

# Long-acting glucagon analogue

# Content

**3**

Compound introduction

**4**

Calculated properties

**5**

Structural Information

**6**

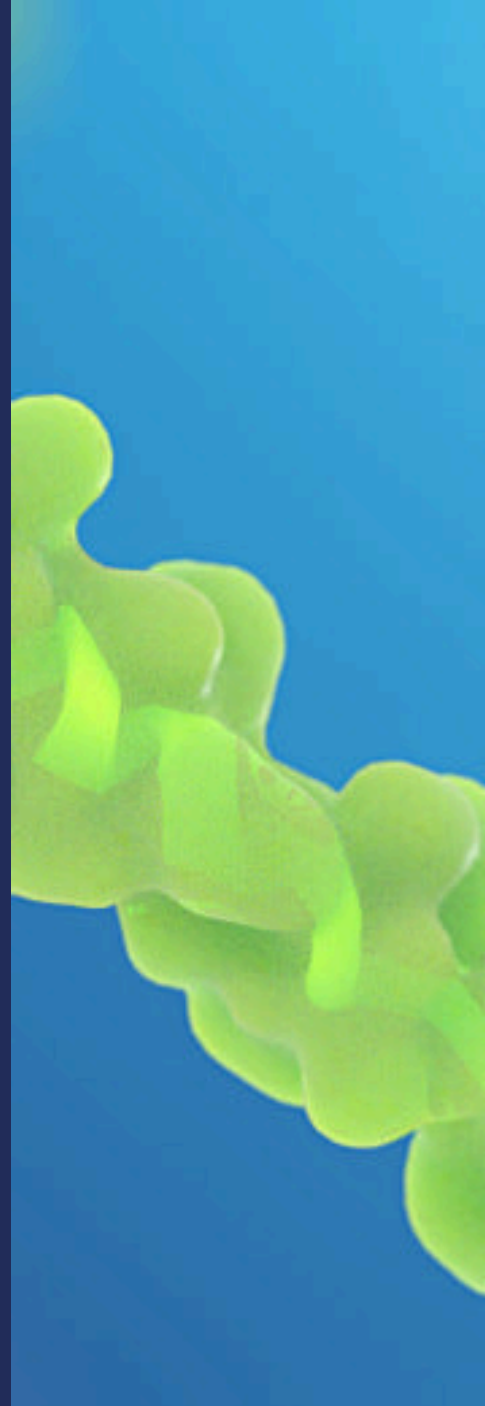
*In vitro data*

**7**

*In vivo data*

**8**

Reference Compound  
Compound handling instructions  
References





# Long-acting glucagon analogue

Glucagon is a 29 amino acid residue peptide hormone produced by the alpha-cells in the pancreas. Together with insulin it regulates blood glucose levels. It stimulates release of glucose from the liver at low blood glucose levels by increasing gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis, and by suppressing glycolysis. Glucagon is used to treat insulin-induced severe hypoglycemia.

NNC9204-0043 is a long-acting glucagon analogue.

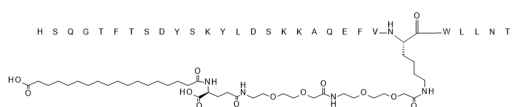
|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Category        | Glucagon     |
| ID              | NNC9204-0043 |
| Amount pr. vial | 1000 nmol    |



# Calculated properties

| Property                                       | NNC9204-0043                                   | Native glucagon |
|--|--|-----------------|
| MW (Da)  | 4138.6   | 3482.7          |
| pI (calculated)                                | 4.9  | 6.4             |
| Sequence substitutions (compared to reference) | 17K, 18K, 21E, 24K(2xOEG-gGlu-C18 diacid), 27L | -               |
| Extinction coefficient (calculated, 280 nm)    | 8480   | 8480            |

# Structural information



**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**

**Figure 1**

2D sketch of the structure of NNC9204-0043. The compound has the following sequence substitutions compared to native glucagon: 17K, 18K, 21E, 24K(2xOEG-gGlu-C18 diacid), 27L.

**Figure 2**

The sequence of native glucagon.

# *In vitro* data

The binding affinity to human GCGR was measured by the ability of the compounds to displace 125-iodine-labelled glucagon from baby hamster kidney (BHK) cell plasma membranes stably expressing the human GCGR in a scintillation proximity assay (SPA) setup. The *in vitro* potencies were determined by luciferase assays using BHK cells stably transfected with the human GCGR and CRE luciferase. Since albumin binding is a key mechanism for the design of NNC9204-0043, be aware that the apparent affinity and potency will be very dependent on whether the *in vitro* assays contain albumin or not.

| Compound        | Potency<br>No HSA;<br>(EC50, pM ± SEM) | Potency<br>1% HSA;<br>(EC50, pM ± SEM) |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Native glucagon | 9.8 ± 0.7 (n=194)                      | 8.4 ± 0.7 (n=94)                       |
| NNC9204-0043    | 7.1 ± 0.6 (n=52)                       | 440 ± 57 (n=32)                        |

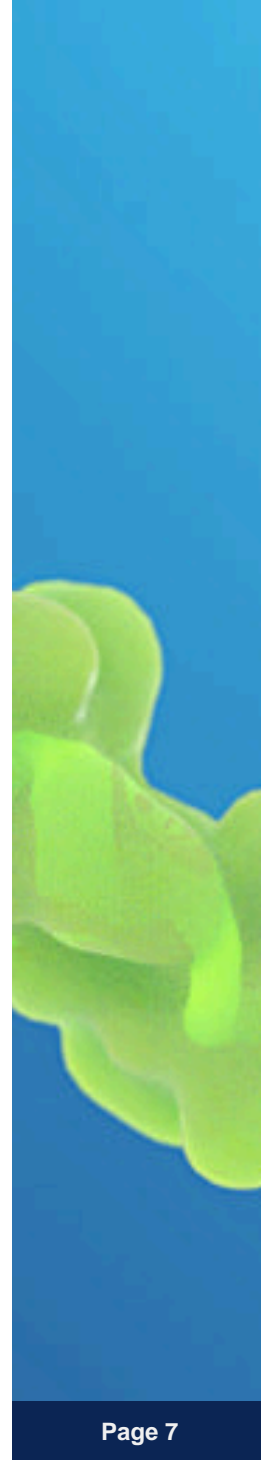
  

|                 | Receptor affinity<br>No BSA<br>(IC50, nM ± SEM ) | Receptor affinity<br>0.2% BSA<br>(IC50, nM ± SEM ) |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Native glucagon | 0.63 ± 0.02 (n=142)                              | 0.33 ± 0.01 (n=138)                                |
| NNC9204-0043    | 0.45 ± 0.04 (n=42)                               | 31 ± 2.7 (n=40)                                    |

BSA: bovine serum albumin; HSA: human serum albumin

# *In vivo* data

The terminal half-life of NNC9204-0043 is 5-6 h following s.c. administration of a single 3 nmol/kg dose in mice.



# Reference Compound

The reference compound to NNC9204-0043 is native glucagon (NNC0025-8000). Please indicate (with a check mark at 'Please add the reference compound if available) during your compound request if you would like to have native glucagon (NNC0025-8000) included in your shipment.

# Compound handling instructions

Peptides and proteins have a tendency to adhere to glass and plastic surfaces. This may at low concentration impact the actual amount in solution. To minimize this unspecific adherence, adding detergents or inert proteins like e.g., ovalbumin or other serum albumins to the solution can minimize this phenomenon. In case albumins are added to peptide/protein solutions, ensure that the albumins are free of any proteases, but be aware that it will affect the apparent potency and affinity in in vitro assays in case a fatty acid is attached to the compound. The freeze-dried material should be stored at -18C. NNC9204-0043 can be dosed in vivo in a formulation vehicle containing 50mM sodium phosphate, 145mM propylene glycol, (0.007% polysorbate 20 if concentrations are so low that adsorption to vials may affect the concentration), pH 7.4. Stability in aqueous media is poor thus formulations should be used fresh. For in vitro it is recommended to dissolve human glucagon in 100% DMSO (e.g at a concentration of 300 uM) and keep at max 5C.

# References

**1. Elmelund E et al.**  
Opposing effects of chronic glucagon receptor agonism and antagonism on amino acids, hepatic gene expression, and alpha cells

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