

Product Name: GIP (1-39)
CAS Number: 725474-97-5

Catalog No.: 2257 **Batch No.:** 13

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula: C₂₁₀H₃₁₆N₅₆O₆₁S
Batch Molecular Weight: 4633.21
Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid
Counter Ion: TFA
Solubility: Soluble to 10 mg/ml in water
Storage: Store at -20°C
Peptide 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-Ser-Asp-Trp-Lys-His-Asn

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC: Shows 97.6% purity
Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid		Theoretical	Actual	Amino Acid		Theoretical	Actual
Ala	3.00	2.95	Lys	5.00	4.96		
Arg	1.00	1.08	Met	1.00	0.99		
Asx	6.00	5.78	Phe	2.00	1.97		
Cys			Pro				
Glx	4.00	3.95	Ser	3.00	3.05		
Gly	2.00	2.02	Thr	1.00	1.05		
His	1.00	1.06	Trp	2.00	Detected		
Ile	3.00	2.91	Tyr	2.00	1.99		
Leu	2.00	2.05	Val	1.00	1.05		

Caution - Not Fully Tested • Research Use Only • Not For Human or Veterinary Use

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CAS Number: 725474-97-5

Description:

GIP (1-39) is an endogenous truncated form of the incretin hormone GIP. More potent at stimulating glucose-dependent insulin secretion from rat pancreatic β -cells than GIP (Cat. No 2084).

Physical and Chemical Properties:Batch Molecular Formula: C₂₁₀H₃₁₆N₅₆O₆₁S

Batch Molecular Weight: 4633.21

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Peptide 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-Ser-Asp-Trp-Lys-His-Asn

Storage: Store at -20°C**Solubility & Usage Info:**

Soluble to 10 mg/ml in water

This product is supplied in lyophilized form. It may appear as a solid, gel or film and be very hard to visualize. Solutions should be made by adding solvent directly to the vial. The vial should then be vortexed vigorously to ensure the product has completely dissolved.

Counter Ion: TFA**Stability and Solubility Advice:**

Some solutions can be difficult to obtain and can be encouraged by rapid stirring, sonication or gentle warming (in a 45-60°C water bath).

Peptides in solution are much less stable than in lyophilized form. This is especially true for peptides whose sequences contain amino acids such as Cys, Met, Trp, Asn, Gln, and N-terminal Glu.

Therefore we recommend storing peptides in solution for as short a time as possible. Avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles by dividing the peptide solution into aliquots and storing the aliquots at -20°C. Any portion of an aliquot unused after thawing should be discarded.

Peptides stored in solution can occasionally be susceptible to bacterial degradation. We recommend using sterile solutions or passing the peptide solution through a 0.2 μ m filter to remove potential bacterial contamination whenever possible.

References:

Xie *et al* (2004) GIP1-39, a novel Insotropic peptide form and aspects on its mechanism of action. *Regul. Peptides* **121** 107.

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