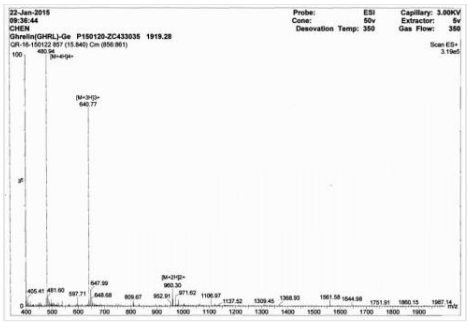
GHRL Small Molecule – Ghrelin

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

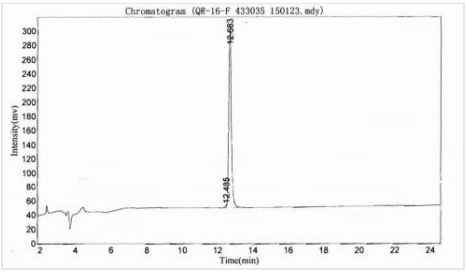
Product Name	Ghrelin (GHRL), Small Molecule
Full Product Name	OVA Conjugated Ghrelin (GHRL)
Product Gene Name	GHRL small molecule
Product Synonym Names	MTLRP; Growth Hormone-Releasing Peptide
Host	Protein Conjugation
Form/Format	Freeze-dried powder
Purity/Purification	> 90%
Preparation and Storage	Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Store at 2-8 degree C for one month. Aliquot and store at -80 degree C for 12 months. The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37 degree C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.
Molecular Weight	9,972 Da
OMIM	AB029434 mRNA
Supply Chain Verification	Manufactured in a lab with traceable raw materials. Bulk orders can typically be prepared to the customer's specifications, please inquire.
Buffer Formulation	PBS, pH7.4.
Organism Species	Mouse
Usage	Reconstitute in PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.
Product Categories/Family for GHRL small molecule	Conjugated small molecules
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 13485:2016 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for GHRL small molecule	Immunogen, SDS-PAGE, Western Blot (WB)
Related Product Information for GHRL small molecule	MBS2086409 is a small molecule targeting GHRL. Also known as OVA Conjugated Ghrelin (GHRL). Host: Protein Conjugation.
Other Notes	Small volumes of GHRL small molecule vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

QQRKE SKKPPAKLQP
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Sequence Information of GHRL small molecule



Testing Data of GHRL small molecule



Testing Data of GHRL small molecule

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for GHRL. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	6691572
NCBI GeneID	51738
NCBI Accession #	BAA89371.1
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q86YP8; Q8TAT9; Q9H3R3; A8CF34; A8CF38; A8CF42; A8DN29; A8DN30
UniProt Related Accession #	Q9UBU3
NCBI Official Full Name	ghrelin
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	ghrelin and obestatin prepropeptide
NCBI Official Symbol	GHRL
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	MTLRP
UniProt Protein Name	Appetite-regulating hormone
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Growth hormone secretagogue; Growth hormone-releasing peptide; Motilin-related peptide; Protein M46
Protein Family	Appetite-regulating hormone
UniProt Gene Name	GHRL
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	MTLRP; Ghrelin
NCBI Protein Information	appetite-regulating hormone

NCBI Summary for GHRL	This gene encodes the ghrelin-obestatin preproprotein that is cleaved to yield two peptides, ghrelin and obestatin. Ghrelin is a powerful appetite stimulant and plays an important role in energy homeostasis. Its secretion is initiated when the stomach is empty, whereupon it binds to the growth hormone secretagogue receptor in the hypothalamus which results in the secretion of growth hormone (somatotropin). Ghrelin is thought to regulate multiple activities, including hunger, reward perception via the mesolimbic pathway, gastric acid secretion, gastrointestinal motility, and pancreatic glucose-stimulated insulin secretion. It was initially proposed that obestatin plays an opposing role to ghrelin by promoting satiety and thus decreasing food intake, but this action is still debated. Recent reports suggest multiple metabolic roles for obestatin, including regulating adipocyte function and glucose metabolism. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. In addition, antisense transcripts for this gene have been identified and may potentially regulate ghrelin-obestatin preproprotein expression. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2014]
UniProt Comments for GHRL	ghrelin: a hormone that binds to the growth hormone secretagogue receptor type 1 (GHSR). Secreted by the stomach Protein type: Apoptosis; Cell cycle regulation; Cell development/differentiation; Secreted; Secreted, signal peptide Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 3p25.3 Cellular Component: axon; endoplasmic reticulum lumen; extracellular region; extracellular space Molecular Function: G-protein-coupled receptor binding; ghrelin receptor binding; growth hormone-releasing hormone activity; protein binding; protein tyrosine kinase activator activity Biological Process: actin polymerization and/or depolymerization; activation of MAPK activity; adult feeding behavior; decidualization; dendrite development; elevation of cytosolic calcium ion concentration; G-protein coupled receptor protein signaling pathway; gastric acid secretion; growth hormone secretion; hormone-mediated signaling; negative regulation of apoptosis; negative regulation of circadian sleep/wake cycle, REM sleep; negative regulation of endothelial cell proliferation; negative regulation of inflammatory response; negative regulation of interleukin-1 beta production; negative regulation of interleukin-6 biosynthetic process; negative regulation of tumor necrosis factor biosynthetic process; positive regulation of adrenocorticotropic hormone secretion; positive regulation of appetite; positive regulation of circadian sleep/wake cycle, non-REM sleep; positive regulation of cortisol secretion; positive regulation of growth hormone secretion; positive regulation of insulin secretion; positive regulation of multicellular organism growth; positive regulation of synaptogenesis; regulation of cell proliferation; regulation of response to food; response to estrogen stimulus; response to hormone stimulus Disease: Obesity
Research Articles on GHRL	**1.** Results indicated that expression of the ghrelin/growth hormone secretagogue receptor 1a axis increases the growth of anaplastic astrocytomass and glioblastomas through an autocrine/paracrine mechanism.
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