Rev01
Update: Dec,28,2022

DATASHEET

Gastric Inhibitory Peptide (GIP), human

Cat. No.: RP10795

Overview

Description	GIP, also known as gastric inhibitory polypeptide, or glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide, is a 42-amino-acid peptide hormone synthesized in and secreted from K cells in the intestinal epithelium. There are two major GIP molecular forms in circulation, GIP (1-42) and GIP(3-42). Previous studies have demonstrated that GIP (3-42) is a degraded form of GIP (1-42) by the enzyme DPPIV. GIP secretion is primarily regulated by nutrients, especially fat. GIP exhibits potent incretin activity in rodent and human subjects. The primary action of GIP is the stimulation of glucose-dependent insulin secretion. GIP may also play a role in adipocyte biology.
Cas No	100040-31-1
Sequence	{TYR}{ALA}{GLU}{GLY}{THR}{PHE}{ILE}{SER}{ASP}{TYR}{SER}{ILE}{ALA}{MET}{ASP}{LYS}{ILE}{HIS}{GLN}{GLN}{ASP}{PHE}{VAL}{ASN}{TRP}{LEU}{LEU}{ALA}{GLN}{LYS}{GLY}{LYS}{LYS}{ASN}{ASP}{TRP}{LYS}{HIS}{ASN}{ILE}{THR}{GLN}
Sequence Shortening	YAEGTFISDYSIAMDKIHQQDFVNWLLAQKGKKNDWKHNITQ
Molecular Formula	$C_{226}H_{338}N_{60}O_{66}S_1$
Molecular Weight	4983.6

Properties

Purity	> 95%
Solubility	The peptide is soluble in water. The contents of this vial have been accurately determined. Both the stopper and the vial have been siliconized. Do not attempt to weigh out a smaller portion of the contents.
Form	Lyophilized
Storage	Store the peptide at -20°C.

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