

Product Data Sheet

GIP Protein, Human (HEK293, hFc, solution)

Cat. No.:	HY-P74125
Synonyms:	Gastric inhibitory polypeptide; GIP; Incretin hormone
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	NP_004114.1 (E22-Q93)
Gene ID:	2695
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 38.77 kDa

PROPERTIES	
AA Sequence	EKKEGHFSAL PSLPVGSHAK VSSPQPRGPR YAEGTFISDY SIAMDKIHQQ DFVNWLLAQK GKKNDWKHNI TQ
Biological Activity	Data is not available.
Appearance	Solution.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	N/A.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The GIP Protein, classified within the glucagon superfamily, serves as an incretin hormone crucial for glucose homeostasis.
	Its significance lies in being a potent stimulator of insulin secretion from pancreatic beta-cells in response to food ingestion
	and nutrient absorption. This stimulation occurs through the activation of its G protein-coupled receptor, triggering
	adenylyl cyclase and other signal transduction pathways. While GIP is a relatively poor inhibitor of gastric acid secretion, its
	primary role in insulin regulation positions it as a key player in metabolic processes. The gene exhibits biased expression,
	with noteworthy levels detected in the duodenum (RPKM 96.0) and small intestine (RPKM 33.9), emphasizing its
	involvement in digestive and metabolic functions within the gastrointestinal tract.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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