Recombinant Human GIP protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100830

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

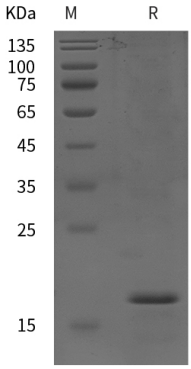
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human GIP protein Glu22-Arg153, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	14.41 kDa
Observed MW	18 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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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.