

PRODUCT INFORMATION



GLP-2 (rat) (trifluoroacetate salt)

Item No. 24757

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-threonyl-L-arginyl-L- α -aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-tryptophyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutamyl-L-threonyl-L-lysyl-L-isoleucyl-L-threonyl-L-aspartic acid, trifluoroacetate salt

Synonym: Glucagon-like Peptide 2

MF: $C_{166}H_{256}N_{44}O_{56}S \cdot XCF_3COOH$

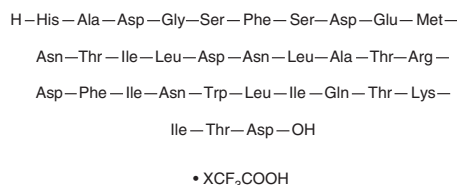
FW: 3,796.1

Purity: $\geq 95\%$

Supplied as: A lyophilized powder

Storage: $-20^{\circ}C$

Stability: ≥ 4 years



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

Laboratory Procedures

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

Description

Glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) is a gut peptide hormone agonist of the GLP-2 receptor (GLP-2R).¹ It increases cAMP levels in COS cells expressing GLP-2R with an EC_{50} value of 0.58 nM. GLP-2 is primarily produced by enteroendocrine L cells of the small and large intestine but can also be found in the hypothalamus.^{1,2} *In vivo*, GLP-2 (43.75 μ g twice per day for 10 days) increases small bowel weight by 50% and increases villus height and crypt cell proliferation in the small intestine in mice.³ GLP-2 (10 μ g per animal) reduces two-hour food intake in rats by 37% with no reduction in water intake.² Secretion of GLP-2 in rats is stimulated by dietary carbohydrates, glucose, dextrin, and oils rich in polyunsaturated or monounsaturated fatty acids.⁴

References

1. Munroe, D.G., Gupta, A.K., Kooshesh, F., *et al.* Prototypic G protein-coupled receptor for the intestinotrophic factor glucagon-like peptide 2. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **96**(4), (1999).
2. Tang-Christensen, M., Larsen, P.J., Thulesen, J., *et al.* The proglucagon-derived peptide, glucagon-like peptide-2, is a neurotransmitter involved in the regulation of food intake. *Nat. Med.* **6**(7), 802-807 (2000).
3. 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).
4. Sato, S., Hokari, R., Kurihara, C., *et al.* Dietary lipids and sweeteners regulate glucagon-like peptide-2 secretion. *Am. J. Physiol. Gastrointest. Liver Physiol.* **304**(8), 304-308 (2013).

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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