

Cagrilintide

Cagrilintide is an investigational long-acting acylated analogue of amylin, a pancreatic hormone involved in satiety. It has been studied alone and in combination with semaglutide (CagriSema) for weight management.

Evidence	Late-stage clinical trials
US status	Investigational
WADA	Check the current Prohibited List

Lipidated, long-acting amylin analogue. Use published reference values for identity checks.

What the COA should show

A COA should confirm identity by mass spectrometry, with the observed mass matching the expected mass for the acylated peptide shown on this page, and report purity by reverse-phase HPLC. The disulfide bond should be confirmed as formed, since the reduced form differs by 2 Da, and the fatty acid side chain should be present and correctly attached. Amylin-family peptides are aggregation-prone, so size-exclusion chromatography or similar data on oligomers are valuable. Non-acylated peptide, deletion sequences and deamidation are other key impurities. Because the compound is investigational, pharmacopeial reference standards are not available. Endotoxin and net peptide content should be reported.

Storage and stability

Store lyophilized cagrilintide sealed at -20 °C, protected from light and moisture. Although it was designed to aggregate less than native amylin, amylin analogues remain prone to fibril and oligomer formation in solution, influenced by pH, concentration, temperature and agitation. Reconstituted laboratory solutions should be refrigerated, handled gently, used promptly and aliquoted to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Avoid reducing agents that could break the disulfide bond.

Full entry, references and latest research: <https://peptidewiki.net/compounds/cagrilintide/>
For laboratory research reference only. Not medical advice; not for human or veterinary use.