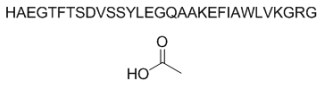
GLP-1(7-37) acetate



Cat. No.:	HY-P0055A
CAS No.:	1450806-98-0
Molecular Formula:	$C_{153}H_{232}N_{40}O_{49}$
Molecular Weight:	3415.72
Sequence:	His-Ala-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Asp-Val-Ser-Ser-Tyr-Leu-Glu-Gly-Gln-Ala-Ala-Lys-Glu-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Val-Lys-Gly-Arg-Gly
Sequence Shortening:	HAEGTFTSDVSSYLEGQAAKEFIAWLVKG-R-G
Target:	Glucagon Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein
Storage:	Protect from light Powder -80°C 2 years -20°C 1 year In solvent -80°C 6 months -20°C 1 month

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	GLP-1(7-37) acetate is an intestinal insulinotropic hormone that augments glucose induced insulin secretion[1].
In Vivo	GLP-1(7-37) (0.5, 5 or 50 pmol/min/kg) infused during the second hour of a 2-hour 11-mM hyperglycemic clamp produces a dose-related enhancement of the glucose-stimulated increase in plasma insulin concentration and an increased rate of glucose infusion in rats[2]. Infusion of GLP-1(7-37) (5 pmol/min/kg) from 1 hour through 7 hours produces a sustained increase in plasma insulin concentration relative to levels in rats infused with vehicle in rats with maintained glucose concentration at 11 mM[2].

Animal Model:	Male Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 300 to 350 g with glucose IV at a variablerate for 7 hours to maintain plasma glucose concentration at 11 mM[2].
Dosage:	5 pmol/min/kg.
Administration:	IV from 1 hour through 7 hours[2].
Result:	Produced a sustained increase in plasma insulin concentration relative to levels in rats infused with vehicle.

Animal Model:	Male Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 300 to 350 g with maintained plasma glucose concentration at 11 mM[2].
Dosage:	0.5, 5 or 50 pmol/min/kg.
Administration:	IV during the second hour of a 2-hour 11-mmol/L hyperglycemic clamp.
Result:	Produced a dose-related enhancement of the glucose-stimulated increase in plasma

	insulin concentration and an increased rate of glucose infusion.

REFERENCES

[1]. Sarrauste de Menthiere, C. et al. Structural requirements of the N-terminal region of GLP-1-[7-37]-NH2 for receptor interaction and cAMP production. European journal of medicinal chemistry 39, 473-480, doi:10.1016/j.ejmech.2004.02.002 (2004).

[2]. Hargrove DM, et al. Glucose-dependent action of glucagon-like peptide-1 (7-37) in vivo during short- or long-term administration. Metabolism. 1995 Sep;44(9):1231-7.

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