

<b>Name</b>	<b>GLP-1 (7-37) Acetate</b>
<b>Cat #</b>	PP-1350
<b>Size</b>	1 g, 10 g, 100, g and bulk custom packages
<b>CAS#</b>	106612-94-6
<b>Mol. Mass</b>	3355.71
<b>Formula</b>	C <sub>151</sub> H <sub>228</sub> N <sub>40</sub> O <sub>47</sub>
<b>Sequence</b>	H-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-OH
<b>Purity</b>	>95%

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 gut hormone. The biologically active forms of GLP-1 are: GLP-1-(7-37) and GLP-1-(7-36)NH<sub>2</sub>.

GLP-1 secretion by L cells is dependent on the presence of nutrients in the lumen of the small intestine. The secretagogues (agents that cause or stimulate 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 (7-37) is a truncated, bioactive form of GLP-1 that is the product of proglucagon processing in intestinal endocrine L cells. It is a potent insulinotropic hormone.

GLP-1 possesses several physiological properties that make it (and its analogs) a subject of intensive investigation as a potential treatment of diabetes mellitus.[1][2][3]. 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.