

Product Information

MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human GHRL (Ghrelin and obestatin prepropeptide) expressed in E. coli for Antibody Discovery

Cat. No.: **MP0003Q**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This product is a 12.8 kDa Human GHRL membrane protein expressed in E. coli. The protein is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis.

Product Specifications

Host Species

Human

Target Protein

CCL22

Protein Length

Partial

Protein Class

Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane

Molecular Weight

12.8 kDa

Sequence

MGSSFLSPEHQRVQQRKESKKPPAKLQPRALAGWLRPEDGGQAEGAEDEMEVRFNAPFDVGIKLSGVQYQQHSQALGKFLQDIL

Product Description

Expression Systems

E. coli

Tag

His

Form

Powder

Endotoxin

< 1 EU/μg

Purification

Conventional chromatography

Purity

>90% by SDS - PAGE

Buffer

20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 10% glycerol, 0.2M NaCl, 0.1mM PMSF

Storage

Store at +4°C for up to one week or several months at -80°C

Target**Target Protein**

CCL22

Full Name

Ghrelin and obestatin prepropeptide

Introduction

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.

Alternative Names

MTLRP; appetite-regulating hormone; In2c-preproghrelin; ghrelin, growth hormone secretagogue receptor ligand; ghrelin/obestatin; preprohormone; growth hormone-releasing peptide; motilin-related peptide; prepro-appetite regulatory hormone; preproghrelin; Growth hormone secretagogue; Protein M46

Gene ID

[51738](#)

UniProt ID

[Q9UBU3](#)