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## Product Data Sheet

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Product Name: Secretin (28-54), human

Cat. No.: GC37619

### Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 108153-74-8

Formula  $C_{130}H_{220}N_{44}O_{40}$

M.Wt

3039.46

Solubility Soluble in DMSO

Storage

Store at -20°C

General tips

For obtaining a higher solubility, please warm the tube at 37 °C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.

Shipping Condition Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT, or blue ice upon request.

Structure

### Background

Secretin (28-54), human is a 27-amino acid residue C-terminally amidated peptide, which acts on secretin receptors. Human secretin receptor[1]

Secretin (28-54), human (Human secretin) binds to secretin receptors on the presynaptic membrane or on the Purkinje cell membrane[1]. Secretin (28-54), human (Human secretin) enhances the secretion of bicarbonate, enzymes, and K<sup>+</sup> from the pancreas. Secretin (28-54), human is expressed in the hypothalamus and pituitary gland, and Secretin (28-54), human inhibits adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) release. Secretin (28-54), human selectively depresses the glucocorticoid response to ACTH of dispersed zona fasciculata-reticularis (ZF/R) cells[2]. Secretin (28-54), human (Human secretin) is a 27-amino acid peptide and is the active form of pro-secretin, which is known as a prohormone and is synthesized as a larger precursor like other regulatory peptides. Secretin is secreted by S cells in the small intestine and affects the function of a number of organ systems. Secretin receptors (SR) are expressed in the basolateral domain of several cell types. Secretin is a member of the secretin-glucagon family and is secreted by S cells of the duodenum in the crypts of Lieberkühn. Secretin affects the function of a number of organ systems and cell types. Secretin exerts its biological effects through G-protein coupled secretin receptors (SR), which are expressed

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

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in the basolateral domain of several cells. In addition to regulating the pH of the duodenal content by the control of gastric acid secretion, secretin regulates the secretion of bicarbonate ions into the duodenum from the epithelia lining the pancreatic and biliary ducts[3].

[1]. Ng SS, et al. Secretin as a neuropeptide. Mol Neurobiol. 2002 Aug;26(1):97-107. [2]. Nussdorfer GG, et al. Secretin, glucagon, gastric inhibitory polypeptide, parathyroid hormone, and related peptides in the regulation of the hypothalamus- pituitary-adrenal axis. Peptides. 2000 Feb;21(2):309-24. [3]. Afroze S, et al. The physiological roles of secretin and its receptor. Ann Transl Med. 2013 Oct;1(3):29.

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