GLP-1 level, wherein the condition ameliorated by increasing a blood GLP-1 level is diabetes or a condition related to diabetes, wherein said condition related to diabetes is selected from the group consisting of hyperglycemia, impaired glucose tolerance, insulin resistance, pancreatic beta-cell insufficiency, enteroendocrine cell, insufficiency, glucosuria, metabolic acidosis, cataracts, diabetic nephropathy, diabetic neuropathy, diabetic retinopathy, diabetic coronary artery disease, diabetic cerebrovascular disease, diabetic peripheral vascular disease, metabolic syndrome, hyperlipidemia, atherosclerosis, stroke, hypertension, and obesity.

56. The use of claim 55, wherein the composition is a dosage form of the composition according to any one of claims 32 to 36.

57. Use of a composition according to any one of claims 1 to 28 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a deficiency of GLP-1 selected from the group consisting of diabetes, myocardial infarction, learning impairment, memory impairment, and a neurodegenerative disorder.

58. The use of claim 57, wherein the composition is a dosage form of the composition according to any of claims 32 to 36.

~~59. A method of identifying a GLP-1 secretagogue, comprising~~

~~(a) contacting a GPR119 agonist with a mammalian enteroendocrine cell in vitro; and~~

~~(b) determining whether the GPR119 agonist stimulates GLP-1 secretion from the mammalian enteroendocrine cell;~~

~~wherein the ability of the GPR119 agonist to stimulate GLP-1 secretion from the mammalian enteroendocrine cell is indicative of the agonist being a GLP-1 secretagogue.~~

~~60. The method of claim 59, wherein the GPR119 agonist is an agonist of human GPR119.~~

~~61. The method of claim 59, wherein the GPR119 agonist is a small molecule.~~

~~62. The method of claim 59, wherein the GPR119 agonist is orally active.~~

~~63. The method of claim 59, wherein the GPR119 agonist is a selective GPR119 agonist.~~

~~64. The method of claim 59, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 10μM.~~

~~65. The method of claim 59, wherein the enteroendocrine cell is a GLUTag cell line.~~

66. The method of claim 59, wherein the GPR119 agonist has a selectivity for GPR119 over corticotrophin releasing factor-1 (CRF-1) receptor of at least about 100-fold.

67. The method of claim 59, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 1 μM.

68. The method of claim 59, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than about 100 nM.

69. The method of claim 59, wherein the GPR119 agonist is orally active and has an EC50 of less than about 100 nM.

70. A method of identifying a GLP-1 secretagogue, comprising:

(a) administering a GPR119 agonist to a mammal; and

(b) determining a GLP-1 level in a blood or plasma sample obtained from the mammal,

wherein the ability of the GPR119 agonist to increase a GLP-1 level in the mammal is indicative of the agonist being a GLP-1 secretagogue.

71. The method of claim 70, wherein the GPR119 agonist is an agonist of human GPR119.

72. The method of claim 70, wherein the GPR119 agonist is a small molecule.

73. The method of claim 70, wherein the GPR119 agonist is orally active.

74. The method of claim 70, wherein the GPR119 agonist is a selective GPR119 agonist.

75. The method of claim 70, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 10μM.

76. The method of claim 70, wherein said mammal is a non-human mammal.

77. The method of claim 70, wherein said mammal is a human.

78. A method of identifying a GLP-1 secretagogue, comprising determining a GLP-1 level in a blood or plasma sample obtained from a mammal, said mammal having been administered with a GPR119 agonist, wherein the ability of the GPR119 agonist to increase a GLP-1 level in the mammal is indicative of the agonist being a GLP-1 secretagogue.

79. The method of claim 78, wherein the GPR119 agonist is an agonist of human GPR119.

80. The method of claim 78, wherein the GPR119 agonist is a small molecule.

81. The method of claim 78, wherein the GPR119 agonist is orally active.

82. The method of claim 78, wherein the GPR119 agonist is a selective GPR119 agonist.

83. The method of claim 78, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 10μM.

84. The method of claim 78, wherein said mammal is a non-human mammal.

85. The method of claim 78, wherein said mammal is a human.

86. The method of claim 70, wherein the GPR119 agonist has a selectivity for GPR119 over corticotrophin releasing factor-1 (CRF-1) receptor of at least about 100-fold.

87. The method of claim 70, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 1 μM.

88. The method of claim 70, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than about 100 nM.

89. The method of claim 70, wherein the GPR119 agonist is orally active and has an EC50 of less than about 100 nM.

90. The method of claim 78, wherein the GPR119 agonist has a selectivity for GPR119 over corticotrophin releasing factor-1 (CRF-1) receptor of at least about 100-fold.

91. The method of claim 78, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 1 μM.

92. The method of claim 78, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than about 100 nM.

93. The method of claim 78, wherein the GPR119 agonist is orally active and has an EC50 of less than about 100 nM.

94. A method of preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a GPR119 agonist having the effect of a GLP-1 secretagogue, the method comprising:

(a) contacting a GPR119 agonist *in vitro* with a mammalian enteroendocrine cell;

(b) determining whether the GPR119 agonist stimulates GLP-1 secretion from the mammalian enteroendocrine cell, wherein the ability of the GPR119 agonist to stimulate GLP-1 secretion from the mammalian enteroendocrine cell is indicative of the agonist being a GLP-1 secretagogue; and

(c) formulating the GPR119 agonist having the effect of a GLP-1 secretagogue with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier as a pharmaceutical composition.

95. A method of preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a GPR119 agonist having the effect of a GLP-1 secretagogue, the GPR119 agonist having been contacted in vitro with a mammalian enteroendocrine cell and determined to stimulate GLP-1 secretion from the mammalian enteroendocrine cell, wherein the ability of the GPR119 agonist to stimulate GLP-1 secretion from the mammalian enteroendocrine cell is indicative of the agonist being a GLP-1 secretagogue, the method comprising formulating the GPR119 agonist having the effect of a GLP-1 secretagogue with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier as a pharmaceutical composition.

96. A method of preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a GPR119 agonist having the effect of a GLP-1 secretagogue, the method comprising:

(a) determining a GLP-1 level in a blood or plasma sample obtained from a mammal, the mammal having been administered with a GPR119 agonist, wherein the ability of the GPR119 agonist to increase a GLP-1 level in the blood or plasma sample obtained from the mammal is indicative of the agonist being a GLP-1 secretagogue; and

(b) formulating the GPR119 agonist having the effect of a GLP-1 secretagogue with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier as a pharmaceutical composition.

97. A method of preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a GPR119 agonist having the effect of a GLP-1 secretagogue, the GPR119 agonist having been administered to a mammal and determined to increase a blood GLP-1 level in the mammal, wherein the ability of GPR119 agonist to increase a blood GLP-1 level is indicative of the agonist being a GLP-1 secretagogue, the method comprising formulating the GPR119 agonist having the effect of a GLP-1 secretagogue with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier as a pharmaceutical composition.

98. The method of claim 95, wherein the GPR119 agonist is an agonist of human GPR119.

99. The method of claim 95, wherein the GPR119 agonist is orally active.

100. The method of claim 95, wherein the GPR119 agonist is a selective GPR119 agonist.

101. The method of claim 100, wherein the GPR119 agonist has a selectivity for GPR119 over a corticotrophin releasing factor-1 (CRF-1) receptor of at least 100-fold.

102. The method of claim 96, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 10 μM.

103. The method of claim 96, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 1 μM.

104. The method of claim 96, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 100 nM.

105. The method of claim 96, wherein the GPR119 agonist is a small molecule.

106. The method of claim 96, wherein the mammal is a non-human mammal.

107. The method of claim 106, wherein the non-human mammal is selected from the group consisting of a mouse, a rat, a dog and a non-human primate.

108. The method of claim 106, wherein the mammal is a human.

109. The method of claim 96, wherein the composition is in a dosage form.

110. The method of claim 109, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 10 μM.

111. The method of claim 109, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 100 nM.

112. The method of claim 109, wherein the GPR119 agonist has a selectivity for GPR119 over a CRF-1 receptor of at least 100-fold.

113. The method of claim 109, wherein the dosage form is in combination with a DPP-IV inhibitor.

114. The method of claim 113, wherein the DPP-IV inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of:

MK-0431: 3(R)-Amino-1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a]pyrazin-7-yl]-4-(2,4,5-trifluorophenyl)butan-1-one;

LAF237: (1-[[3-hydroxy-1-adamantyl) amino]acetyl]-2-cyano-(S)-pyrrolidine; and

BMS-477118: (1S,3S,5S)-2-[2(S)-Amino-2-(3-hydroxyadamantan-1-yl)acetyl]-2-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-3-carbonitrile.

115. The method of claim 97, wherein the GPR119 agonist is an agonist of human GPR119.

116. The method of claim 97, wherein the GPR119 agonist is orally active.

117. The method of claim 97, wherein the GPR119 agonist is a selective GPR119 agonist.

118. The method of claim 117, wherein the GPR119 agonist has a selectivity for GPR119 over a corticotrophin releasing factor-1 (CRF-1) receptor of at least 100-fold.

119. The method of claim 97, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 10 μM.

120. The method of claim 97, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 1 μM.

121. The method of claim 97, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 100 nM.

122. The method of claim 97, wherein the GPR119 agonist is a small molecule.

123. The method of claim 97, wherein the mammal is a non-human mammal.

124. The method of claim 123, wherein the non-human mammal is selected from the group consisting of a mouse, a rat, a dog and a non-human primate.

125. The method of claim 97, wherein the mammal is a human.

126. The method of claim 97, wherein the composition is in a dosage form.

127. The method of claim 126, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 10 μM.

128. The method of claim 126, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 100 nM.

129. The method of claim 126, wherein the GPR119 agonist has a selectivity for GPR119 over a CRF-1 receptor of at least 100-fold.

130. The method of claim 126, wherein the dosage form is in combination with a DPP-IV inhibitor.

131. The method of claim 130, wherein the DPP-IV inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of:

MK-0431: 3(R)-Amino-1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a]pyrazin-7-yl]-4-(2,4,5-trifluorophenyl)butan-1-one;

LAF237: (1-[[3-hydroxy-1-adamantyl) amino]acetyl]-2-cyano-(S)-pyrrolidine; and

BMS-477118: (1S,3S,5S)-2-[2(S)-Amino-2-(3-hydroxyadamantan-1-yl)acetyl]-2-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-3-carbonitrile.

132. The method of claim 94, wherein the GPR119 agonist is an agonist of human GPR119.

133. The method of claim 94, wherein the GPR119 agonist is orally active.

134. The method of claim 94, wherein the GPR119 agonist is a selective GPR119 agonist.

135. The method of claim 134, wherein the GPR119 agonist has a selectivity for GPR119 over a corticotrophin releasing factor-1 (CRF-1) receptor of at least 100-fold.

136. The method of claim 94, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 10 μM.

137. The method of claim 94, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 1 μM.

138. The method of claim 94, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 100 nM.

139. The method of claim 94, wherein the GPR119 agonist is a small molecule.

140. The method of claim 94, wherein the composition is in a dosage form.

141. The method of claim 140, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 10 μM.

142. The method of claim 140, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 100 nM.

143. The method of claim 140, wherein the GPR119 agonist has a selectivity for GPR119 over a CRF-1 receptor of at least 100-fold.

144. The method of claim 140, wherein the dosage form is in combination with a DPP-IV inhibitor.

145. The method of claim 144, wherein the DPP-IV inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of:

MK-0431: 3(R)-Amino-1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a]pyrazin-7-yl]-4-(2,4,5-trifluorophenyl)butan-1-one;

LAF237: (1-[[3-hydroxy-1-adamantyl) amino]acetyl]-2-cyano-(S)-pyrrolidine; and

BMS-477118: (1S,3S,5S)-2-[2(S)-Amino-2-(3-hydroxyadamantan-1-yl)acetyl]-2-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-3-carbonitrile.

146. The method of claim 95, wherein the GPR119 agonist is an agonist of human GPR119.

147. The method of claim 95, wherein the GPR119 agonist is orally active.

148. The method of claim 95, wherein the GPR119 agonist is a selective GPR119 agonist.

149. The method of claim 148, wherein the GPR119 agonist has a selectivity for GPR119 over a corticotrophin releasing factor-1 (CRF-1) receptor of at least 100-fold.

150. The method of claim 95, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 10 μM.

151. The method of claim 95, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 1 μM.

152. The method of claim 95, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 100 nM.

153. The method of claim 95, wherein the GPR119 agonist is a small molecule.

154. The method of claim 95, wherein the composition is in a dosage form.

155. The method of claim 154, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 10 μM.

156. The method of claim 154, wherein the GPR119 agonist has an EC50 of less than 100 nM.

157. The method of claim 154, wherein the GPR119 agonist has a selectivity for GPR119 over a CRF-1 receptor of at least 100-fold.

158. The method of claim 154, wherein the dosage form is in combination with a DPP-IV inhibitor.

159. The method of claim 158, wherein the DPP-IV inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of:

MK-0431: 3(R)-Amino-1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a]pyrazin-7-yl]-4-(2,4,5-trifluorophenyl)butan-1-one;

LAF237: (1-[[3-hydroxy-1-adamantyl) amino]acetyl]-2-cyano-(S)-pyrrolidine; and

BMS-477118: (1S,3S,5S)-2-[2(S)-Amino-2-(3-hydroxyadamantan-1-yl)acetyl]-2-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-3-carbonitrile.