

Acetyl Gastric Inhibitory Peptide (human) TFA

Chemical Properties

CAS No. :

Formula: C228H340N60O67S.C2HF3O2

Molecular Weight:

Keep away from moisture

Storage: Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Biological Description

Description	Acetyl Gastric Inhibitory Peptide (human) TFA, a fatty acid-derivatized analog of the glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide, exhibits enhanced antihyperglycemic and insulinotropic properties. It is utilized in the research of diabetes, insulin resistance, and obesity [1] [2] [3].
In vitro	Acetyl Gastric Inhibitory Peptide (human) TFA induces cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) production in transfected Chinese hamster lung fibroblasts that express human GIP receptors, with an EC50 value of 1.9 nM [1]. Compared to natural GIP, Acetyl Gastric Inhibitory Peptide (human) TFA at concentrations ranging from 10 ⁻¹³ to 10 ⁻⁸ nM demonstrates potent effects in stimulating insulin release [1]. This compound can improve conditions such as glucose intolerance, type 2 diabetes, beta-cell glucose insensitivity, insulin resistance, and reduced insulin secretion [2]. Acetyl Gastric Inhibitory Peptide (human) TFA has the metabolic stability of two fatty acid-derived N-terminal acetylated GIP analogues, along with hypoglycemic and insulinotropic activities, and has been evaluated both in vitro and in vivo [3].
In vivo	Acetyl Gastric Inhibitory Peptide (human) TFA administered at 25 nmol/kg via intraperitoneal injection as a single dose demonstrated resistance to degradation by plasma dipeptidyl peptidase IV, thereby enhancing its bioactivity and improving its potential as an antidiabetic agent in vivo [1].

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481