Data Sheet (Cat.No.TP2018L)

TargetMol

GIP (human) acetate

Chemical Properties

CAS No. :

Formula:

Molecular Weight:

H-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-OH（acetate salt）

Storage: Keep away from moisture
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	GIP (human) acetate is a stimulator of glucose-dependent insulin secretion and a weak inhibitor of gastric acid secretion. GIP (human) acetate plays a vital role in lipid metabolism and the development of obesity.
Targets(IC50)	IGF-1R
In vitro	GIP (human) acetate acts as an incretin hormone released from intestinal K cells in response to nutrient ingestion. Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptide (GIP) exerts various peripheral effects on adipose tissue and lipid metabolism, thereby leading to increased lipid deposition in the postprandial state[3].

Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 20 mg/mL,Sonication is recommended. H2O: 20 mg/mL,Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)

Reference

Miyachi A, et al. Quantitative analytical method for determining the levels of gastric inhibitory polypeptides GIP1-42 and GIP3-42 in human plasma using LC-MS/MS/MS. J Proteome Res. 2013;12(6):2690-2699.

Gabe MBN, et al. Molecular interactions of full-length and truncated GIP peptides with the GIP receptor - A comprehensive review. Peptides. 2020;125:170224.

Meier JJ, et al. Gastric inhibitory polypeptide: the neglected incretin revisited. Regul Pept. 2002 Jul 15;107(1-3):1-13.

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