

## DUAL ANTAGONIST STUDY

Do glucose-dependant insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) and glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) account for the entire incretin effect?

In this study, we want to clarify the roles of the two gut hormones, called glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) and glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), in insulin secretion and blood glucose control. Hormones released from the intestines help minimise the rise in blood glucose after meals, which can affect your health. For this purpose, we will infuse substances that can block the actions of GIP (i.e. GIP(3-30)NH<sub>2</sub>, known as a **GIP antagonist**) and GLP-1 (exendin9-39, known as a **GLP-1 antagonist**).

**STUDY COORDINATORS:** Dr Tongzhi Wu, Dr Simon Veedfald, Ms Michelle Bound

### CRITERIA:

You may qualify for the study if you:

- 18-40 years old
- Healthy Male or Female
- Not on a restricted diet or vegetarian
- BMI 19-28

**For further information please contact:** Michelle on 83136676 or email [diabetes@adelaide.edu.au](mailto:diabetes@adelaide.edu.au)

An **honorarium** will be paid for your time spent at the Clinical Research Facility.

This study has been approved by the Royal Adelaide Hospital Research Ethics Committee