Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Prolactin Releasing Peptide (1-31), human acetate
Cat. No.: GC68096

Chemical Properties

Cas. No.			
Formula	$C_{162}H_{26}N_{56}O_{44}S$	M.Wt	3724.17
Solubility	DMSO : 12.5 mg/mL (3.36 mM; Need ultrasonic)	Storage	Store at -20°C
General tips	For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at 37 ℃ and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while.Stock solution can be stored below -20℃ 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

Prolactin Releasing Peptide (1-31), human (acetate) is a high affinity **GPR10** ligand that causes the release of the prolactin. Prolactin Releasing Peptide (1-31) binds to GPR10 for human and rats with $\mathbf{K_i}$ values of 1.03 nM and 0.33 nM, respectively. Prolactin Releasing Peptide (1-31) can be used for the research of the hypothalamo-pituitary axis[1][2].

Prolactin Releasing Peptide (1-31), human (acetate) binds to GPR10 for human and rats with K_i values of 1.03 nM and 0.33 nM, respectively[1].

Prolactin Releasing Peptide (1-31), human (acetate) (ICV, 5 nM) increases plasma FSH, total plasma testosterone and significantly increased the release of LHRH from hypothalamic explants in vitro[2].
Prolactin Releasing Peptide (1-31) (human) (ICV, 100 nM) increases the hypothalanic peptides involved in the control of pituitary hormone release, vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) and galanin but had no effect on orexin A secretion[2].

[1]. Langmead CJ, et al. Characterization of the binding of [(125)I]-human prolactin releasing peptide (PrRP) to GPR10, a novel G protein coupled receptor. Characterization of the binding of [(125)I]-human prolactin releasing peptide (PrRP) to GPR10, a novel G

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protein coupled receptor.
[2]. L J Seal, et al. Prolactin releasing peptide (PrRP) stimulates luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) via a hypothalamic mechanism in male rats. Endocrinology. 2000 May;141(5):1909-12.

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