**Description**
Peptide histidine isoleucine (PHI) is an endogenous brain-gut peptide that activates VPAC2 receptors. PHI exhibits anorexigenic activity in vivo, decreasing feeding behavior in an oxytocin-mediated manner. PHI also decreases caspase 3 activity and increases glutamate transporter (GLT-1a) activity in vitro. This peptide inhibits proliferation of neuroblastoma cells in a MAPK-mediated manner and appears to play a role in circadian rhythm management.

**References**

