

Product Data Sheet

Name:	Exenatide Acetate		
- Cat#	PP-1250-25	Size:	25 mg
- Cat#	PP-1250	Size:	100 mg
Description:	His-Gly-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Asp-Leu-Ser-Lys-Gln-Met-Glu-Glu-Glu-Ala-Val-Arg-Leu-Phe-Ile-Glu-Trp-Leu-Lys-Asn-Gly-Pro-Ser-Ser-Gly-Ala-Pro-Pro-Pro-Ser-NH ₂ ; MW: 4186.03]		
Formula	C184H282N50O60S		
Size:	0.5 mg		
Purity:	>95%		
Appearance:	white powder		
Store:	Desiccated at -20oC.		

Relate Items

Catalog#	ProdDescription
PP-1250	Exenatide Acetate (Exendin-4)
PP-1250-25	Exenatide Acetate (Exendin-4)
RP-1481	Exenatide
SP-100297-5	Exendin 4 (1-8) (AA: His-Gly-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-NH ₂) (MW: 833.86)
SP-101099-1	Exendin 4 (3-39) (AA: Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Asp-Leu-Ser-Lys-Gln-Met-Glu-Glu-Glu-Ala-Val-Arg-Leu-Phe-Ile-Glu-Trp-Leu-Lys-Asn-Gly-Gly-Pro-Ser-Ser-Gly-Ala-Pro-Pro-Pro-Ser-NH ₂) (MW: 3991.5)
SP-52143-1	Exendin-4 [H-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Asp-Leu-Ser-Lys-Gln-Met-Glu-Glu-Glu-Ala-Val-Arg-Leu-Phe-Ile-Glu-Trp-Leu-Lys-Asn-Gly-Gly-Pro-Ser-Ser-Gly-Ala-Pro-Pro-Ser-NH ₂ ; MW: 4186.03]
SP-55285-1	Exendin (9-39) [H-Asp-Leu-Ser-Lys-Gln-Met-Glu-Glu-Glu-Ala-Val-Arg-Leu-Phe-Ile-Glu-Trp-Leu-Lys-Asn-Gly-Gly-Pro-Ser-Ser-Gly-Ala-Pro-Pro-Pro-Ser-NH ₂ ; MW: 3369.83]
SP-87196-1	Exendin 4 (3-39) (AA:Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Asp-Leu-Ser-Lys-Gln-Met-Glu-Glu-Glu-Ala-Val-Arg-Leu-Phe-Ile-Glu-Trp-Leu-Lys-Asn-Gly-Gly-Pro-Ser-Ser-Gly-Ala-Pro-Pro-Pro-Ser-NH ₂) (MW: 3992.47)
PP-1250-Excenatide-Acetate	150706A

Exenatide (marketed as Byetta, Bydureon) is a glucagon-like peptide-1 agonist (GLP-1 agonist) medication, belonging to the group of incretin mimetics, approved in April 2005 for the treatment of diabetes mellitus type 2. Exenatide in its Byetta form is administered as a subcutaneous injection (under the skin) of the abdomen, thigh, or arm, any time within the 60 minutes before the first and last meal of the day. Exenatide is a synthetic version of exendin-4, a hormone found in the saliva of the Gila monster in 1992. It displays biological properties similar to human glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), a regulator of glucose metabolism and insulin secretion. Exenatide enhances glucose-dependent insulin secretion by the pancreatic beta-cell, suppresses inappropriately elevated glucagon secretion, and slows gastric emptying.

Exenatide is a 39-amino-acid peptide, an insulin secretagogue, with glucoregulatory effects. Commercial exenatide is produced by direct chemical synthesis. Exendin-4 shares extensive homology and function with mammalian GLP-1, but has a therapeutic advantage in its resistance to degradation by DPP-IV (which breaks down GLP-1 in mammals) therefore allowing for a longer pharmacological half life.

References: Ding X (2006) *Hepatology* 43 (1): 173–81; Heine RJ (2005) *Ann Intern Med* 143 (8): 559–69; Lee YS (2007) *Diabetes* 56 (6): 1671–1679