www.neobiolab.com
info@neobiolab.com
888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States
0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

GHRL Human

Catalog #:HOPS-304

For research use only.

Description: Ghrelin Human contains 28 amino acids and a total molecular mass of 3370.9 Dalton and a molecular formula of C149H249N47O42.The GHRL is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

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

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered Yellowish lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder that may appear as a gel form.

Amino Acid Sequence:
Gly-Ser-Ser(n-octanoyl)-Phe-Leu-Ser-Pro-Glu-His-Gln-Arg-Val-Gln-Gln-Arg-Lys-Glu-Ser-Lys-Lys-Pro-Pro-Ala-Lys-Leu-Gln-Pro-Arg.

Purity: Greater than 98.0% as determined by(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
GHRL was lyophilized without additives.

Stability:
Store the lyophilized Ghrelin at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles. Reconstituted GHRL can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show any change after two weeks at 4°C.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:
Add deionized water to a working concentration approximately 0.5 mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely.

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 preprohormone 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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