

# Gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor

The **gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor** (GIP-R) also known as the **glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide receptor** is a protein that in humans is encoded by the *GIPR* gene.<sup>[1][2]</sup> The GIP-R is seven-transmembrane proteins found on beta-cells in the pancreas.<sup>[3][4]</sup>

## 1 Function

Gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP), also called glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide, is a 42-amino acid polypeptide synthesized by K cells of the duodenum and small intestine. It was originally identified as an activity in gut extracts that inhibited gastric acid secretion and gastrin release, but subsequently was demonstrated to stimulate insulin release potently in the presence of elevated glucose. The insulinotropic effect on pancreatic islet beta-cells was then recognized to be the principal physiologic action of GIP. Together with glucagon-like peptide-1, GIP is largely responsible for the secretion of insulin after eating. It is involved in several other facets of the anabolic response.<sup>[1]</sup>

## 2 References

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## 3 Further reading

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## 4 External links

- "Glucagon Receptor Family: GIP". *IUPHAR Database of Receptors and Ion Channels*. International Union of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology.
- gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor at the US National Library of Medicine Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

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