

Recombinant Human GIP protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100830

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

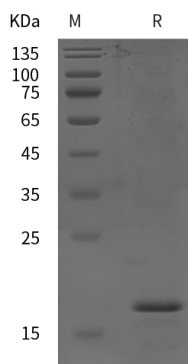
Description

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Species | Human |
| Mol_Mass | 14.41 kDa |
| Accession | P09681 |
| Bio-activity | Not validated for activity |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method |
| Storage | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol. |
| Reconstitution | It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis. |

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP), also known as the glucose-dependent insulinotropic peptide is a member of the secretin family of hormones. GIP, together with glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), belongs to the group of metabolic hormones called incretins that stimulate a decrease in blood glucose levels. GIP is derived from a 153-amino acid pro-protein encoded by the GIP gene and circulates as a biologically active 42-amino acid peptide. Engagement of Gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptors (GIPR) by GIP on pancreatic beta cells activates adenylate cyclase to regulate insulin compensation in the presence of high circulating glucose.

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