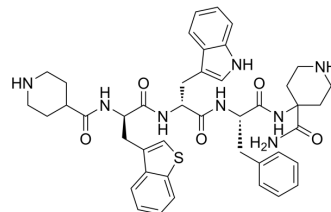


Relamorelin

Cat. No.:	HY-19884
CAS No.:	661472-41-9
Molecular Formula:	C ₄₃ H ₅₀ N ₈ O ₅ S
Molecular Weight:	790.97
Target:	GHSR
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Relamorelin (RM-131), a pentapeptide ghrelin analog, is a selective ghrelin/growth hormone secretagogue receptor (GHSR) agonist with a K _i of 0.42 nM for GHS-1a receptor. Relamorelin is centrally penetrant. Relamorelin increases growth hormone levels and accelerates gastric emptying. Relamorelin has the potential for cachexia, gastroparesis, and gastric/intestinal dysmobility disorders research ^{[1][2][3][4]} .								
IC₅₀ & Target	Ki: 0.42 nM (GHS-1a) ^[1]								
In Vitro	Relamorelin (RM-131) shows -3 times greater affinity for GHS-1a (K _i =0.42 nM) than native ghrelin (K _i =1.12 nM). Relamorelin is 6 times more potent (EC ₅₀ =0.71 nM) in activating the GHS-1a receptor than native ghrelin (EC ₅₀ =4.2 nM) as assessed in vitro by calcium mobilization ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.								
In Vivo	Relamorelin (RM-131; 50-500 nmol/kg/day; s.c.; continuous infusion for 5 days) decreases the loss of body mass and fat mass. Relamorelin (500 nmol/kg/day; continuous infusion for 5 days) increases the food intake and weight gain in rats ^[1] . RM-131 (250-500 nmol/kg; a single s.c.) stimulates acute food intake in wt but not growth hormone secretagogue receptor (GHR) ko mice ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>F344/NTacBR male rats implanted with tumor^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>50, 500 nmol/kg/day</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>SC; continuous infusion at a rate of 0.5 μL/h for 5 d</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Resulted in an increase in food intake (tumor/saline 41.4 g, tumor/BIM-28131 72.5 g) and weight gain (tumor/saline -10.3%, tumor/BIM-28131 +19.5%).</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	F344/NTacBR male rats implanted with tumor ^[1]	Dosage:	50, 500 nmol/kg/day	Administration:	SC; continuous infusion at a rate of 0.5 μL/h for 5 d	Result:	Resulted in an increase in food intake (tumor/saline 41.4 g, tumor/BIM-28131 72.5 g) and weight gain (tumor/saline -10.3%, tumor/BIM-28131 +19.5%).
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REFERENCES

[1]. DeBoer MD, et, al. Ghrelin treatment causes increased food intake and retention of lean body mass in a rat model of cancer cachexia. *Endocrinology*. 2007 Jun;148(6):3004-12.

[2]. Fischer K, et, al. The Pentapeptide RM-131 Promotes Food Intake and Adiposity in Wildtype Mice but Not in Mice Lacking the Ghrelin Receptor. *Front Nutr.* 2015 Jan 12;1:31.

[3]. Zatorski H, et, al. Relamorelin and other ghrelin receptor agonists - future options for gastroparesis, functional dyspepsia and proton pump inhibitors-resistant non-erosive reflux disease. *J Physiol Pharmacol.* 2017 Dec;68(6):797-805.

[4]. Matthew Heckroth, et al. Nausea and Vomiting in 2021: A Comprehensive Update. *J Clin Gastroenterol.* 2021 Apr 1;55(4):279-299.

[5]. Victor Chedid, et al. Relamorelin for the treatment of gastrointestinal motility disorders. *Expert Opin Investig Drugs.* 2017 Oct;26(10):1189-1197.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA