

GIP, rat TFA

Cat. No.:	HY-P5390A
Molecular Formula:	$C_{226}H_{343}N_{61}O_{66}S \cdot xC_2HF_3O_2$
Sequence:	Tyr-Ala-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Ile-Ser-Asp-Tyr-Ser-Ile-Ala-Met-Asp-Lys-Ile-Arg-Gln-Gln-Asp-Phe-Val-Asn-Trp-Leu-Leu-Ala-Gln-Lys-Gly-Lys-Lys-Asn-Asp-Trp-Lys-His-Asn-Leu-Thr-Gln <small>YAEGTFISDYSIAMDKIRQQDFVNWLLAQKGGKNDWKHNLQ (TFA Salt)</small>
Sequence Shortening:	YAEGTFISDYSIAMDKIRQQDFVNWLLAQKGGKNDWKHNLQ
Target:	Others
Pathway:	Others
Storage:	Sealed storage, away from moisture and light, under nitrogen Powder -80°C 2 years -20°C 1 year * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture and light, under nitrogen)

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (Need ultrasonic)
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BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	GIP, rat TFA is a bioactive peptide of rat origin. (GIP (glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide or also known as gastric inhibitory polypeptide) is a 42-amino acid peptide released by K cells in the duodenum and jejunum in response to food intake. GIP and GLP (gastric-like peptide) are both intestinal A member of the insulinotropic hormone peptide family that stimulates insulin secretion from pancreatic beta cells and appears to also promote beta cell proliferation and beta cell survival. Recent studies suggest that GIP plays a role in lipid homeostasis and may play a role in the pathogenesis of obesity function in the mechanism.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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