

GLP-1 (7-36), amide TFA Biochemical | GLP-1 biochemical

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CATALOG #
AAA227353

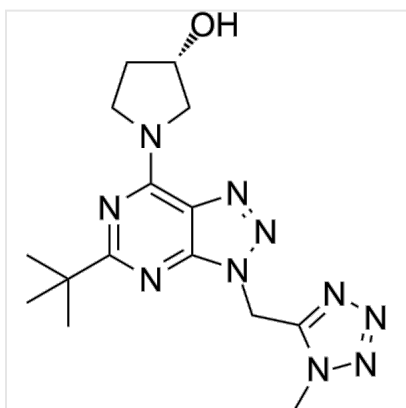
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

GLP-1 (7-36); amide TFA; GLP-1 biochemical

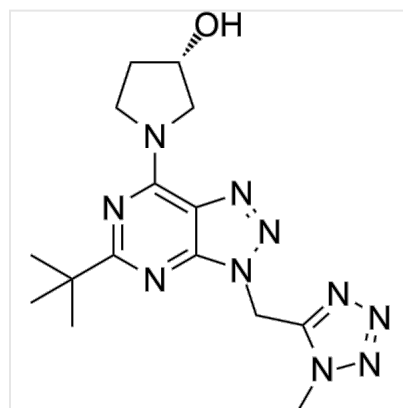
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Purity/Purification	98%
Solubility	<1mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble
In vitro	Gastric administration of glucose increases active GLP-1(7-36) amide levels in the portal blood after 10 min, followed by a marked decrease at 30 min. The gastric administration of TO also increases active GLP-1 levels after 10 min, and followed by a decrease to basal levels at 60 min. Individually, glucose and TO increase the secretion of GLP-1 in a dose-dependent manner. Furthermore, the co-administration of glucose and TO additively increase peak GLP-1 levels. CPE-administered mice have higher active GLP-1 levels in the portal blood at 10 and 30 min than those in the control mice. When glucose is administered with CPE, active GLP-1 and insulin levels in the portal blood are slightly higher in CPE-administered mice than in the control mice. High-fat diet-fed C57BL/6J mice develop hyperglycaemia and impair glucose tolerance[1].
Preparation and Storage	Powder: -20 degree C for 3 years In solvent: -80 degree C for 2 years

IMAGES



Structure
Vicasinabin, CAS 1433361-02-4



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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for GLP-1 biochemical	GLP-1(7-36), amide TFA is a major intestinal hormone that stimulates glucose-induced insulin secretion from beta cells[1].
References	1. Jean-Michel Adam, et al. Novel [1,2,3]triazolo[4,5-d]pyrimidine derivatives. Patent US20130116236A1.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

