



## Product Information

**Product ID** S3351

**CAS No.** 25126-32-3

**Chemical Name**

**Synonym** Cholecystokinin, CCK Octapeptide (26-33), CCK8

**Formula**  $C_{49}H_{62}N_{10}O_{16}S_3$

**Formula Wt.** 1143.29

**Melting Point**

**Purity**  $\geq 95\%$

**Solubility** Soluble in PBS (0.5 mg/mL), DMSO.

Asp-Tyr(SO<sub>3</sub>H)-Met-Gly-Trp-Met-Asp-Phe-NH<sub>2</sub>

## Pricing and Availability

**Bulk quantities available upon request**

| Product ID | Size   | List Price |
|------------|--------|------------|
| S3351      | 0.5 mg | \$150.00   |
| S3351      | 1 mg   | \$250.00   |

**Store Temp** -20°C

**Ship Temp** Ambient

**Description** Sincalide is an octapeptide fragment of cholecystokinin (CCK) that activates the CCK receptor on immune cell surfaces. Sincalide is more potent when sulfated. Sincalide exhibits neuroprotective, immunosuppressive, and anorexigenic activities. In hippocampal neurons, sincalide increases the density of filopodia and dendritic spines. In vagal motor neurons, sincalide increases excitatory currents. In other cellular models, this compound inhibits IgG1 production and regulates transcription factor expression and activation of B cells. Sincalide also modulates hormone signaling, increasing adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) secretion and altering leptin, melanocortin, and corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) pathways. In separate animal models, sincalide decreases appetite and increases cardiac output, also increasing gastrointestinal blood flow.

**References** Zhang LL, Wei XF, Zhang YH, et al. CCK-8S increased the filopodia and spines density in cultured hippocampal neurons of APP/PS1 and wild-type mice. *Neurosci Lett*. 2013 May 10;542:47-52. PMID: 23541713.

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**Caution:** This product is intended for laboratory and research use only. It is not for human or drug use.