

## Data Sheet

<b>Product Name:</b>	Retatrutide (TFA)
<b>Cat. No.:</b>	CS-0634029
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>221</sub> H <sub>342</sub> N <sub>46</sub> O <sub>68</sub> ·x C <sub>2</sub> HF <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	4731.33 (free base)
<b>Target:</b>	GCGR; GLP Receptor
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein
<b>Solubility:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> O : 20 mg/mL (ultrasonic; adjust pH to 9 with NH <sub>3</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O); DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL

## Retatrutide (TFA)

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Retatrutide (LY3437943) TFA is a triple agonist peptide of **the glucagon receptor (GCGR), glucosedependent insulintropic polypeptide receptor (GIPR), and glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor (GLP-1R)**. Retatrutide TFA binds human GCGR, GIPR, and GLP-1R with **EC<sub>50</sub>** values of 5.79, 0.0643 and 0.775 nM, respectively. Retatrutide TFA can be used for the research of obesity<sup>[1]</sup>.

IC<sub>50</sub> & Target: EC<sub>50</sub> (for human): 5.79 (GCGR), 0.0643 (GIPR), 0.775 nM (GLP-1R)<sup>[1]</sup>.

EC<sub>50</sub> (for mouse): 2.32 (GCGR), 0.191 (GIPR), 0.794 nM (GLP-1R) <sup>[1]</sup>.

K<sub>i</sub> (for human): 5.6 (GCGR), 0.057 (GIPR), 7.2 nM (GLP-1)<sup>[1]</sup>.

*In Vitro*: Retatrutide (LY3437943) TFA has efficacy for human GCGR, GIPR, and GLP-1R with EC<sub>50</sub> values of 5.79, 0.0643 and 0.775 nM, respectively<sup>[1]</sup>.

Retatrutide has efficacy for mouse GCGR, GIPR, and GLP-1R with EC<sub>50</sub> values of 2.32, 0.191 and 0.794 nM, respectively<sup>[1]</sup>.

Retatrutide has binding affinity for human GCGR, GIPR, and GLP-1R with K<sub>i</sub> values of 5.6, 0.057 and 7.2 nM, respectively<sup>[1]</sup>.

Retatrutide has binding affinity for mouse GCGR, GIPR, and GLP-1R with K<sub>i</sub> values of 73, 2.8 and 1.3 nM, respectively<sup>[1]</sup>.

*In Vivo*: Retatrutide (LY3437943) TFA (s.c.; 47 µg/kg; single) engages GCGR in vivo and can improve glucose tolerance in an ipGTT through either the GIP or GLP-1 receptors<sup>[1]</sup>.

Retatrutide (s.c.; 10 mL/kg; cycle every 3 days; for 21 days) causes great body weight loss and increases energy expenditure through glucagon receptor activation<sup>[1]</sup>.

Retatrutide has safety and tolerability<sup>[1]</sup>.

### References:

[1]. Tamer Coskun, et al. LY3437943, a novel triple glucagon, GIP, and GLP-1 receptor agonist for glycemic control and weight loss: From discovery to clinical proof of concept. Cell Metab. 2022 Sep 6;34(9):1234-1247.e9.

### CAIndexNames:

L-Serinamide, L-tyrosyl-2-methylalanyl-L-glutamylglycyl-L-threonyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-threonyl-L-seryl-L-α-aspartyl-L-tyrosyl-L-seryl-L-isoleucyl-2-methyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-lysyl-N<sub>6</sub>-[N-(19-carboxy-1-oxononadecyl)-L-γ-glutamyl-2-[2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy]acetyl]-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-glutamyl-2-methylalanyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-tyrosyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-α-glutamylglycylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-seryl-L-serylglycyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L- (TFA)

### SMILES:

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

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