

PRODUCT INFORMATION



GLP-1 (1-36) amide (human, rat) (trifluoroacetate salt)

Item No. 24755

Formal Name:	L-histidyl-L- α -aspartyl-L- α -glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L- α -glutamyl-L-arginyl-L-histidyl-L-alanyl-L- α -glutamylglycyl-L-threonyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-threonyl-L-seryl-L- α -aspartyl-L-valyl-L-seryl-L-seryl-L-tyrosyl-L-leucyl-L- α -glutamylglycyl-L-glutamyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-lysyl-L- α -glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-tryptophyl-L-leucyl-L-valyl-L-lysylglycyl-L-argininamide, trifluoroacetate salt	H – His – Asp – Glu – Phe – Glu – Arg – His – Ala – Glu – Gly – Thr – Phe – Thr – Ser – Asp – Val – Ser – Ser – Tyr – Leu – Glu – Gly – Gln – Ala – Ala – Lys – Glu – Phe – Ile – Ala – Trp – Leu – Val – Lys – Gly – Arg – Gly – NH ₂
Synonym:	Glucagon-like Peptide 1 (1-36) amide	• XCF ₃ COOH
MF:	C ₁₈₄ H ₂₇₃ N ₅₁ O ₅₇ • XCF ₃ COOH	
FW:	4,111.5	
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-1 (1-36) amide (human, rat) (trifluoroacetate salt) is supplied as a lyophilized powder. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the GLP-1 (1-36) amide (human, rat) (trifluoroacetate salt) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. GLP-1 (1-36) amide (human, rat) (trifluoroacetate salt) is soluble in the organic solvent formic acid at a concentration of approximately 1 mg/ml.

Description

GLP-1 amide is a peptide hormone cleaved from proglucagon in the pancreas.^{1,2} Mice lacking the glucagon receptor (Gcgr^{-/-}) have approximately nine-fold higher levels of total GLP-1 amide, including GLP-1 (1-36) amide and truncated GLP-1 (7-36) amide (Item No. 15069), in pancreatic tissue compared to wild-type mice.²

References

- Schjoldager, B.T., Mortensen, P.E., Christiansen, J., et al. GLP-1 (glucagon-like peptide 1) and truncated GLP-1, fragments of human proglucagon, inhibit gastric acid secretion in humans. *Dig. Dis. Sci.* **34**(5), 703-708 (1989).
- Gelling, R.W., Du, X.Q., Dichmann, D.S., et al. Lower blood glucose, hyperglucagonemia, and pancreatic α cell hyperplasia in glucagon receptor knockout mice. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **100**(3), 1438-1443 (2003).

WARNING

THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the [complete](#) Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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