

GHRL Human

Description: Ghrelin Human Recombinant contains 115 amino acids (24-117 a.a.) and a total molecular mass of 12.8 kDa. The GHRL is fused to a 20 amino acid His Tag at N-terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: HOPS-301

For research use only.

Synonyms: Appetite-regulating hormone precursor, Growth hormone secretagogue, Growth hormone-releasing peptide, GHRP, Motilin-related peptide, M46 protein, Ghrelin, Obestatin, MTLRP.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSSFLSPEH QRVQQRKESK
KPPAKLQPRALAGWLRPEDG GQAEGADEM EVRFNAPFDV GIKLSGVQYQ QHSQALGKFL
QDILWEEAKE APADK.

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The Ghrelin protein solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl, pH-8 & 10% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

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Introduction:

Obestatin is a hormone that is produced in the cells lining the stomach and small intestine of several mammals including humans; it drastically reduces appetite in mice and is expected to do the same in humans. Obestatin is a peptide hormone - a relatively small protein. It is encoded by the same gene that also encodes ghrelin, a peptide hormone that increases appetite. The protein produced by that gene breaks into two smaller peptides, ghrelin and obestatin. Ghrelin is an endogenous ligand for the growth hormone secretagogue receptor and is involved in regulating growth hormone release. Ghrelin is derived from a prehormone called preproghrelin, which also generates a second peptide called obestatin. Ghrelin is an endogenous ligand for the orphan G protein-coupled receptor GPR39 and is involved in satiety and decreased food intake.

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