Gastric inhibitory polypeptide

Gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP) is a hormone formed from **43 AMK**. The hormone is produced by the **K cells** of the duodenal and jejunal mucosa. Secretion is stimulated by the presence of glucose and the breakdown products of fats and proteins.

Its main effect is to stimulate insulin secretion, so the hormone is also referred to as an **insulinotropic glucose-dependent polypeptide.** At high doses, GIP suppresses gastric secretory activity and motility. The hormone was named after this effect, although at physiological hormone levels this effect is not manifested.

Links

Related articles

- Gastrointestinal hormones

References

- KITTNAR, Otomar, et al. *Medical physiology.* 1. edition. Prague : Grada, 2011. 790 s. ISBN 978-80-247-3068-4.
- GANONG, William F. *Overview of medical physiology.* 20. edition. Prague : Galén, 2005. 890 s. s. 492. ISBN 80-7262-311-7.

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