

Survodutide

Cat. No.:	HY-P4146
CAS No.:	2805997-46-8
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₉₂ H ₂₈₉ N ₄₇ O ₆₁
Molecular Weight:	4231.62
Sequence Shortening:	H-[1-amino-1-cyclobutanecarboxylic acid]-QGTFTSDYSKYLDERAAKDFIK-{GGSGSG-γE-C18 di-acid)}-WLESA-NH ₂
Target:	GLP Receptor; GCGR
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein
Storage:	Sealed storage, away from moisture and light 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)

Survodutide

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (23.63 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Concentration	Solvent	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
			1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM		0.2363 mL	1.1816 mL	2.3632 mL
	5 mM		0.0473 mL	0.2363 mL	0.4726 mL
	10 mM		0.0236 mL	0.1182 mL	0.2363 mL

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Survodutide (BI 456906) is a potent, selective glucagon receptor/GLP-1 receptor (GCGR/GLP-1R) dual agonist with EC₅₀s of 0.52 nM and 0.33 nM in CHO-K1 cells, respectively. Survodutide, a 29-amino-acid peptide, is a potent acylated peptide containing a C18 fatty acid. Survodutide has robust anti-obesity efficacy achieved by increasing energy expenditure and decreasing food intake^[1].

In Vitro

The EC₅₀ is 0.36 nM for Survodutide (BI 456906) in the endogenous mouse GLP-1R in the insulinoma cell line MIN6, and the EC₅₀ is 60 pM for GLP-1. In 0.5% human and mouse plasma, Survodutide shows a similar potency to that of endogenous GLP-1. For the GCGR, in 0.5% human and mouse plasma, Survodutide is 6-fold less potent (0.29 and 0.17 nM, respectively) in relation to endogenous glucagon (47 and 30 pM, respectively)^[1].
 Proteolytic stability of Survodutide is helped by C-terminal amidation and the introduction of a non-coded amino acid 1-aminocyclobutane-1-carboxylic acid (Ac4c) in position 2, well established as the site of proteolytic activity for dipeptidyl peptidase-4. The desired extended terminal half-life of Survodutide is achieved by the introduction of a glycine-serine linker

in position 24, carrying a C18 di-acid^[1].

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

In Vivo

Survodutide (BI 456906; 3, 10, 20, 30 nmol/kg; SC; daily; 30 days) achieves a greater bodyweight-lowering efficacy in diet-induced obese mice compared with maximally effective doses of Semaglutide (HY-114118; 20, 100 nmol/kg). Survodutide dose-dependently reduces plasma glucagon^[1].

Survodutide (1, 3, 10, 30, 100 nmol/kg; SC; single dose) dose-dependently reduces acute food intake in WT but not in GLP-1R KO mice (Three-week-old, male, lean NMRI outbred mice)^[1].

Survodutide (1, 3, 10, 30, 100 nmol/kg; SC; single dose) engages the glucagon receptor in vivo upon single dosing, increases liver nicotinamide N-methyltransferase mRNA, and reduces plasma serine and glutamine^[1].

Survodutide (SC injection) causes mean residence times of 44 and 140 h and T_{max} values of 7 and 51 h obtained in mice and dogs, respectively^[1].

Pharmacokinetic Parameters of Survodutide (BI 456906) in mice and dogs^[1].

	Mice (20 nmol/kg; SC)	Dogs (10 nmol/kg; SC)
T_{max} (h)	7	50.7
C_{max} (nM)	84.9	62.0
$AUC_{0-\infty}$ (nM·h)	4640	9540

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

Animal Model:	Male C57BL6/J mice pre-fed with a 60% HFD (22 weeks) ^[1]
Dosage:	3, 10, 20, 30 nmol/kg
Administration:	SC; daily; 30 days
Result:	Dose-dependently reduced bodyweight from baseline by up to 32% at Day 28 at a dose of 30 nmol/kg.

REFERENCES

[1]. Tina Zimmermann, et al. BI 456906: Discovery and preclinical pharmacology of a novel GCGR/GLP-1R dual agonist with robust anti-obesity efficacy. Mol Metab. 2022 Dec;66:101633.

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

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