

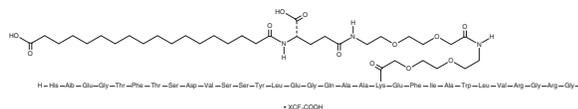
PRODUCT INFORMATION



Semaglutide (trifluoroacetate salt)

Item No. 44294

Formal Name: L-histidyl-2-methylalanyl-L- α -glutamylglycyl-L-threonyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-threonyl-L-seryl-L- α -aspartyl-L-valyl-L-seryl-L-seryl-L-tyrosyl-L-leucyl-L- α -glutamylglycyl-L-glutaminy-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-N-[N-(17-carboxy-1-oxoheptadecyl)-L- γ -glutamyl-2-[2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy]acetyl]-L-lysyl-L- α -glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-tryptophyl-L-leucyl-L-valyl-L-arginylglycyl-L-arginyl-glycine, trifluoroacetate salt



MF: C₁₈₇H₂₉₁N₄₅O₅₉ • XCF₃COOH
FW: 4,113.6
Purity: ≥95%
Supplied as: A solid
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥4 years

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Semaglutide (trifluoroacetate salt) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the semaglutide (trifluoroacetate salt) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Semaglutide (trifluoroacetate salt) is soluble (≥10 mg/ml) in DMSO.

Description

Semaglutide is an agonist of glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor (GLP-1R; EC₅₀ = 6.2 pM in a reporter assay using BHK cells expressing the human receptor).¹ It decreases blood glucose levels in the *db/db* mouse model of type 2 diabetes (ED₅₀ = <2 nmol/kg). Semaglutide (25 nmol/kg) prevents decreases in the number of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra and increases in lipid peroxidation in the substantia nigra and striatum, as well as improves motor coordination in the rotarod and footprint tests in a mouse model of Parkinson's disease induced by MPTP.² It decreases neuronal loss in the hippocampal dentate gyrus and CA1 and CA3 regions and improves motor coordination and grip strength in the beam-walking and hanging wire tests, respectively, in a rat model of stroke induced by permanent middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) when administered at a dose of 10 nmol/kg every other day.³ Formulations containing semaglutide have been used in the treatment of type 2 diabetes, obesity, and non-cirrhotic metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis (MASH), formerly known as non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH).

References

1. Lau, J., Bloch, P., Schäffer, L., *et al.* Discovery of the once-weekly glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) analogue semaglutide. *J. Med. Chem.* **58**(18), 7370-7380 (2015).
2. Zhang, L., Zhang, L., Li, L., *et al.* Neuroprotective effects of the novel GLP-1 long acting analogue semaglutide in the MPTP Parkinson's disease mouse model. *Neuropeptides* **71**, 70-80 (2018).
3. Yang, X., Feng, P., Zhang, X., *et al.* The diabetes drug semaglutide reduces infarct size, inflammation, and apoptosis, and normalizes neurogenesis in a rat model of stroke. *Neuropharmacology* **158**, 107748 (2019).

WARNING

THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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