

PRODUCT INFORMATION

BRINP2-related Peptide (acetate)

Item No. 45783

Formal Name:	L-threonyl-L-histidyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-leucyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinamide, acetate	
Synonym:	BRP	H—Thr—His—Arg—Ile—Leu—Arg—Arg—Leu—Phe—Asn—
Peptide Sequence:	THRILRRFLNLC-NH ₂	Leu—Cys—NH ₂
MF:	C ₆₈ H ₁₁₇ N ₂₅ O ₁₄ S • XC ₂ H ₄ O ₂	
FW:	1,540.9	• XCH ₃ CO ₂ H
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

BRINP2-related peptide (acetate) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the BRINP2-related peptide (acetate) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. BRINP2-related peptide (acetate) is sparingly soluble (1-10 mg/ml) in DMSO and slightly soluble (0.1-1 mg/ml) in ethanol.

Further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. Organic solvent-free aqueous solutions of BRINP2-related peptide (acetate) can be prepared by directly dissolving the solid in aqueous buffers. BRINP2-related peptide (acetate) is sparingly soluble (1-10 mg/ml) in PBS (pH 7.2). We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

BRINP2-related peptide is an anorexigenic peptide.¹ It is formed from BRINP2 via cleavage by proconvertases and is expressed in the brain and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). *In vivo*, BRINP2-related peptide (5 mg/kg) reduces food intake and increases the time between meals in mice. It reduces fasting glucose and insulin levels, subcutaneous white adipose tissue (WAT), brown adipose tissue (BAT), liver mass, and body weight without reducing lean mass in a mouse model of high-fat diet-induced obesity and diabetes, independent of the glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor (GLP-1R), leptin, or melanocortin receptor 4 (MC4R). Intracerebroventricular administration of BRINP2-related peptide (0.5 mg/kg) reduces food intake and increases *Fos* expression in the dorsomedial hypothalamic nucleus, preoptic hypothalamic nucleus, tuberal nucleus, and arcuate nucleus, but not the hindbrain or brainstem, in mice.

Reference

- Coassolo, L., Danneskiold-Samsøe, N.B., Nguyen, Q., *et al.* Prohormone cleavage prediction uncovers a non-incretin anti-obesity peptide. *Nature* **641**(8061), 192-201 (2025).

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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