LIGAND FOR THE GIP RECEPTOR

Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide also known as Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptide (GIP) is a 42 amino acid peptide hormone. The physiological effects of this dual purpose hormone are the inhibition of gastric acid secretion (enterogastrone effect) and the stimulation of insulin release in association with hyperglycemia (insulinotropic effect). GIP functions synergistically with glucose as a pleiotropic growth factor for insulin-producing β- cells.

GIP stimulates insulin secretion by activation of adenylyl cyclase and other signal transduction pathways. Elevated serum levels of GIP in diabetic patients might induce homologous desensitization of the GIP receptor (GIP-R) on the pancreatic islet cells. GIP and ATP significantly increased [3H] Arachidonic acid efflux from transfected chinese hamster ovary cells expressing the GIP receptor.

A recent study using GIP receptor knockout mice suggest that inhibition of GIP signaling might be a new target for anti-obesity drugs. The high affinity radioligand GIP [125I] (human) will be useful in receptor characterization, radioimmunoassay and high throughput screening.

Features

• Specific Activity: 2200 Ci/mnmole
• Characterized in a cell binding assay
  (EC50 =  2.1 nM)
• Available fresh the First Monday of each month

Packaging, Storage and Specifications

• In a solution containing 50 mM sodium acetate at pH4 containing 50 mM N-acetylmethionine, 5% sucrose and 0.25 % BSA
• Store at -20°C
• Available in 10 μCi and 25 μCi vial sizes at 100 μCi/mL
  (please inquire for special package sizes)

Related Products

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<td>VIP</td>
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<td>NEX308</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEX390</td>
<td>GLP-2 (Bolton Hunter labeled)</td>
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References


