

Obestatin (human) (trifluoroacetate salt)

Chemical Properties

CAS No. :

Formula:

Molecular Weight:

Storage: Keep away from moisture
Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year
Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Biological Description

Description	Obestatin is a 23 amino acid peptide hormone with a conserved C-terminal glycine residue and amidation site that is formed by cleavage of the ghrelin and obestatin prepropeptide. It binds to the orphan receptor GPR39 (Kd= 1 nM) and stimulates cAMP production in CHO and HEK293 cells overexpressing human GPR39. Obestatin inhibits contraction of isolated mouse jejunum muscle strips induced by ghrelin .
In vivo	In vivo, obestatin (12.5-1,000 nmol/kg) suppresses food intake in a time- and dose-dependent manner and reduces body weight gain and gastric emptying in mice. Obestatin (0.22 g per animal) also reduces food intake and glucose response without affecting plasma insulin responses in fasted high-fat diet fed mice. ²

Solubility Information

Solubility	H2O: 1 mg/mL, Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
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Reference

Zhang, J.V., Ren, P.C., Avsian-Kretchmer, O., et al. Obestatin, a peptide encoded by the ghrelin gene, opposes ghrelin's effects on food intake. *Science* 310(5750):996-999(2005)

Subasinghage, A.P., Green, B.D., Flatt, P.R., et al. Metabolic and structural properties of human obestatin {1-23} and two fragment peptides. *Peptides* 31(9):1697-1705(2010)

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