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Ghrelin Antibody Blocking Peptide

Catalog Number: bs-0467P
Activity: Not tested
Purification: HPLC
Storage: Shipped at 4°C. Stored at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Background: 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]

PRODUCT SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS

[IF=2.784] Liu et al. Ghrelin protects the myocardium with hypoxia/reoxygenation treatment through upregulating the expression of growth hormone, growth hormone secretagogue receptor and insulin-like growth factor-1, and promoting the phosphorylation of protein kinase B. (2018) Int.J.Mol.Med. 42:3037-3047 WB,IHC ; . 30272367

[IF=1.741] Yang Juesheng. et al. Protective effect of inhibiting TRPM7 expression on hypoxia post-treatment H9C2 cardiomyocytes. Clin Hemorheol Micro. 2021 Jan;77(1):91-105 Other ; . 32924998