

**Product Name:** GLP-2 (3-33)

**Catalog No.:** 7725

**Batch No.:** 1

CAS Number: 275801-62-2

**1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Batch Molecular Formula:** C<sub>156</sub>H<sub>242</sub>N<sub>40</sub>O<sub>53</sub>S  
**Batch Molecular Weight:** 3557.93  
**Physical Appearance:** White lyophilised solid  
**Counter Ion:** Acetate  
**Solubility:** Soluble to 2 mg/ml in 0.01M PBS  
**Storage:** Store at -20°C  
**Peptide Sequence:** Asp-Gly-Ser-Phe-Ser-Asp-Glu-Met-Asn-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Asn-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Asn-Trp-Leu-Ile-Gln-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp

**2. ANALYTICAL DATA**

**HPLC:** Shows 98.9% purity  
**Mass Spectrum:** Consistent with structure

**3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA**

Amino Acid		Theoretical	Actual	Amino Acid		Theoretical	Actual
Ala	2.00	1.83	Lys	1.00	0.99		
Arg	1.00	0.98	Met	1.00	1.04		
Asx	8.00	7.75	Phe	2.00	1.99		
Cys			Pro				
Glx	2.00	2.02	Ser	2.00	1.96		
Gly	1.00	1.03	Thr	3.00	3.01		
His			Trp	1.00	Detected		
Ile	4.00	3.91	Tyr				
Leu	3.00	3.10	Val				

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

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**Description:**

GLP-2(3-33) is a peptide antagonist of glucagon-like peptide-2 (GLP-2) receptor. In cells, GLP-2(3-33) is generated by cleaving off the two N-terminal amino acids of GLP-2 with dipeptidylpeptidase IV (DPPIV). In high-fat diet (HFD) fed mice, GLP-2(3-33) treatment results in increased dyslipidemia and hepatic lipid accumulation. Chronic treatment of GLP-2(3-33) in HFD fed mice can cause hyperglycemia, glucose intolerance, high plasma insulin level after glucose load, increased pancreas weight and  $\beta$ -cell expansion.

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

Soluble to 2 mg/ml in 0.01M PBS

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:** Acetate**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  $\mu$ m filter to remove potential bacterial contamination whenever possible.

**References:**

**Baldassano et al** (2016) Influence of endogenous glucagon-like peptide-2 on lipid disorders in mice fed a high-fat diet. *Endocr.Res.* **41** 317. PMID: 26906293.

**Baldassano et al** (2015) GLP-2 involvement as a beneficial factor in the glucose homeostasis in mice fed a high fat diet. *J.Cell Physiol.* **230** 3029. PMID: 25967277.

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