

GLP-1 Human (31 a.a.)

Description: Glucagon Like Peptide-1 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 31 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 3298.7 Dalton. The GLP-1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: GLP1, GLP2, GRPP.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: HAEGTFTSDV SSYLEGQAAK EFWLVKGR G.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The Recombinant GLP-1 concentrated solution (1 mg/ml) was lyophilized after extensive dialyses against 0.1 mg sodium phosphate monobasic & 1.6 mg sodium phosphate dibasic.

Stability:

Lyophilized Glucagon Like Peptide-1 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution GLP-1 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

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Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Glucagon Like Peptide-1 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

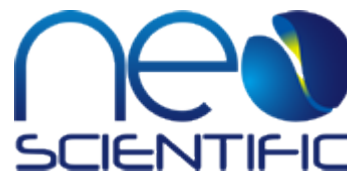
Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) is derived from the transcription product of the proglucagon gene. The major source of GLP-1 in the body is the intestinal L cell that secretes GLP-1 as a guthormone. The biologically active forms of GLP-1 are: GLP-1-(7-37) and GLP-1-(7-36)NH₂. GLP-1 secretion by L cells is dependent on the presence of nutrients in the lumen of the small intestine. The secretagogues (agents that causes or stimulates secretion) of this hormone include major nutrients like carbohydrate, protein and lipid. Once in the circulation, GLP-1 has a half life of less than 2 minutes, due to rapid degradation by the enzyme dipeptidyl peptidase-4. GLP-1 possesses several physiological properties that make it a subject of intensive investigation as a potential treatment of diabetes mellitus. The known physiological functions of GLP-1 include: Increases insulin secretion from the pancreas in a glucose-dependent manner, decreases glucagon secretion from the pancreas, increases beta cells mass and insulin gene expression, inhibits acid secretion and gastric emptying in the stomach, decreases food intake by increasing satiety.

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Biological Activity:

1. Regulates Glucose levels rapidly2. Reduces Insulin resistance 3. Reduces Glucagon4.

Reduces HbA1c5. Stimulates beta cell growth which stimulates insulin production.



Catalog #:HOPS-243

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