2016 Sep;85:36-42.

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