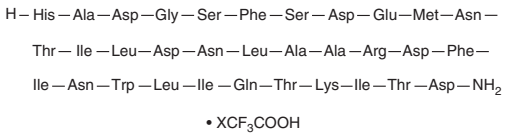
PRODUCT INFORMATION

GLP-2 (human) (trifluoroacetate salt)

Item No. 24414

Formal Name: L-histidyl-L-alanyl-L-α-aspartylglycyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-seryl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-methionyl-L-asparaginyl-L-threonyl-L-isoleucyl-L-leucyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-arginyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-tryptophyl-L-leucyl-Lisoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-threonyl-L-lysyl-L-isoleucyl-L-threonyl-L-aspartic acid, 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate



Synonym: Glucagon-like Peptide-2
MF: $C_{165}H_{254}N_{44}O_{55}S \bullet XCF_3COOH$
FW: 3,766.2
Purity: ≥95%
Supplied as: A lyophilized powder
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥4 years

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

GLP-2 (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) is supplied as a lyophilized powder. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the GLP-2 (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. GLP-2 (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) is soluble in the organic solvent formic acidat a concentration of approximately 1 mg/ml.

Description

Glucagon-like peptide-2 (GLP-2) is an endogenous peptide hormone formed in L cells of the small and large intestine by cleavage of proglucagon in response to nutrient ingestion.[1,2] *In vivo*, GLP-2 (43.75 µg twice a day) increases crypt cell proliferation, total weight of the small bowel, and mucosal thickness of the proximal and distal jejunum and ileum in mice.[1] It increases jejunal mucosal surface area and reduces resection-induced decreases in SGLT-1 and GLUT-2 transporter abundance, as well as resection-induced increases in blood glucose levels and body fat loss, in a rat model of distal bowel resection.[3] GLP-2 also increases intrahepatic lipid concentration, hepatic steatosis, and plasma concentrations of cholesterol and triglycerides in mice fed a high-fat diet but has no effect on mice fed a standard diet.[2]

References

1. Drucker, D.J., Erlich, P., Asa, S.L., *et al.* Induction of intestinal epithelial proliferation by glucagon-like peptide 2. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **93(15)**, 7911-7916 (1996).
2. Baldassano, S., Amato, A., Rappa, F., *et al.* Influence of endogenous glucagon-like peptide-2 on lipid disorders in mice fed a high-fat diet. *Endocr. Res.* **41(4)**, 317-324 (2016).
3. Lai, S.W., de Heuvel, E., Wallace, L.E., *et al.* Effects of exogenous glucagon-like peptide-2 and distal bowel resection on intestinal and systemic adaptive responses in rats. *PLoS One* **12(7)**, e0181453 (2017).

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