DESCRIPTION

TITLE OF INVENTION

GIF RECEPTOR AGONIST PEPTIDE COMPOUNDS AND USES THEREOF

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application Serial Numbers 62/994,721, the entire contents of which are incorporated by reference herein.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present disclosure relates to a novel peptide compound having an activating action on GIP receptors and use of the peptide compound as a medicament which may be dosed in a once weekly dosing regimen.

BACKGROUND

[0003] The statements in this section merely provide background information related to the present disclosure and may not constitute prior art.

[0004] Both glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) and glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) are peptides called incretin. GLP-1 and GIP are secreted from small intestinal L cells and K cells, respectively.

[0005] GLP-1 acts via GLP-1 receptors and is known to have a glucose-dependent insulinotropic action and a feeding suppressive action. On the other hand, GIP is known to have a glucose-dependent insulinotropic action via the GIP receptors (GIPr), though an influence of GIP only on feeding is not clear.

[0006] Attempts have been made to search for peptides having GLP-1 receptor/GIP receptor coagonist or glucagon receptor/GLP-1 receptor/GIP receptor triagonist activity and modifications thereof and develop these peptides as anti-obesity drugs, therapeutic drugs for diabetes, or therapeutic drugs for neurodegenerative disorders based on the structure of natural

glucagon, GIP, or GLP-1. However, the peptide compound and the compound having a selective activating action on GIP receptors of the present disclosure for the use in treating emesis and similar symptoms associated with nausea and vomiting have not been disclosed.

[0007] Patients who experience nausea and vomiting are often unwilling or unable to take their medication regularly; several studies have shown that a less frequent dosing results in higher degree of compliance and thus eventually better treatment of the patients. Therefore, there is an unmet need for long acting preparations of antiemetic medicine. In particular there is a need for long acting preparations of antiemetic GIP receptor agonist peptides that represent an alternative to twice per day (BID) dosing formulations in order to make a change in dosing regimen, frequency of medication or type of medication, more flexible. Extending the duration of action will also provide benefit in diseases where the duration of emetic episodes is longer.

[0008] All publications, patents, and patent applications cited herein are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

SUMMARY

[0009] It is an object of the present invention to provide a GIP receptor agonist peptide compound which has a GIP receptor activation action and is useful as a preventive/therapeutic agent for diabetes, obesity, and/or an antiemetic agent to prevent/treat diseases accompanied by vomiting or nausea.

[0010] The present disclosure provides GIPr agonist peptide compounds comprising a sequence represented by formulae (I) – (V) that are useful as therapeutic agents for the prevention or treatment of emesis as described herein. Surprisingly, the compounds of formulae (I)-(V) exhibit excellent GIP receptor activation action, a longer ½ life of elimination and improved solubility. Unexpectedly, in some instances, the peptides of formulae (I) – (V) relative to other known GIPr agonist peptides in the art possess improved properties in one or more of: (1) stability in serum, (2) half-life of elimination and (3) solubility. In certain embodiments of this disclosure, the peptides of formulae (I) – (V) relative to other known GIPr agonist peptides that are dosed once per week to treat emesis, or which may be useful as preventative agents of nausea and/or vomiting and other symptoms of emesis, possess

improved properties in one or more of: (1) stability in serum, (2) half-life of elimination and (3) solubility.

[0011] More specifically, the present disclosure includes the following embodiments:

[0012] Embodiment (1). A GIP receptor agonist peptide represented by formula (I):

P^1-Tyr-A2-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Ile-Ser-A9-Tyr-Ser-Ile-A13-A14-Asp-A16-A17-A18-Gln-A20-A21-Phe-Val-A24-Trp-Leu-Leu-Ala-Gln-A30-A31-A32-A33-A34-A35-A36-A37-A38-A39-A40-A41-A42-P^2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

wherein

P^1 represents a group represented by formula

$-R^{A1}$,

$-CO-R^{A1}$,

$-CO-OR^{A1}$,

$-CO-COR^{A1}$,

$-SO-R^{A1}$,

$-SO_2-R^{A1}$,

$-SO_2-OR^{A1}$,

$-CO-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$,

$-SO_2-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$,

$-C(=NR^{A1})-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$, or

is absent,

wherein R^{A1}, R^{A2}, and R^{A3} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group;

P^2 represents $-NH_2$ or -OH;

A2: represents Aib, D-Ala, Ala, Gly, or Pro;

A9: represents Asp or Leu;

A13: represents Aib, or Ala;

A14: represents Leu, Aib, Ile, or Nle;

A16: represents Arg, Ser, or Lys;

A17: represents Aib, Ala, or Ile;

A18: represents Ala, His, or Lys;

A19: represents Gln, or Ala;

A20: represents Aib, Gln, or Ala;

A21: represents Asp, Asn, or Lys;

A24: represents Asn, Gln, or Glu;

A30: represents Arg, Ser, Gln, or Lys;

A31: represents Gly, Pro, or a deletion;

A32: represents Ser, Lys, Pro, Gly, or a deletion;

A33: represents Ser, Lys, Gly, or a deletion;

A34: represents Gly, Asn, or a deletion;

A35: represents Ala, Asp, Ser, Asn, or a deletion;

A36: represents Pro, Trp, or a deletion;

A37: represents Pro, Lys, or a deletion;

A38: represents Pro, His, or a deletion;

A39: represents Ser, Asn, or a deletion;

A40: represents Ile, or a deletion;

A41: represents Thr, or a deletion; and

A42: represents Gln, or a deletion.

[0013] Embodiment (2). A GIP receptor agonist peptide represented by formula (II):

P^1-Tyr-A2-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Ile-Ser-Asp-Tyr-Ser-Ile-A13-A14-Asp-A16-A17-A18-A19-A20-A21-Phe-Val-A24-Trp-Leu-Leu-Ala-A29-A30-A31-A32-A33-A34-A35-A36-A37-A38-A39-A40-A41-A42-P^2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

P^1 represents a group represented by formula

$-R^{A1}$,

$-CO-R^{A1}$,

$-CO-OR^{A1}$,

$-CO-COR^{A1}$,

$-SO-R^{A1}$,

$-SO_2-R^{A1}$,

$-SO_2-OR^{A1}$,

$-CO-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$,

$-SO_2-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$, or

$-C(=NR^{A1})-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$

wherein R^{A1}, R^{A2}, and R^{A3} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group;

P^2 represents $-NH_2$ or -OH;

A2: represents Aib, D-Ala, or Gly;

A13: represents Aib, or Ala;

A14: represents Leu, Aib, Ile, Nle, or Lys(R);

A16: represents Arg, Ser, or Lys;

A17: represents Aib, Ala, Ile, or Lys(R);

A19: represents Gln or Ala;

A18: represents Ala, His, or Lys(R);

A20: represents Aib, Gln, Arg, or Ala;

A21: represents Asp, Asn, or Lys(R);

A24: represents Asn, Gln, or Glu;

A29: represents Gln, or Lys(R)

A30: represents Arg, Lys, Ser, Gln, or Lys(R);

A31: represents Gly, Pro, or a deletion;

A32: represents Ser, Lys, Pro, Gly, or a deletion;

A33: represents Ser, Lys, Gly, or a deletion;

A34: represents Gly, Asn, or a deletion;

A35: represents Ala, Asp, Ser, Asn, or a deletion;

A36: represents Pro, Trp, or a deletion;

A37: represents Pro, Lys, or a deletion;

A38: represents Pro, His, or a deletion;

A39: represents Ser, Asn, or a deletion;

A40: represents Ile, or a deletion;

A41: represents Thr, or a deletion;

A42: represents Gln, or a deletion.

wherein in the residue Lys(R), the (R) portion represents X-L-, wherein L represents a linker, and is selected from the following group consisting of 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, 2OEGgE, 3OEGgEgE, G5gEgE, 2OEGgEgEgE, 2OEG and G5gEgE; and X represents a lipid.

[0014] Embodiment (3). A GIP receptor agonist peptide represented by formula (IV): P^1-Tyr-Aib-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Ile-Ser-Asp-Tyr-Ser-Ile-A13-A14-Asp-A16-A17-A18-A19-A20-A21-Phe-Val-A24-Trp-Leu-Leu-Ala-A29-A30-A31-A32-A33-A34-A35-A36-A37-A38-A39-P^2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

P^1 represents H or C_{1-6} alkyl;

P^2 represents $-NH_2$ or -OH;

A13: represents Aib, Ala, or Lys;

A14: represents Leu, Aib, Lys, or Lys(R);

A16: represents Arg, Ser, or Lys;

A17: represents Aib, Ala, Ile, Glu, Lys, or Lys(R);

A18: represents Ala, His, Glu, Lys, or Lys(R);

A19: represents Gln or Ala;

A20: represents Aib, Ala, Gln, Arg, or Lys;

A21: represents Asp, Asn, Lys, or Lys(R);

A24: represents Asn or Glu;

A29: represents Gln, Lys, or Lys(R);

A30: represents Arg, Ser, Gln, Lys, Lys(Ac), or Lys(R);

A31: represents Gly, Pro, or a deletion;

A32: represents Ser, Gly, or a deletion;

A33: represents Ser, Gly, or a deletion;

A34: represents Gly or a deletion;

A35: represents Ala, Ser, or a deletion;

A36: represents Pro or a deletion;

A37: represents Pro or a deletion;

A38: represents Pro or a deletion; and

A39: represents Ser or a deletion;

wherein in the residue Lys(R), the (R) portion represents X-L-, wherein L represents a linker and is selected from the group consisting of 2OEGgE, 2OEGgEgE, G4gE, GGGGG, G5gE, G5gEgE, G6, gEgEgE, OEGgEgE, OEGgEOEGgE, GGPAPAP, and GGPAPAPgE; and X represents C_{17}-C_{22} monoacid or C_{17}-C_{22} diacid.

[0015] Embodiment (4). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to embodiment (3) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

A17: represents Aib, Ala, Ile, Glu, or Lys(R);

A18: represents Ala, His, Glu, or Lys(R);

A21: represents Asp, Asn, or Lys(R); and

A29: represents Gln or Lys(R).

[0016] Embodiment (5). The GIP receptor agonist peptide or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to embodiment (4) has a solubility of at least 15 mg/mL in phosphate buffer at pH 7.4.

[0017] Embodiment (6). The GIP receptor agonist peptide or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to embodiment (4) has a solubility of at least 30 mg/mL in phosphate buffer at pH 7.4.

[0018] Embodiment (7). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to embodiment (3) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

A13: represents Aib or Ala;

A14: represents Leu, Lys, or Lys(R);

A16: represents Arg;

A17: represents Aib, Lys, or Lys(R);

A18: represents Ala, Lys, or Lys(R);

A20: represents Aib;

A29: represents Gln;

A30: represents Arg, Ser, or Lys;

A31: represents Gly or Pro;

A33: represents Ser or a deletion; and

A35: represents Ala or a deletion;

wherein L is selected from the group consisting of 2OEGgE, 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, OEGgEOEGgE, G5, GGPAPAP, and GGPAPAPgE.

[0019] Embodiment (8). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to embodiment (7) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

A14: represents Leu or Lys(R);

A17: represents Aib or Lys(R);

A18: represents Ala or Lys(R); and

A21: represents Asp, Asn, or Lys(R).

[0020] Embodiment (9). The GIP receptor agonist peptide or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to embodiment (8) has a solubility of at least 60 mg/mL in phosphate buffer at pH 7.4.

[0021] Embodiment (10). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to embodiment (1) or (2) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein A31 is Gly, A32-A41 are deletion; or A32 is Gly and 33-A41 are deletion.

[0022] Embodiment (11). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of embodiments (1)-(10) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein P^2 is –OH.

[0023] Embodiment (12). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of embodiments (2)-(12) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof , wherein Lys(R) is a Lys residue, and wherein the side chain of said Lys residue is substituted with (R).

[0024] Embodiment (13). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to embodiment (12) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein Lys(R) or Km (used interchangeably herein), is a Lys residue substituted with (R), and (R) is represented by X-L-, wherein L is selected from 2OEGgE, 2OEGgEgE, G4gE, GGGGG, G5gE, G5gEgE, G6, gEgEgE, OEGgEgE, OEGgEOEGgE, GGPAPAP, and GGPAPAPgE; and X is C_{17}-C_{22} diacid.

[0025] Embodiment (14). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of embodiments (2)-(13) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L is 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, 2OEGgE, GGGGG, or G5gEgE; and X is a C_{18} diacid.

[0026] Embodiment (15). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to embodiment (14) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the linker (L) is 2OEGgEgE or GGGGG, and (R) is 2OEGgEgE-C_{18} diacid or (R) is GGGGG-C_{18} diacid.

[0027] Embodiment (16). The GIPR agonist peptide according to any one of embodiments (2)-(4), represented by formula (V):

Me-Tyr-Aib-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Ile-Ser-Asp-Tyr-Ser-Ile-A13-A14-Asp-Arg-A17-Ala-Gln-Aib-A21-Phe-Val-Asn-Trp-Leu-Leu-Ala-Gln-A30-A31-A32-A33-A34-A35-A36-A37-A38-A39-P^2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

P^2 represents -NH_2 or -OH;

A13: represents Aib or Ala;

A14: represents Leu, Lys, or Lys(R);

A17: represents Aib, Lys, or Lys(R);

A21: represents Asp, Asn, Lys, or Lys(R);

A30: represents Arg, Ser, Lys, or Lys(R);

A31: represents Gly or Pro;

A32: represents Ser, Gly, or a deletion;

A33: represents Ser or a deletion;

A34: represents Gly or a deletion;

A35: represents Ala or a deletion;

A36: represents Pro or a deletion;

A37: represents Pro or a deletion;

A38: represents Pro or a deletion; and

A39: represents Ser or a deletion,

wherein L is 2OEGgEgE or GGGGG; and X represents C_{18} diacid.

[0028] Embodiment (17). The GIPR agonist peptide according to embodiment (16) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

A14: represents Leu or Lys(R);

A17: represents Aib or Lys(R);

A21: represents Asp, Asn, or Lys(R); and

A30: represents Arg, Ser, Lys, or Lys(R).

[0029] Embodiment (18). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to embodiment (16) or (17) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the amino acid sequence comprises: P^1-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-Km-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-D-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-G-P^2; wherein Km is Lys-GGGGG-C_{18} diacid.

[0030] Embodiment (19). The GIPR agonist peptide according to embodiment (18) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the amino acid sequence comprises: Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-Km-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-D-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-G-OH; wherein Km is Lys-GGGGG-C_{18} diacid.

[0031] Embodiment (20). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to embodiment (16) or (17) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the amino acid sequence comprises: P^1-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-Km-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-N-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-P^2; wherein Km is Lys-GGGGG-C_{18} diacid.

[0032] Embodiment (21). The GIPR agonist peptide according to embodiment (20) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the amino acid sequence comprises: Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-Km-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-N-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-OH; wherein Km is Lys-GGGGG-C_{18} diacid.

[0033] Embodiment (22). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to embodiment (16) or (17) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the amino acid sequence comprises: P^1-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-L-D-R-Km-A-Q-Aib-D-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-P^2; wherein Km is Lys-GGGGG-C_{18} diacid.

[0034] Embodiment (23). The GIPR agonist peptide of embodiment (22) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the amino acid sequence comprises: Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-L-D-R-Km-A-Q-Aib-D-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-NH_2; wherein Km is Lys-GGGGG-C_{18} diacid.

[0035] Embodiment (24). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to embodiment (16) or (17) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the amino acid sequence comprises: P1-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-L-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-Km-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-K-G -P2; wherein Km is Lys-2OEGgEgE-C_{18} diacid.

[0036] Embodiment (25). The GIPR agonist peptide of embodiment (24) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the amino acid sequence comprises: Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-L-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-Km-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-K-G-OH; wherein Km is Lys-2OEGgEgE-C_{18} diacid.

[0037] Embodiment (26). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to embodiment (16) or (17) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the amino acid sequence comprises: P^1-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-Aib-L-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-Km-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-R-G-P^2; wherein Km is Lys-2OEGgEgE-C_{18} diacid.

[0038] Embodiment (27). The GIPR agonist peptide of embodiment (26) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the amino acid sequence comprises: Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-Aib-L-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-Km-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-R-G-OH; wherein Km is Lys-2OEGgEgE-C_{18} diacid.

[0039] Embodiment (28). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to embodiment (16) or (17) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the amino acid sequence comprises: P^1-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-Aib-L-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-N-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-Km-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-P^2; wherein Km is Lys-2OEGgEgE-C_{18} diacid.

[0040] Embodiment (29). The GIPR agonist peptide of embodiment (28) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the amino acid sequence comprises: Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-Aib-L-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-N-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-Km-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-NH_2; wherein Km is Lys-2OEGgEgE-C_{18} diacid.

[0041] Embodiment (30). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to embodiment (16) or (17) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the amino acid sequence comprises: P^1-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-L-D-R-Aib-Km-Q-Aib-N-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-P^2; wherein Km is Lys-2OEGgEgE -C_{18} diacid.

[0042] Embodiment (31). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to embodiment (16) or (17) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the amino acid sequence comprises: P^1-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-Aib-Km-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-D-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-R-G-P^2; wherein Km is Lys-GGGGG-C_{18} diacid.

[0043] Embodiment (32). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of

embodiments (1)-(31) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein P^1 is Methyl-(Me) and P^2 is –OH or NH_2.

[0044] Embodiment (33). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of embodiments (1)-(32) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the GIP receptor agonist peptide has a selectivity ratio, expressed as a ratio of (GLP1R EC_{50} / GIPR EC_{50}) of greater than 10, or greater than 100, or greater than 1,000, or greater than 100,000.

[0045] Embodiment (34). A medicament comprising the GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of embodiments (1)-(33) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[0046] Embodiment (35). A pharmaceutical composition comprising the GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of embodiments (1)-(33) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[0047] Embodiment (36). The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of embodiments (1)-(33) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the medicament according to embodiment (34), or the pharmaceutical composition according to embodiment (35), which is administered once per week (QW) to treat emesis as a monotherapy or as an adjunct therapy.

[0048] Embodiment (37). Use of the GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of embodiments (1)-(33), or a salt thereof, or the medicament according to embodiment (34), or the pharmaceutical composition according to embodiment (35), for the manufacture of a suppressant for vomiting or nausea.

[0049] Embodiment (38). The peptide of according to any one of embodiments (1)-(33), or a salt thereof, or the medicament according to embodiment (34), or the pharmaceutical composition according to embodiment (35), for use in suppressing vomiting or nausea.

[0050] Embodiment (39). A method for preventing or treating emesis in a subject, comprising administering an effective amount of the peptide of any one of embodiments (1)-(33), or a salt thereof, or the medicament according to embodiment (34), or the pharmaceutical composition according to embodiment (35), to the subject.

[0051] Embodiment (40). The medicament according to embodiment (34), the use according to embodiment (37), the peptide, medicament, or pharmaceutical composition

according to embodiment (38), the method according to embodiment (39), where the emesis, vomiting or the nausea is caused by one or more conditions or causes selected from the following (1) to (10):

(1) Diseases accompanied by vomiting or nausea such as gastroparesis, gastrointestinal hypomotility, peritonitis, abdominal tumor, constipation, gastrointestinal obstruction, chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction, functional dyspepsia, cyclic vomiting syndrome, chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV), nausea and/or vomiting associated with gastroparesis, chronic unexplained nausea and vomiting, acute pancreatitis, chronic pancreatitis, hepatitis, hyperkalemia, cerebral edema, intracranial lesion, metabolic disorder, gastritis caused by an infection, postoperative disease, myocardial infarction, migraine, intracranial hypertension, and intracranial hypotension (e.g., altitude sickness);

(2) Vomiting and/or nausea induced by chemotherapeutic drugs such as (i) alkylating agents (e.g., cyclophosphamide, carmustine, lomustine, chlorambucil, streptozocin, dacarbazine, ifosfamide, temozolomide, busulfan, bendamustine, and melphalan), cytotoxic antibiotics (e.g., dactinomycin, doxorubicin, mitomycin-C, bleomycin, epirubicin, actinomycin D, amrubicin, idarubicin, daunorubicin, and pirarubicin), antimetabolic agents (e.g., cytarabine, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil, enocitabine, and clofarabine), vinca alkaloids (e.g., etoposide, vinblastine, and vincristine), other chemotherapeutic agents such as cisplatin, procarbazine, hydroxyurea, azacytidine, irinotecan, interferon α, interleukin-2, oxaliplatin, carboplatin, nedaplatin, and miriplatin; (ii) opioid analgesics (e.g., morphine); (iii) dopamine receptor D1D2 agonists (e.g., apomorphine); (iv) cannabis and cannabinoid products including cannabis hyperemesis syndrome;

(3) Vomiting or nausea caused by radiation sickness or radiation therapy for the chest, the abdomen, or the like used to treat cancers;

(4) Vomiting or nausea caused by a poisonous substance or a toxin;

(5) Vomiting and nausea caused by pregnancy including hyperemesis gravidarium; and

(6) Vomiting and nausea caused by a vestibular disorder such as motion sickness or dizziness

(7) Opioid withdrawal;

(8) Vomiting and nausea caused by chronic unexplained nausea and vomiting;

(9) A vestibular disorder such as motion sickness or dizziness; and

(10) A physical injury causing local, systemic, acute or chronic pain.

[0052] Embodiment (41). The method according to embodiment (39), wherein emesis is treated in a subject not taking a medicament to control a metabolic syndrome disorder.

[0053] Embodiment (42). A GIP receptor agonist peptide of any one of embodiments (1)-(33) or the salt thereof, wherein the peptide selectively activates the GIP receptor and demonstrates an antiemetic action *in vivo*, and wherein the antiemetic action is achieved by dosing the peptide to a subject in need thereof, once per week, or once per 5-7 days, or four to six times per month.

[0054] It should be understood that this disclosure is not limited to the particular methodology, protocols, and reagents, etc., described herein and as such can vary. The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only, and is not intended to limit the scope of the present disclosure, which is defined solely by the claims. Other features and advantages of the disclosure will be apparent from the following Detailed Description, the drawings, and the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0055] Fig. 1. Exemplary GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure which are represented by any one of formulas (I)-(V).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0056] The definition of each substituent used in the present specification is described in detail in the following. Unless otherwise specified, each substituent has the following definition.

[0057] In the present specification, examples of the "halogen atom" include fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

[0058] In the present specification, examples of the "C_{1-6} alkyl group" include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, 1-

ethylpropyl, hexyl, isohexyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl and 2-ethylbutyl.

[0059] In the present specification, examples of the "optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl group" include a C_{1-6} alkyl group optionally having 1 to 7, or 1 to 5, halogen atoms. Specific examples thereof include methyl, chloromethyl, difluoromethyl, trichloromethyl, trifluoromethyl, ethyl, 2-bromoethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, tetrafluoroethyl, pentafluoroethyl, propyl, 2,2-difluoropropyl, 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, isopropyl, butyl, 4,4,4-trifluorobutyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, 5,5,5-trifluoropentyl, hexyl and 6,6,6-trifluorohexyl.

[0060] In the present specification, examples of the "C_{2-6} alkenyl group" include ethenyl, 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, 2-methyl-1-propenyl, 1-butenyl, 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, 3-methyl-2-butenyl, 1-pentenyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-pentenyl, 4-pentenyl, 4-methyl-3-pentenyl, 1-hexenyl, 3-hexenyl and 5-hexenyl.

[0061] In the present specification, examples of the "C_{2-6} alkynyl group" include ethynyl, 1-propynyl, 2-propynyl, 1-butynyl, 2-butynyl, 3-butynyl, 1-pentynyl, 2-pentynyl, 3-pentynyl, 4-pentynyl, 1-hexynyl, 2-hexynyl, 3-hexynyl, 4-hexynyl, 5-hexynyl and 4-methyl-2-pentynyl.

[0062] In the present specification, examples of the "C_{3-10} cycloalkyl group" include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, bicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl, bicyclo[2.2.2]octyl, bicyclo[3.2.1]octyl and adamantyl.

[0063] In the present specification, examples of the "optionally halogenated C_{3-10} cycloalkyl group" include a C_{3-10} cycloalkyl group optionally having 1 to 7, or 1 to 5, halogen atoms. Specific examples thereof include cyclopropyl, 2,2-difluorocyclopropyl, 2,3-difluorocyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, difluorocyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl and cyclooctyl.

[0064] In the present specification, examples of the "C_{3-10} cycloalkenyl group" include cyclopropenyl, cyclobutenyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, cycloheptenyl and cyclooctenyl.

[0065] In the present specification, examples of the "C_{6-14} aryl group" include phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 1-anthryl, 2-anthryl and 9-anthryl.

[0066] In the present specification, examples of the "C_{7-16} aralkyl group" include benzyl, phenethyl, naphthylmethyl and phenylpropyl.

[0067] In the present specification, examples of the "C_{1-6} alkoxy group" include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, sec-butoxy, tert-butoxy, pentyloxy and hexyloxy.

[0068] In the present specification, examples of the "optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy group" include a C_{1-6} alkoxy group optionally having 1 to 7, or 1 to 5, halogen atoms. Specific examples thereof include methoxy, difluoromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, ethoxy, 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, 4,4,4-trifluorobutoxy, isobutoxy, sec-butoxy, pentyloxy and hexyloxy.

[0069] In the present specification, examples of the "C_{3-10} cycloalkyloxy group" include cyclopropyloxy, cyclobutyloxy, cyclopentyloxy, cyclohexyloxy, cycloheptyloxy and cyclooctyloxy.

[0070] In the present specification, examples of the "C_{1-6} alkylthio group" include methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, isopropylthio, butylthio, sec-butylthio, tert-butylthio, pentylthio and hexylthio.

[0071] In the present specification, examples of the "optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylthio group" include a C_{1-6} alkylthio group optionally having 1 to 7, or 1 to 5, halogen atoms. Specific examples thereof include methylthio, difluoromethylthio, trifluoromethylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, isopropylthio, butylthio, 4,4,4-trifluorobutylthio, pentylthio and hexylthio.

[0072] In the present specification, examples of the "C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl group" include acetyl, propanoyl, butanoyl, 2-methylpropanoyl, pentanoyl, 3-methylbutanoyl, 2-methylbutanoyl, 2,2-dimethylpropanoyl, hexanoyl and heptanoyl.

[0073] In the present specification, examples of the "optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl group" include a C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl group optionally having 1 to 7, or 1 to 5, halogen atoms. Specific examples thereof include acetyl, chloroacetyl, trifluoroacetyl, trichloroacetyl, propanoyl, butanoyl, pentanoyl and hexanoyl.

[0074] In the present specification, examples of the "C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group" include methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, butoxycarbonyl, isobutoxycarbonyl, sec-butoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, pentyloxycarbonyl and hexyloxycarbonyl.

[0075] In the present specification, examples of the "C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl group" include benzoyl, 1-naphthoyl and 2-naphthoyl.

[0076] In the present specification, examples of the "C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl group" include phenylacetyl and phenylpropionyl.

[0077] In the present specification, examples of the "5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyl group" include nicotinoyl, isonicotinoyl, thenoyl and furoyl.

[0078] In the present specification, examples of the "3- to 14-membered non-aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyl group" include morpholinylcarbonyl, piperidinylcarbonyl and pyrrolidinylcarbonyl.

[0079] In the present specification, examples of the "mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl group" include methylcarbamoyl, ethylcarbamoyl, dimethylcarbamoyl, diethylcarbamoyl and N-ethyl-N-methylcarbamoyl.

[0080] In the present specification, examples of the "mono- or di-C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbamoyl group" include benzylcarbamoyl and phenethylcarbamoyl.

[0081] In the present specification, examples of the "C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl group" include methylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl, propylsulfonyl, isopropylsulfonyl, butylsulfonyl, sec-butylsulfonyl and tert-butylsulfonyl.

[0082] In the present specification, examples of the "optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl group" include a C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl group optionally having 1 to 7, or 1 to 5, halogen atoms. Specific examples thereof include methylsulfonyl, difluoromethylsulfonyl, trifluoromethylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl, propylsulfonyl, isopropylsulfonyl, butylsulfonyl, 4,4,4-trifluorobutylsulfonyl, pentylsulfonyl and hexylsulfonyl.

[0083] In the present specification, examples of the "C_{6-14} arylsulfonyl group" include phenylsulfonyl, 1-naphthylsulfonyl and 2-naphthylsulfonyl.

[0084] In the present specification, examples of the "substituent" include a halogen atom, a cyano group, a nitro group, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, an optionally substituted heterocyclic group, an acyl group, an optionally substituted amino group, an optionally substituted carbamoyl group, an optionally substituted thiocarbamoyl group, an optionally substituted sulfamoyl group, an optionally substituted hydroxy group, an optionally substituted sulfanyl (SH) group and an optionally substituted silyl group.

[0085] In the present specification, examples of the "hydrocarbon group" (including "hydrocarbon group" of "optionally substituted hydrocarbon group") include a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group, a C_{2-6} alkynyl group, a C_{3-10} cycloalkyl group, a C_{3-10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl group and a C_{7-16} aralkyl group.

[0086] In the present specification, examples of the "optionally substituted hydrocarbon group" include a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s) selected from the following substituent group A.

[substituent group A]

(1) a halogen atom,

(2) a nitro group,

(3) a cyano group,

(4) an oxo group,

(5) a hydroxy group,

(6) an optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy group,

(7) a C_{6-14} aryloxy group (e.g., phenoxy, naphthoxy),

(8) a C_{7-16} aralkyloxy group (e.g., benzyloxy),

(9) a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclyloxy group (e.g., pyridyloxy),

(10) a 3- to 14-membered non-aromatic heterocyclyloxy group (e.g., morpholinyloxy, piperidinyloxy),

(11) a C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyloxy group (e.g., acetoxy, propanoyloxy),

(12) a C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyloxy group (e.g., benzoyloxy, 1-naphthoyloxy, 2-naphthoyloxy),

(13) a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyloxy group (e.g., methoxycarbonyloxy, ethoxycarbonyloxy, propoxycarbonyloxy, butoxycarbonyloxy),

(14) a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy group (e.g., methylcarbamoyloxy, ethylcarbamoyloxy, dimethylcarbamoyloxy, diethylcarbamoyloxy),

(15) a C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyloxy group (e.g., phenylcarbamoyloxy, naphthylcarbamoyloxy),

(16) a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyloxy group (e.g., nicotinoyloxy),

(17) a 3- to 14-membered non-aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyloxy group (e.g., morpholinylcarbonyloxy, piperidinylcarbonyloxy),

(18) an optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyloxy group (e.g., methylsulfonyloxy, trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy),

(19) a C_{6-14} arylsulfonyloxy group optionally substituted by a C_{1-6} alkyl group (e.g., phenylsulfonyloxy, toluenesulfonyloxy),

(20) an optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylthio group,

(21) a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclic group,

(22) a 3- to 14-membered non-aromatic heterocyclic group,

(23) a formyl group,

(24) a carboxy group,

(25) an optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl group,

(26) a C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl group,

(27) a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyl group,

(28) a 3- to 14-membered non-aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyl group,

(29) a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group,

(30) a C_{6-14} aryloxy-carbonyl group (e.g., phenyloxycarbonyl, 1-naphthyloxycarbonyl, 2-naphthyloxycarbonyl),

(31) a C_{7-16} aralkyloxy-carbonyl group (e.g., benzyloxycarbonyl, phenethyloxycarbonyl),

(32) a carbamoyl group,

(33) a thiocarbamoyl group,

(34) a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl group,

(35) a C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyl group (e.g., phenylcarbamoyl),

(36) a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylcarbamoyl group (e.g., pyridylcarbamoyl, thienylcarbamoyl),

(37) a 3- to 14-membered non-aromatic heterocyclylcarbamoyl group (e.g., morpholinylcarbamoyl, piperidinylcarbamoyl),

(38) an optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl group,

(39) a C_{6-14} arylsulfonyl group,

(40) a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylsulfonyl group (e.g., pyridylsulfonyl, thienylsulfonyl),

(41) an optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl group,

(42) a C_{6-14} arylsulfinyl group (e.g., phenylsulfinyl, 1-naphthylsulfinyl, 2-naphthylsulfinyl),

(43) a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylsulfinyl group (e.g., pyridylsulfinyl, thienylsulfinyl),

(44) an amino group,

(45) a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkylamino group (e.g., methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, isopropylamino, butylamino, dimethylamino, diethylamino, dipropylamino, dibutylamino, N-ethyl-N-methylamino),

(46) a mono- or di-C_{6-14} arylamino group (e.g., phenylamino),

(47) a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylamino group (e.g., pyridylamino),

(48) a C_{7-16} aralkylamino group (e.g., benzylamino),

(49) a formylamino group,

(50) a C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonylamino group (e.g., acetylamino, propanoylamino, butanoylamino),

(51) a (C_{1-6} alkyl)(C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl)amino group (e.g., N-acetyl-N-methylamino),

(52) a C_{6-14} aryl-carbonylamino group (e.g., phenylcarbonylamino, naphthylcarbonylamino),

(53) a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonylamino group (e.g., methoxycarbonylamino, ethoxycarbonylamino, propoxycarbonylamino, butoxycarbonylamino, tert-butoxycarbonylamino),

(54) a C_{7-16} aralkyloxy-carbonylamino group (e.g., benzyloxycarbonylamino),

(55) a C_{1-6} alkylsulfonylamino group (e.g., methylsulfonylamino, ethylsulfonylamino),

(56) a C_{6-14} arylsulfonylamino group optionally substituted by a C_{1-6} alkyl group (e.g., phenylsulfonylamino, toluenesulfonylamino),

(57) an optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl group,

(58) a C_{2-6} alkenyl group,

(59) a C_{2-6} alkynyl group,

(60) a C_{3-10} cycloalkyl group,

(61) a C_{3-10} cycloalkenyl group and

(62) a C_{6-14} aryl group.

[0087] The number of the above-mentioned substituents in the "optionally substituted hydrocarbon group" is, for example, 1 to 5, or 1 to 3. When the number of the substituents is two or more, the respective substituents may be the same or different.

[0088] In the present specification, examples of the "heterocyclic group" (including "heterocyclic group" of "optionally substituted heterocyclic group") include (i) an aromatic heterocyclic group, (ii) a non-aromatic heterocyclic group and (iii) a 7- to 10-membered bridged heterocyclic group, each containing, as a ring-constituting atom besides carbon atom, 1 to 4 hetero atoms selected from a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom and an oxygen atom.

[0089] In the present specification, examples of the "aromatic heterocyclic group" (including "5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclic group") include a 5- to 14-membered (e.g., 5- to 10-membered) aromatic heterocyclic group containing, as a ring-constituting atom besides carbon atom, 1 to 4 hetero atoms selected from a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom and an oxygen atom.

[0090] Examples of the "aromatic heterocyclic group" include 5- or 6-membered monocyclic aromatic heterocyclic groups such as thienyl, furyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, triazinyl and the like; and 8- to 14-membered fused polycyclic (e.g., bi or tricyclic) aromatic heterocyclic groups such as benzothiophenyl, benzofuranyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzotriazolyl, imidazopyridinyl, thienopyridinyl, furopyridinyl, pyrrolopyridinyl, pyrazolopyridinyl, oxazolopyridinyl, thiazolopyridinyl, imidazopyrazinyl, imidazopyrimidinyl, thienopyrimidinyl, furopyrimidinyl, pyrrolopyrimidinyl, pyrazolopyrimidinyl, oxazolopyrimidinyl, thiazolopyrimidinyl, pyrazolotriazinyl, naphtho[2,3-b]thienyl, phenoxathiinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, 1H-indazolyl, purinyl, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinazolinyl,

cinnolinyl, carbazolyl, β-carbolinyl, phenanthridinyl, acridinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, phenoxazinyl and the like.

[0091] In the present specification, examples of the "non-aromatic heterocyclic group" (including "3- to 14-membered non-aromatic heterocyclic group") include a 3- to 14-membered (e.g., 4- to 10-membered) non-aromatic heterocyclic group containing, as a ring-constituting atom besides carbon atom, 1 to 4 hetero atoms selected from a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom and an oxygen atom.

[0092] Examples of the "non-aromatic heterocyclic group" include 3- to 8-membered monocyclic non-aromatic heterocyclic groups such as aziridinyl, oxiranyl, thiiranyl, azetidinyl, oxetanyl, thietanyl, tetrahydrothienyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, pyrrolinyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazolinyl, imidazolidinyl, oxazolinyl, oxazolidinyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrazolidinyl, thiazolinyl, thiazolidinyl, tetrahydroisothiazolyl, tetrahydrooxazolyl, tetrahydroisooxazolyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, tetrahydropyridinyl, dihydropyridinyl, dihydrothiopyranyl, tetrahydropyrimidinyl, tetrahydropyridazinyl, dihydropyranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrothiopyranyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, azepanyl, diazepanyl, azepinyl, oxepanyl, azocanyl, diazocanyl and the like; and 9- to 14-membered fused polycyclic (e.g., bi or tricyclic) non-aromatic heterocyclic groups such as dihydrobenzofuranyl, dihydrobenzimidazolyl, dihydrobenzoxazolyl, dihydrobenzothiazolyl, dihydrobenzisothiazolyl, dihydronaphtho[2,3-b]thienyl, tetrahydroisoquinolyl, tetrahydroquinolyl, 4H-quinolizinyl, indolinyl, isoindolinyl, tetrahydrothieno[2,3-c]pyridinyl, tetrahydrobenzazepinyl, tetrahydroquinoxalinyl, tetrahydrophenanthridinyl, hexahydrophenothiazinyl, hexahydrophenoxazinyl, tetrahydrophthalazinyl, tetrahydronaphthyridinyl, tetrahydroquinazolinyl, tetrahydrocinnolinyl, tetrahydrocarbazolyl, tetrahydro-β-carbolinyl, tetrahydroacrydinyl, tetrahydrophenazinyl, tetrahydrothioxanthenyl, octahydroisoquinolyl and the like.

[0093] In the present specification, examples of the "7- to 10-membered bridged heterocyclic group" include quinuclidinyl and 7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptanyl.

[0094] In the present specification, examples of the "nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group" include a "heterocyclic group" containing at least one nitrogen atom as a ring-constituting atom.

[0095] In the present specification, examples of the "optionally substituted heterocyclic group" include a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s) selected from the aforementioned substituent group A.

[0096] The number of the substituents in the "optionally substituted heterocyclic group" is, for example, 1 to 3. When the number of the substituents is two or more, the respective substituents may be the same or different.

[0097] In the present specification, examples of the "acyl group" include a formyl group, a carboxy group, a carbamoyl group, a thiocarbamoyl group, a sulfino group, a sulfo group, a sulfamoyl group and a phosphono group, each optionally having "1 or 2 substituents selected from a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group, a C_{3-10} cycloalkyl group, a C_{3-10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl group, a C_{7-16} aralkyl group, a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclic group and a 3- to 14-membered non-aromatic heterocyclic group, each of which optionally has 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, an optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy group, a hydroxy group, a nitro group, a cyano group, an amino group and a carbamoyl group".

[0098] Examples of the "acyl group" (also referred to as "Ac") also include a hydrocarbon-sulfonyl group, a heterocyclylsulfonyl group, a hydrocarbon-sulfinyl group and a heterocyclylsulfinyl group.

[0099] In some embodiments, the hydrocarbon-sulfonyl group means a hydrocarbon group-bonded sulfonyl group, the heterocyclylsulfonyl group means a heterocyclic group-bonded sulfonyl group, the hydrocarbon-sulfinyl group means a hydrocarbon group-bonded sulfinyl group and the heterocyclylsulfinyl group means a heterocyclic group-bonded sulfinyl group.

[00100] Examples of the "acyl group" include a formyl group, a carboxy group, a C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl group, a C_{2-6} alkenyl-carbonyl group (e.g., crotonoyl), a C_{3-10} cycloalkyl-carbonyl group (e.g., cyclobutanecarbonyl, cyclopentanecarbonyl, cyclohexanecarbonyl, cycloheptanecarbonyl), a C_{3-10} cycloalkenyl-carbonyl group (e.g., 2-cyclohexenecarbonyl), a C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl group, a C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl group, a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyl group, a 3- to 14-membered non-aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyl group, a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group, a C_{6-14} aryloxy-carbonyl group (e.g., phenyloxycarbonyl, naphthyloxycarbonyl), a C_{7-16} aralkyloxy-carbonyl group (e.g., benzyloxycarbonyl,

phenethyloxycarbonyl), a carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-C_{2-6} alkenyl-carbamoyl group (e.g., diallylcarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{3-10} cycloalkyl-carbamoyl group (e.g., cyclopropylcarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyl group (e.g., phenylcarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbamoyl group, a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylcarbamoyl group (e.g., pyridylcarbamoyl), a thiocarbamoyl group, a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-thiocarbamoyl group (e.g., methylthiocarbamoyl, N-ethyl-N-methylthiocarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{2-6} alkenyl-thiocarbamoyl group (e.g., diallylthiocarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{3-10} cycloalkyl-thiocarbamoyl group (e.g., cyclopropylthiocarbamoyl, cyclohexylthiocarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{6-14} aryl-thiocarbamoyl group (e.g., phenylthiocarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{7-16} aralkyl-thiocarbamoyl group (e.g., benzylthiocarbamoyl, phenethylthiocarbamoyl), a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylthiocarbamoyl group (e.g., pyridylthiocarbamoyl), a sulfino group, a C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl group (e.g., methylsulfinyl, ethylsulfinyl), a sulfo group, a C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl group, a C_{6-14} arylsulfonyl group, a phosphono group and a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkylphosphono group (e.g., dimethylphosphono, diethylphosphono, diisopropylphosphono, dibutylphosphono).

[00101] In the present specification, examples of the "optionally substituted amino group" include an amino group optionally having "1 or 2 substituents selected from a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group, a C_{3-10} cycloalkyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl group, a C_{7-16} aralkyl group, a C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl group, a C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl group, a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyl group, a 3- to 14-membered non-aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyl group, a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group, a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, a carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbamoyl group, a C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl group and a C_{6-14} arylsulfonyl group, each of which optionally has 1 to 3 substituents selected from substituent group A".

[00102] Examples of the optionally substituted amino group include an amino group, a mono- or di-(optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl)amino group (e.g., methylamino, trifluoromethylamino, dimethylamino, ethylamino, diethylamino, propylamino, dibutylamino), a mono- or di-C_{2-6} alkenylamino group (e.g., diallylamino), a mono- or di-C_{3-10} cycloalkylamino group (e.g., cyclopropylamino, cyclohexylamino), a mono- or di-C_{6-14}

arylamino group (e.g., phenylamino), a mono- or di-C_{7-16} aralkylamino group (e.g., benzylamino, dibenzylamino), a mono- or di-(optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl)-carbonylamino group (e.g., acetylamino, propionylamino), a mono- or di-C_{6-14} aryl-carbonylamino group (e.g., benzoylamino), a mono- or di-C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonylamino group (e.g., benzylcarbonylamino), a mono- or di-5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylcarbonylamino group (e.g., nicotinoylamino, isonicotinoylamino), a mono- or di-3- to 14-membered non-aromatic heterocyclylcarbonylamino group (e.g., piperidinylcarbonylamino), a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonylamino group (e.g., tert-butoxycarbonylamino), a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylamino group (e.g., pyridylamino), a carbamoylamino group, a (mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl)amino group (e.g., methylcarbamoylamino), a (mono- or di-C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbamoyl)amino group (e.g., benzylcarbamoylamino), a C_{1-6} alkylsulfonylamino group (e.g., methylsulfonylamino, ethylsulfonylamino), a C_{6-14} arylsulfonylamino group (e.g., phenylsulfonylamino), a (C_{1-6} alkyl)(C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl)amino group (e.g., N-acetyl-N-methylamino) and a (C_{1-6} alkyl)(C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl)amino group (e.g., N-benzoyl-N-methylamino).

[00103] In the present specification, examples of the "optionally substituted carbamoyl group" include a carbamoyl group optionally having "1 or 2 substituents selected from a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group, a C_{3-10} cycloalkyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl group, a C_{7-16} aralkyl group, a C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl group, a C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl group, a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyl group, a 3- to 14-membered non-aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyl group, a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group, a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, a carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl group and a mono- or di-C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbamoyl group, each of which optionally has 1 to 3 substituents selected from substituent group A".

[00104] Examples of the optionally substituted carbamoyl group include a carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-C_{2-6} alkenyl-carbamoyl group (e.g., diallylcarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{3-10} cycloalkyl-carbamoyl group (e.g., cyclopropylcarbamoyl, cyclohexylcarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyl group (e.g., phenylcarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-

carbonyl-carbamoyl group (e.g., acetylcarbamoyl, propionylcarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl-carbamoyl group (e.g., benzoylcarbamoyl) and a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylcarbamoyl group (e.g., pyridylcarbamoyl).

[00105] In the present specification, examples of the "optionally substituted thiocarbamoyl group" include a thiocarbamoyl group optionally having "1 or 2 substituents selected from a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group, a C_{3-10} cycloalkyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl group, a C_{7-16} aralkyl group, a C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl group, a C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl group, a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyl group, a 3- to 14-membered non-aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyl group, a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group, a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, a carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl group and a mono- or di-C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbamoyl group, each of which optionally has 1 to 3 substituents selected from substituent group A".

[00106] Examples of the optionally substituted thiocarbamoyl group include a thiocarbamoyl group, a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-thiocarbamoyl group (e.g., methylthiocarbamoyl, ethylthiocarbamoyl, dimethylthiocarbamoyl, diethylthiocarbamoyl, N-ethyl-N-methylthiocarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{2-6} alkenyl-thiocarbamoyl group (e.g., diallylthiocarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{3-10} cycloalkyl-thiocarbamoyl group (e.g., cyclopropylthiocarbamoyl, cyclohexylthiocarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{6-14} aryl-thiocarbamoyl group (e.g., phenylthiocarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{7-16} aralkyl-thiocarbamoyl group (e.g., benzylthiocarbamoyl, phenethylthiocarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl-thiocarbamoyl group (e.g., acetylthiocarbamoyl, propionylthiocarbamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl-thiocarbamoyl group (e.g., benzoylthiocarbamoyl) and a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylthiocarbamoyl group (e.g., pyridylthiocarbamoyl).

[00107] In the present specification, examples of the "optionally substituted sulfamoyl group" include a sulfamoyl group optionally having "1 or 2 substituents selected from a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group, a C_{3-10} cycloalkyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl group, a C_{7-16} aralkyl group, a C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl group, a C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl group, a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyl group, a 3- to 14-membered non-aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyl group, a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group, a 5- to 14-membered aromatic

heterocyclic group, a carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl group and a mono- or di-C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbamoyl group, each of which optionally has 1 to 3 substituents selected from substituent group A".

[00108] Examples of the optionally substituted sulfamoyl group include a sulfamoyl group, a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-sulfamoyl group (e.g., methylsulfamoyl, ethylsulfamoyl, dimethylsulfamoyl, diethylsulfamoyl, N-ethyl-N-methylsulfamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{2-6} alkenyl-sulfamoyl group (e.g., diallylsulfamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{3-10} cycloalkyl-sulfamoyl group (e.g., cyclopropylsulfamoyl, cyclohexylsulfamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{6-14} aryl-sulfamoyl group (e.g., phenylsulfamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{7-16} aralkyl-sulfamoyl group (e.g., benzylsulfamoyl, phenethylsulfamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl-sulfamoyl group (e.g., acetylsulfamoyl, propionylsulfamoyl), a mono- or di-C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl-sulfamoyl group (e.g., benzoylsulfamoyl) and a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylsulfamoyl group (e.g., pyridylsulfamoyl).

[00109] In the present specification, examples of the "optionally substituted hydroxy group" include a hydroxyl group optionally having "a substituent selected from a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group, a C_{3-10} cycloalkyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl group, a C_{7-16} aralkyl group, a C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl group, a C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl group, a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyl group, a 3- to 14-membered non-aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyl group, a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group, a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, a carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbamoyl group, a C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl group and a C_{6-14} arylsulfonyl group, each of which optionally has 1 to 3 substituents selected from substituent group A".

[00110] Examples of the optionally substituted hydroxy group include a hydroxy group, a C_{1-6} alkoxy group, a C_{2-6} alkenyloxy group (e.g., allyloxy, 2-butenyloxy, 2-pentenyloxy, 3-hexenyloxy), a C_{3-10} cycloalkyloxy group (e.g., cyclohexyloxy), a C_{6-14} aryloxy group (e.g., phenoxy, naphthyloxy), a C_{7-16} aralkyloxy group (e.g., benzyloxy, phenethyloxy), a C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyloxy group (e.g., acetyloxy, propionyloxy, butyryloxy, isobutyryloxy, pivaloyloxy), a C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyloxy group (e.g., benzoyloxy), a C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyloxy group (e.g., benzylcarbonyloxy), a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyloxy group (e.g.,

nicotinoyloxy), a 3- to 14-membered non-aromatic heterocyclylcarbonyloxy group (e.g., piperidinylcarbonyloxy), a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyloxy group (e.g., tert-butoxycarbonyloxy), a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclyloxy group (e.g., pyridyloxy), a carbamoyloxy group, a C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy group (e.g., methylcarbamoyloxy), a C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbamoyloxy group (e.g., benzylcarbamoyloxy), a C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyloxy group (e.g., methylsulfonyloxy, ethylsulfonyloxy) and a C_{6-14} arylsulfonyloxy group (e.g., phenylsulfonyloxy).

[00111] In the present specification, examples of the "optionally substituted sulfanyl group" include a sulfanyl group optionally having "a substituent selected from a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group, a C_{3-10} cycloalkyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl group, a C_{7-16} aralkyl group, a C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl group and a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, each of which optionally has 1 to 3 substituents selected from substituent group A" and a halogenated sulfanyl group.

[00112] Examples of the optionally substituted sulfanyl group include a sulfanyl (-SH) group, a C_{1-6} alkylthio group, a C_{2-6} alkenylthio group (e.g., allylthio, 2-butenylthio, 2-pentenylthio, 3-hexenylthio), a C_{3-10} cycloalkylthio group (e.g., cyclohexylthio), a C_{6-14} arylthio group (e.g., phenylthio, naphthylthio), a C_{7-16} aralkylthio group (e.g., benzylthio, phenethylthio), a C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonylthio group (e.g., acetylthio, propionylthio, butyrylthio, isobutyrylthio, pivaloylthio), a C_{6-14} aryl-carbonylthio group (e.g., benzoylthio), a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclylthio group (e.g., pyridylthio) and a halogenated thio group (e.g., pentafluorothio).

[00113] In the present specification, examples of the "optionally substituted silyl group" include a silyl group optionally having "1 to 3 substituents selected from a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group, a C_{3-10} cycloalkyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl group and a C_{7-16} aralkyl group, each of which optionally has 1 to 3 substituents selected from substituent group A".

[00114] Examples of the optionally substituted silyl group include a tri-C_{1-6} alkylsilyl group (e.g., trimethylsilyl, tert-butyl(dimethyl)silyl).

[00115] For descriptions of amino acid residues, the following conventions may be exemplified:Asp=D=Aspartic Acid; Ala=A=Alanine; Arg=R=Arginine; Asn=N=Asparagine; Cys=C=Cysteine; Gly=G=Glycine; Glu=E=Glutamic Acid; Gln=Q=Glutamine;

His=H=Histidine; Ile=I=Isoleucine; Leu=L=Leucine; Lys=K=Lysine; Met=M=Methionine; Phe=F=Phenylalanine; Pro=P=Proline; Ser=S=Serine; Thr=T=Threonine; Trp=W=Tryptophan; Tyr=Y=Tyrosine; and Val=V=Valine.

[00116] Also for convenience, and readily known to one skilled in the art, the following abbreviations or symbols are used to represent the moieties, reagents and the like used in present disclosure:

[00117] Aib is alpha-aminoisobutyric acid;

[00118] mono-halo Phe - mono-halo phenylalanine;

[00119] bis-halo Phe - bis-halo phenylalanine;

[00120] mono-halo Tyr – mono-halo tyrosine;

[00121] bis-halo Tyr – bis-halo Tyrosine;

[00122] (D)-Tyr - D-tyrosine;

[00123] (D)-Ala - D-Alanine

[00124] DesNH_2-Tyr - desaminotyrosine;

[00125] (D)-Phe - D-phenylalanine;

[00126] DesNH_2-Phe - desaminophenylalanine;

[00127] (D)-Trp - D-tryptophan;

[00128] $(D)_3$Pya - D-3-pyridylalanine;

[00129] 2-Cl-(D)Phe - D-2-chlorophenylalanine;

[00130] 3-Cl-(D)Phe - D-3-chlorophenylalanine;

[00131] 4-Cl-(D)Phe - D-4-chlorophenylalanine;

[00132] 2-F-(D)Phe - D-2-fluorophenylalanine;

[00133] 3-F(D)Phe - D-3-fluorophenylalanine;

[00134] 3,5-DiF-(D)Phe - D-3,5-difluorophenylalanine;

[00135] 3,4,5-TriF-(D)Phe - D-3,4,5-trifluorophenylalanine;

[00136] D-Iva – D-Isovaline

[00137] SSA - succinimidyl succinamide;

[00138] PEG - polyethylene glycol;

[00139] PEG_m - (methoxy)polyethylene glycol;

[00140] PEG_m(12,000) - (methoxy)polyethylene glycol having a molecular weight of about 12 kD;

[00141] PEG_m(20,000) - (methoxy)polyethylene glycol having a molecular weight of about 20 kD;

[00142] PEG_m(30,000) - (methoxy)polyethylene glycol having a molecular weight of about 30 kD;

[00143] Fmoc - 9-fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl;

[00144] DMF - dimethylformamide;

[00145] DIPEA - N,N-diisopropylethylamine;

[00146] TFA - trifluoroacetic acid;

[00147] HOBT - N-hydroxybenzotriazole;

[00148] BOP - benzotriazol-1-yloxy-tris-(dimethylamino)phosphonium-hexafluorophosphate;

[00149] HBTU - 2-(1H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium-hexafluorophosphate;

[00150] NMP - N-methyl-pyrrolidone;

[00151] FAB-MS fast atom bombardment mass spectrometry;

[00152] ES-MS - electro spray mass spectrometry.

[00153] Abu: α-aminobutyric acid;

[00154] Acc: 1-amino-1-cyclo(C_3-C_9)alkyl carboxylic acid;

[00155] A3c: 1-amino-1-cyclopropane carboxylic acid;

[00156] A4c: 1-amino-1-cyclobutanecarboxylic acid;

[00157] A5c: 1-amino-1-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid;

[00158] A6c: 1-amino-1-cyclohexanecarboxylic acid;

[00159] Act: 4-amino-4-carboxytetrahydropyran;

[00160] Ado: 12-aminododecanoic acid;

[00161] Aib: alpha-aminoisobutyric acid;

[00162] Aic: 2-aminoindan-2-carboxylic acid;

[00163] β-Ala: beta-alanine;

[00164] Amp: 4-amino-phenylalanine;

[00165] Apc: 4-amino-4-carboxypiperidine;

[00166] hArg: homoarginine;

[00167] Aun: 11-aminoundecanoic acid;

[00168] Ava: 5-aminovaleric acid;

[00169] Cha: β-cyclohexylalanine;

[00170] Dhp: 3,4-dehydroproline;

[00171] Dmt: 5,5-dimethylthiazolidine-4-carboxylic acid;

[00172] Gaba: γ-aminobutyric acid;

[00173] 4Hppa: 3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid;

[00174] Hyp: - hydroxyproline

[00175] 3Hyp: 3-hydroxyproline;

[00176] 4Hyp: 4-hydroxyproline;

[00177] hPro: homoproline;

[00178] 4Ktp: 4-ketoproline;

[00179] Nle: norleucine;

[00180] NMe-Tyr: N-methyl-tyrosine;

[00181] 1Nal or 1-Nal: β-(1-naphthyl)alanine;

[00182] 2Nal or 2-Nal: β-(2-naphthyl)alanine;

[00183] Nva: norvaline;

[00184] Orn: ornithine;

[00185] 2Pal or 2-Pal: β-(2-pyridinyl)alanine;

[00186] 3Pal or 3-Pal: β-(3-pyridinyl)alanine;

[00187] 4Pal or 4-Pal: β-(4-pyridinyl)alanine;

[00188] Pen: penicillamine;

[00189] (3,4,5F)Phe: 3,4,5-trifluorophenylalanine;

[00190] (2,3,4,5,6)Phe: 2,3,4,5,6-pentafluorophenylalanine;

[00191] Psu: N-propylsuccinimide;

[00192] Iva: Isovaline;

[00193] Sar: Sarcosine;

[00194] Taz: β-(4-thiazolyl)alanine;

[00195] 3Thi: β-(3-thienyl)alanine;

[00196] Thz: thioproline;

[00197] Tic: tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid;

[00198] Tle: tert-leucine;

[00199] Act: acetonitrile;

[00200] Boc: tert-butyloxycarbonyl;

[00201] BSA: bovine serum albumin;

[00202] DCM: dichloromethane;

[00203] DTT: dithiothrieitol;

[00204] ESI: electrospray ionization;

[00205] Fmoc: 9-fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl;

[00206] HBTU: 2-(1H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate;

[00207] HPLC: high performance liquid chromatography;

[00208] IBMX: isobutylmethylxanthine;

[00209] LC-MS: liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry;

[00210] Mtt: methyltrityl;

[00211] NMP: N-methylpyrrolidone;

[00212] 5K PEG: polyethylene glycol, which may include other functional groups or moieties such as a linker, and which is either linear or branched as defined herein below, with a weight average molecular weight of about 5,000 Daltons.

[00213] 10K PEG: polyethylene glycol, which may include other functional groups or moieties such as a linker, and which is either linear or branched as defined herein below, with a weight average molecular weight of about 10,000 Daltons.

[00214] 20K PEG: polyethylene glycol, which may include other functional groups or moieties such as a linker, and which is either linear or branched as defined herein below, with a weight average molecular weight of about 20,000 Daltons.

[00215] 30K PEG: polyethylene glycol, which may include other functional groups or moieties such as a linker, and which is either linear or branched as defined herein below, with a weight average molecular weight of about 30,000 Daltons.

[00216] 40K PEG: polyethylene glycol, which may include other functional groups or moieties such as a linker, and which is either linear or branched as defined herein below, with a weight average molecular weight of about 40,000 Daltons.

[00217] 50K PEG: polyethylene glycol, which may include other functional groups or moieties such as a linker, and which is either linear or branched as defined herein below, with a weight average molecular weight of about 50,000 Daltons.

[00218] 60K PEG: polyethylene glycol, which may include other functional groups or moieties such as a linker, and which is either linear or branched as defined herein below, with a weight average molecular weight of about 60,000 Daltons.

[00219] PEG is available in a variety of molecular weights based on the number of repeating subunits of ethylene oxide (i.e. —OCH_2CH_2—) within the molecule. mPEG formulations are usually followed by a number that corresponds to their average molecular weight. For example, PEG-200 has a weight average molecular weight of 200 Daltons and may have a molecular weight range of 190-210 Daltons. Molecular weight in the context of a water-soluble polymer, such as PEG, can be expressed as either a number average molecular weight or a weight average molecular weight. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to molecular weight of mPEG herein refer to the weight average molecular weight. Both molecular weight determinations, number average and weight average, can be measured using gel permeation chromatography or other liquid chromatography techniques. Other methods for measuring molecular weight values can also be used, such as the use of end-group analysis or the measurement of colligative properties (e.g., freezing-point depression, boiling-point elevation, or osmotic pressure) to determine number average molecular weight or the use of light scattering techniques, ultracentrifugation or viscometry to determine weight average molecular weight.

[00220] tBu: tert-butyl

[00221] TIS: triisopropylsilane

[00222] Trt: trityl

[00223] Z: benzyloxycarbonyl

[00224] As used herein, "PEG moiety" refers to polyethylene glycol (PEG) or a derivative thereof, for example (methoxy)polyethylene glycol (PEG_m).

[00225] As used herein, "PEGylated peptide" refers to a peptide wherein at least one amino acid residue, for example, Lys, or Cys has been conjugated with a PEG moiety. By "conjugated", it is meant that the PEG moiety is either directly linked to said residue or is linked to the residue via a spacer moiety, for example a cross-linking agent. When said conjugation is at a lysine residue, that lysine residue is referred to herein as "PEGylated Lys". A peptide that is conjugated to only one MPEG moiety is said to be "mono-PEGylated".

[00226] As used herein, "Lys-PEG" and "Lys-PEG_m" refer respectively to lysine residues which have been conjugated with PEG. "Lys(epsilon-SSA-PEGn)" refers to a lysine residue wherein the epsilon-amino group has been cross-linked with MPEG using a suitably functionalized SSA.

[00227] In the present specification, the term "human native GIP peptide" refers to the naturally occurring human GIP peptide. This human native GIP peptide (42 amino acids) has an amino acid sequence: YAEGTFISDYSIAMDKIHQQDFVNWLLAQKGKKNDWKHNITQ (SEQ ID NO: 1) and is the functionally active molecule derived from the parent precursor described in National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) Reference Sequence: NP_004114.1; REFSEQ: accession NM_004123.2 This full length precursor is encoded from the mRNA sequence of human gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP), mRNA; ACCESSION: NM_004123; VERSION; NM_004123.2.

[00228] "Percent (%) amino acid sequence identity" with respect to a reference polypeptide sequence is defined as the percentage of amino acid residues in a candidate polypeptide sequence that are identical with the amino acid residues in the reference polypeptide sequence, after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent sequence identity, and not considering any conservative substitutions as part of the sequence identity. Alignment for purposes of determining percent amino acid sequence identity can be achieved in various ways that are within the skill in the art, for instance, using publicly

available computer software such as BLAST, BLAST-2, ALIGN or Megalign (DNASTAR) software. Those skilled in the art can determine appropriate parameters for aligning sequences, including any algorithms needed to achieve maximal alignment over the full length of the sequences being compared.

[00229] As used herein, "treatment" (and variations such as "treat" or "treating") refers to clinical intervention in an attempt to alter the natural course of the individual being treated, and can be performed either for prophylaxis or during the course of clinical pathology. Desirable effects of treatment include, but are not limited to, preventing occurrence or recurrence of a condition, alleviation of symptoms, diminishment of any direct or indirect pathological consequences of the condition or treatment, preventing emesis, i.e., by preventing the occurrence of symptoms in whole or in part associated with a condition or side-effects known to accompany a specific treatment, decreasing the rate of progression, amelioration or palliation of the symptoms associated with emesis, such as nausea and/or vomiting, and remission or improved prognosis. In some embodiments, GIP receptor agonist peptides of the disclosure are used to inhibit or delay development of emesis, i.e. nausea or vomiting or to slow the progression of emesis or the symptoms associated with emesis, or to prevent, delay or inhibit the development of emesis, nausea and/or vomiting related to the treatment of a different disease being actively treated.

[00230] By "reduce" or "inhibit" is meant the ability to cause an overall decrease of 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or greater. In some embodiments, reduce or inhibit can refer to a relative reduction compared to a reference (e.g., reference level of biological activity (e.g., the number of episodes of nausea and/or vomiting after administration to a subject of a prescribed amount of chemotherapy, for example, a prescribed dose of a chemotherapeutic agent that is known to cause emesis). In some embodiments, reduce or inhibit can refer to the relative reduction of a side effect (i.e. nausea and/or vomiting) associated with a treatment for a condition or disease.

[00231] Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison can be conducted, for example, by the local homology algorithm of Smith and Waterman (Adv. Appl. Math. 2:482 (1981), which is incorporated by reference herein), by the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman and

Wunsch (J. Mol. Biol. 48:443-53 (1970), which is incorporated by reference herein), by the search for similarity method of Pearson and Lipman (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85:2444-48 (1988), which is incorporated by reference herein), by computerized implementations of these algorithms (e.g., GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Dr., Madison, Wis.), or by visual inspection. (See generally Ausubel et al. (eds.), Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, 4th ed., John Wiley and Sons, New York (1999)).

[00232] One illustrative example of an algorithm that is suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity is the BLAST algorithm, which is described by Altschul et al. (J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410 (1990), which is incorporated by reference herein). (See also Zhang et al., Nucleic Acid Res. 26:3986-90 (1998); Altschul et al., Nucleic Acid Res. 25:3389-402 (1997), which are incorporated by reference herein). Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information internet web site. This algorithm involves first identifying high scoring sequence pairs (HSPs) by identifying short words of length W in the query sequence, which either match or satisfy some positive-valued threshold score T when aligned with a word of the same length in a database sequence. T is referred to as the neighborhood word score threshold (Altschul et al. (1990), supra). These initial neighborhood word hits act as seeds for initiating searches to find longer HSPs containing them. The word hits are then extended in both directions along each sequence for as far as the cumulative alignment score can be increased. Extension of the word hits in each direction is halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T, and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The BLAST program uses as defaults a word length (W) of 11, the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff and Henikoff, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:10915-9 (1992), which is incorporated by reference herein) alignments (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4, and a comparison of both strands.

[00233] In addition to calculating percent sequence identity, the BLAST algorithm also performs a statistical analysis of the similarity between two sequences (see, e.g., Karlin and Altschul, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:5873-77 (1993), which is incorporated by reference herein). One measure of similarity provided by the BLAST algorithm is the smallest sum probability (P(N)), which provides an indication of the probability by which a match between two nucleotide or amino acid sequences would occur by chance. For example, an amino acid sequence is considered similar to a reference amino acid sequence if the smallest sum probability in a comparison of the test amino acid to the reference amino acid is less than about 0.1, more typically less than about 0.01, and most typically less than about 0.001.

[00234] Variants can also be synthetic, recombinant, or chemically modified polynucleotides or polypeptides isolated or generated using methods well known in the art. Variants can include conservative or non-conservative amino acid changes, as described below. Polynucleotide changes can result in amino acid substitutions, additions, deletions, fusions and truncations in the polypeptide encoded by the reference sequence. Variants can also include insertions, deletions or substitutions of amino acids, including insertions and substitutions of amino acids and other molecules) that do not normally occur in the peptide sequence that is the basis of the variant, for example but not limited to insertion of ornithine which do not normally occur in human proteins. The term "conservative substitution," when describing a polypeptide, refers to a change in the amino acid composition of the polypeptide that does not substantially alter the polypeptide's activity. For example, a conservative substitution refers to substituting an amino acid residue for a different amino acid residue that has similar chemical properties. Conservative amino acid substitutions include replacement of a leucine with an isoleucine or valine, an aspartate with a glutamate, or a threonine with a serine.

[00235] "Conservative amino acid substitutions" as referenced herein result from replacing one amino acid with another having similar structural and/or chemical properties, such as the replacement of a leucine with an isoleucine or valine, an aspartate with a glutamate, or a threonine with a serine. Thus, a "conservative substitution" of a particular amino acid sequence refers to substitution of those amino acids that are not critical for polypeptide activity or substitution of amino acids with other amino acids having similar properties (e.g., acidic, basic,

positively or negatively charged, polar or non-polar, etc.) such that the substitution of even critical amino acids does not reduce the activity of the peptide, (i.e. the ability of the peptide to penetrate the blood brain barrier (BBB)). Conservative substitution tables providing functionally similar amino acids are well known in the art. For example, the following six groups each contain amino acids that are conservative substitutions for one another: 1) Alanine (A), Serine (S), Threonine (T); 2) Aspartic acid (D), Glutamic acid (E); 3) Asparagine (N), Glutamine (Q); 4) Arginine (R), Lysine (K); 5) Isoleucine (I), Leucine (L), Methionine (M), Valine (V); and 6) Phenylalanine (F), Tyrosine (Y), Tryptophan (W). (See also Creighton, Proteins, W. H. Freeman and Company (1984), incorporated by reference in its entirety.) In some embodiments, individual substitutions, deletions or additions that alter, add or delete a single amino acid or a small percentage of amino acids can also be considered "conservative substitutions" if the change does not reduce the activity of the peptide. Insertions or deletions are typically in the range of about 1 to 5 amino acids. The choice of conservative amino acids may be selected based on the location of the amino acid to be substituted in the peptide, for example if the amino acid is on the exterior of the peptide and expose to solvents, or on the interior and not exposed to solvents.

[00236] In alternative embodiments, one can also select conservative amino acid substitutions encompassed suitable for amino acids on the interior of a protein or peptide, for example one can use suitable conservative substitutions for amino acids is on the interior of a protein or peptide (i.e., the amino acids are not exposed to a solvent), for example but not limited to, one can use the following conservative substitutions: where Y is substituted with F, T with A or S, I with L or V, W with Y, M with L, N with D, G with A, T with A or S, D with N, I with L or V, F with Y or L, S with A or T and A with S, G, T or V. In some embodiments, non-conservative amino acid substitutions are also encompassed within the term of variants.

[00237] As used herein, the term "selectivity" of a molecule for a first receptor relative to a second receptor refers to the following ratio: EC_{50} of the molecule at the second receptor divided by the EC_{50} of the molecule at the first receptor. For example, a molecule that has an EC_{50} of 1 nM at a first receptor and an EC_{50} of 100 nM at a second receptor has 100-fold selectivity for the first receptor relative to the second receptor.

[00238] As is understood by one skilled in the art, reference to "about" a value or parameter herein includes (and describes) embodiments that are directed to that value or parameter per se or that have a variance plus or minus of that value ranging from less than 10%, or less than 9%, or less than 8%, or less 7%, or less than 6%, or less than 5%, or less than 4%, or less than 3%, or less than 2%, or less than 1%, or less than 0.1 % than the stated value. For example, description referring to "about X" includes description of "X".

[00239] It is understood that aspect and embodiments of the disclosure described herein include "consisting" and/or "consisting essentially" of aspects and embodiments. As used herein, the singular form "a", "an", and "the" includes plural references unless indicated otherwise.

[00240] A. GIP RECEPTOR AGONIST PEPTIDES

[00241] In various embodiments of the present disclosure, GIP receptor agonist peptides are provided. In addition, methods are provided for the prevention and/or treatment of diabetes mellitus (e.g., type-2 diabetes mellitus) obesity, a metabolic syndrome and emesis in a subject in need thereof. In various embodiments, the methods provide administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a GIP receptor agonist peptide once per week or QW (for example, Q1W, used interchangeably herein) to the subject.

[00242] As used herein, GIPr agonist peptides of the present disclosure refer to peptides that preferentially bind to GIP receptors compared to other receptors, such as GLP receptors. In some embodiments, an exemplary GIPr agonist peptide of the present disclosure are GIPr agonist peptides that have a selectivity ratio as defined as the ratio of (EC_{50} GLP1R/EC_{50} GIPR) greater than 10, or greater than 100, or greater than 1,000, or greater than 10,000, or greater than 100,000. An exemplary GIP receptor agonist peptide is a GIPr agonist peptide when the peptide has a selectivity ratio of (EC_{50} GLP1R/EC_{50} GIPR) of greater than 10, or 100, or 1,000, or 10,000, or from about 100-1,000,000 or more.

[00243] As used herein, "Lys(R)" is synonymous with "Km" and are used interchangeably.

[00244] In some embodiments, a GIP receptor agonist peptide, or a salt thereof is provided. The GIP receptor agonist peptide is represented by formula (I):

P^1-Tyr-A2-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Ile-Ser-A9-Tyr-Ser-Ile-A13-A14-Asp-A16-A17-A18-Gln-A20-A21-Phe-Val-A24-Trp-Leu-Leu-Ala-Gln-A30-A31-A32-A33-A34-A35-A36-A37-A38-A39-A40-A41-A42-P^2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

wherein

P^1 represents a group represented by formula

$-R^{A1}$,

$-CO-R^{A1}$,

$-CO-OR^{A1}$,

$-CO-COR^{A1}$,

$-SO-R^{A1}$,

$-SO_2-R^{A1}$,

$-SO_2-OR^{A1}$,

$-CO-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$,

$-SO_2-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$,

$-C(=NR^{A1})-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$, or

is absent,

wherein R^{A1}, R^{A2}, and R^{A3} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group;

P^2 represents $-NH_2$ or -OH;

A2: represents Aib, D-Ala, Ala, Gly, or Pro;

A9: represents Asp or Leu;

A13: represents Aib, or Ala;

A14: represents Leu, Aib, Ile, or Nle;

A16: represents Arg, Ser, or Lys;

A17: represents Aib, Ala, or Ile;

A18: represents Ala, His, or Lys;

A19: represents Gln, or Ala;

A20: represents Aib, Gln, or Ala;

A21: represents Asp, Asn, or Lys;

A24: represents Asn, Gln, or Glu;

A30: represents Arg, Ser, Gln, or Lys;

A31: represents Gly, Pro, or a deletion;

A32: represents Ser, Lys, Pro, Gly, or a deletion;

A33: represents Ser, Lys, Gly, or a deletion;

A34: represents Gly, Asn, or a deletion;

A35: represents Ala, Asp, Ser, Asn, or a deletion;

A36: represents Pro, Trp, or a deletion;

A37: represents Pro, Lys, or a deletion;

A38: represents Pro, His, or a deletion;

A39: represents Ser, Asn, or a deletion;

A40: represents Ile, or a deletion;

A41: represents Thr, or a deletion; and

A42: represents Gln, or a deletion.

[00245] In related embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide according to Formula (I) has an amino acid sequence of Formula (I), wherein A31 is Gly, A32-A42 are deletion, or A32 is Gly and 33-A42 are deletion.

[00246] In various embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide of Formula (I) comprises a peptide wherein P^2 is –OH.

[00247] On other embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide of Formula (I) comprises a peptide wherein P^1 is methyl, (Me).

[00248] In various embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide of Formula (I) comprises a peptide wherein P^1 is methyl, (Me), and P^2 is –OH.

[00249] In some embodiments, a GIP receptor agonist peptide, or a salt thereof is provided. The GIP receptor agonist peptide is represented by formula (II):

P^1-Tyr-A2-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Ile-Ser-Asp-Tyr-Ser-Ile-A13-A14-Asp-A16-A17-A18-A19-A20-A21-Phe-Val-A24-Trp-Leu-Leu-Ala-A29-A30-A31-A32-A33-A34-A35-A36-A37-A38-A39-A40-A41-A42-P^2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

P^1 represents a group represented by formula

$-R^{A1}$,

$-CO-R^{A1}$,

$-CO-OR^{A1}$,

$-CO-COR^{A1}$,

$-SO-R^{A1}$,

$-SO_2-R^{A1}$,

$-SO_2-OR^{A1}$,

$-CO-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$,

$-SO_2-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$, or

$-C(=NR^{A1})-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$

wherein R^{A1}, R^{A2}, and R^{A3} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group;

P^2 represents $-NH_2$ or -OH;

A2: represents Aib, D-Ala, or Gly;

A13: represents Aib, or Ala;

A14: represents Leu, Aib, Ile, Nle, or Lys(R);

A16: represents Arg, Ser, or Lys;

A17: represents Aib, Ala, Ile, or Lys(R);

A19: represents Gln or Ala;

A18: represents Ala, His, or Lys(R);

A20: represents Aib, Gln, Arg, or Ala;

A21: represents Asp, Asn, or Lys(R);

A24: represents Asn, Gln, or Glu;

A29: represents Gln, or Lys(R)

A30: represents Arg, Lys, Ser, Gln, or Lys(R);

A31: represents Gly, Pro, or a deletion;

A32: represents Ser, Lys, Pro, Gly, or a deletion;

A33: represents Ser, Lys, Gly, or a deletion;

A34: represents Gly, Asn, or a deletion;

A35: represents Ala, Asp, Ser, Asn, or a deletion;

A36: represents Pro, Trp, or a deletion;

A37: represents Pro, Lys, or a deletion;

A38: represents Pro, His, or a deletion;

A39: represents Ser, Asn, or a deletion;

A40: represents Ile, or a deletion;

A41: represents Thr, or a deletion;

A42: represents Gln, or a deletion.

wherein the residue Lys(R), the (R) portion represents X-L-, wherein L represents a linker, and is selected from the following group consisting of gE, GGGGG, GGEEE, G2E3, G3gEgE, 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, GGPAPAP, 2OEGgE, 3OEGgEgE, G4gE, G5gE, 2OEGgEgEgE, 2OEG and G5gEgE; and X represents a lipid.

[00250] In some embodiments, a GIP receptor agonist peptide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is provided. The GIP receptor agonist peptide is represented by formula (III):

P^1-Tyr-A2-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Ile-Ser-Asp-Tyr-Ser-Ile-A13-A14-Asp-A16-A17-A18-A19-A20-A21-Phe-Val-A24-Trp-Leu-Leu-Ala-A29-A30-A31-A32-A33-A34-A35-A36-A37-A38-A39-P^2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

P^1 represents a group represented by formula

$-R^{A1}$,

$-CO-R^{A1}$,

$-CO-OR^{A1}$,

$-CO-COR^{A1}$,

$-SO-R^{A1}$,

$-SO_2-R^{A1}$,

$-SO_2-OR^{A1}$,

$-CO-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$,

$-SO_2-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$, or

$-C(=NR^{A1})-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$

wherein R^{A1}, R^{A2}, and R^{A3} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group;

P^2 represents $-NH_2$ or -OH;

A2: represents Aib, D-Ala, or Gly;

A13: represents Aib, or Ala;

A14: represents Leu, Aib, or Lys(R);

A16: represents Arg, Ser, or Lys;

A17: represents Aib, Ile, Ala, or Lys(R);

A18: represents Ala, His, or Lys(R);

A19: represents Gln or Ala;

A20: represents Aib, Gln, Arg, or Ala;

A21: represents Asp, Asn, or Lys(R);

A24: represents Asn, or Glu;

A29: represents Gln, or Lys(R)

A30: represents Arg, Lys, Ser, Gln, or Lys(R);

A31: represents Gly, Pro, or a deletion;

A32: represents Ser, Gly, Lys, or a deletion;

A33: represents Ser, Lys, Gly, or a deletion;

A34: represents Gly, Asn, or a deletion;

A35: represents Ala, Asp, Ser, Asn, or a deletion;

A36: represents Pro, Trp, or a deletion;

A37: represents Pro, Lys, or a deletion;

A38: represents Pro, His, or a deletion;

A39: represents Ser, Asn, or a deletion;

wherein the residue Lys(R), the (R) portion represents X-L-, wherein L represents a linker, and is selected from the following group consisting of gE, GGGGG, GGEEE, G2E3, G3gEgE, 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, GGPAPAP, 2OEGgE, 3OEGgEgE, G4gE, G5gE, 2OEGgEgEgE, 2OEG and G5gEgE; and X represents a lipid.

[00251] In some embodiments, a GIP receptor agonist peptide, or a salt thereof is provided.

The GIP receptor agonist peptide is represented by formula (IV):

P^1-Tyr-Aib-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Ile-Ser-Asp-Tyr-Ser-Ile-A13-A14-Asp-A16-A17-A18-A19-A20-A21-Phe-Val-A24-Trp-Leu-Leu-Ala-A29-A30-A31-A32-A33-A34-A35-A36-A37-A38-A39-P^2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

P^1 represents H or C_{1-6} alkyl;

P^2 represents $-NH_2$ or -OH;

A13: represents Aib, Ala, or Lys;

A14: represents Leu, Aib, Lys, or Lys(R);

A16: represents Arg, Ser, or Lys;

A17: represents Aib, Ala, Ile, Glu, Lys, or Lys(R);

A18: represents Ala, His, Glu, Lys, or Lys(R);

A19: represents Gln or Ala;

A20: represents Aib, Ala, Gln, Arg, or Lys;

A21: represents Asp, Asn, Lys, or Lys(R);

A24: represents Asn or Glu;

A29: represents Gln, Lys, or Lys(R);

A30: represents Arg, Ser, Gln, Lys, Lys(Ac), or Lys(R);

A31: represents Gly, Pro, or a deletion;

A32: represents Ser, Gly, or a deletion;

A33: represents Ser, Gly, or a deletion;

A34: represents Gly or a deletion;

A35: represents Ala, Ser, or a deletion;

A36: represents Pro or a deletion;

A37: represents Pro or a deletion;

A38: represents Pro or a deletion; and

A39: represents Ser or a deletion;

wherein in the residue Lys(R), the (R) portion represents X-L-, wherein L represents a linker and is selected from the group consisting of 2OEGgE, 2OEGgEgE, G4gE, GGGGG, G5gE, G5gEgE, G6, gEgEgE, OEGgEgE, OEGgEOEGgE, GGPAPAP, and GGPAPAPgE; and X

represents C_{17}-C_{22} monoacid or C_{17}-C_{22} diacid.

[00252] In some embodiments, A13 represents Aib or Ala.

[00253] In some embodiments, A16 represents Arg or Lys.

[00254] In some embodiments, A19 represents Gln.

[00255] In some embodiments, A20 represents Aib.

[00256] In some embodiments, A31 represents Gly or Pro, and A32-A30 are deletion.

[00257] In some embodiments of formula (IV), A14 represents Leu, Aib, or Lys(R).

[00258] In some embodiments of formula (IV), A14 represents Leu or Lys(R).

[00259] In some embodiments of formula (IV), A17 represents Aib, Ala, Ile, Glu, or Lys(R).

[00260] In some embodiments of formula (IV), A17 represents Aib or Lys(R).

[00261] In some embodiments of formula (IV), A18 represents Ala, His, Glu, or Lys(R).

[00262] In some embodiments of formula (IV), A18 represents Ala or Lys(R).

[00263] In some embodiments of formula (IV), A21 represents Asp, Asn, or Lys(R).

[00264] In some embodiments of formula (IV), A29 represents Gln or Lys(R).

[00265] In some embodiments of formula (IV), A30 represents Arg, Ser, Gln, Lys, Lys(Ac), or Lys(R).

[00266] In some embodiments of formula (IV), A30 represents Arg, Ser, Gln, Lys(Ac), or Lys(R).

[00267] In some embodiments of formula (IV),

A14: represents Leu, Aib, Lys, or Lys(R);

A17: represents Aib, Ala, Ile, Glu, or Lys(R);

A18: represents Ala, His, Glu, or Lys(R);

A21: represents Asp, Asn, or Lys(R);

A29: represents Gln or Lys(R); and

A30: represents Arg, Ser, Gln, Lys, Lys(Ac), or Lys(R).

[00268] In some embodiments of formula (IV),

A13: represents Aib or Ala;

A14: represents Leu, Lys, or Lys(R);

A16: represents Arg;

A17: represents Aib, Lys, or Lys(R);

A18: represents Ala, Lys, or Lys(R);

A20: represents Aib;

A29: represents Gln;

A30: represents Arg, Ser, or Lys;

A31: represents Gly or Pro;

A33: represents Ser or a deletion; and

A35: represents Ala or a deletion;

wherein L is selected from the group consisting of 2OEGgE, 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, OEGgEOEGgE, G5, GGPAPAP, and GGPAPAPgE; and X represents C_{17}-C_{22} monoacid or C_{17}-C_{22} diacid.

[00269] In some embodiments of formula (IV),

A13: represents Aib or Ala;

A14: represents Leu or Lys(R);

A16: represents Arg;

A17: represents Aib or Lys(R);

A18: represents Ala or Lys(R);

A20: represents Aib;

A21: represents Asp, Asn, or Lys(R).

A29: represents Gln;

A30: represents Arg, Ser, or Lys;

A31: represents Gly or Pro;

A33: represents Ser or a deletion; and

A35: represents Ala or a deletion,

[00270] wherein L is selected from the group consisting of 2OEGgE, 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, OEGgEOEGgE, G5, GGPAPAP, and GGPAPAPgE; and X represents C_{17}-C_{22} monoacid or C_{17}-C_{22} diacid.In some embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide comprises a peptide wherein P^2 is –OH. In some embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide comprises a peptide wherein P^2 is $-NH_2$.

[00271] In some embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide comprises a peptide wherein P^1 is a C_{1-6} alkyl group. In some embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide comprises a peptide wherein P^1 is methyl, (Me).

[00272] In some embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide comprises a peptide wherein P^1 is Me and P^2 is –OH.

[00273] In some embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide comprises a peptide wherein L is 2OEGgEgE or GGGGG.

[00274] In some embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide comprises a peptide wherein X is C_{18} diacid.

[00275] In some embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide is represented by formula (V):

Me-Tyr-Aib-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Ile-Ser-Asp-Tyr-Ser-Ile-A13-A14-Asp-Arg-A17-Ala-Gln-Aib-A21-Phe-Val-Asn-Trp-Leu-Leu-Ala-Gln-A30-A31-A32-A33-A34-A35-A36-A37-A38-A39-P^2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

P^2 represents -NH_2 or -OH;

A13: represents Aib or Ala;

A14: represents Leu, Lys, or Lys(R);

A17: represents Aib, Lys, or Lys(R);

A21: represents Asp, Asn, Lys, or Lys(R);

A30: represents Arg, Ser, Lys, or Lys(R);

A31: represents Gly or Pro;

A32: represents Ser, Gly, or a deletion;

A33: represents Ser or a deletion;

A34: represents Gly or a deletion;

A35: represents Ala or a deletion;

A36: represents Pro or a deletion;

A37: represents Pro or a deletion;

A38: represents Pro or a deletion; and

A39: represents Ser or a deletion,

wherein L is 2OEGgEgE or GGGGG; and X represents C_{18} diacid.

[00276] In some embodiments of formula (V), A14 represents Leu or Lys(R).

[00277] In some embodiments of formula (V), A17 represents Aib or Lys(R).

[00278] In some embodiments of formula (V), A21 represents Asp, Asn, or Lys(R).

[00279] In some embodiments of formula (V), A30 represents Arg, Ser, Lys, or Lys(R).

[00280] In some embodiments of formula (V),

A14: represents Leu or Lys(R);

A17: represents Aib or Lys(R);

A21: represents Asp, Asn, or Lys(R); and

A30: represents Arg, Ser, Lys, or Lys(R).

[00281] In various embodiments, an illustrative GIP receptor agonist peptide for use in the methods, compositions and medicaments exemplified herein, has at least 80%, or at least 85%, or at least 90%, or at least 95%, or at least 96%, or at least 97%, or at least 98%, or at least 99%, or 100% sequence identity to any GIP receptor agonist peptide as defined by formulas (I), (II), (III), (IV), or (V).

[00282] In various embodiments, an illustrative GIP receptor agonist peptide for use in the methods, compositions and medicaments exemplified herein, has 100% sequence identity to any GIP receptor agonist peptide as defined by formulas (I), (II), (III), (IV), or (V).

[00283] In various embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide as defined by formulas (I), (II), (III), (IV), or (V), has a P^2 defined by a hydroxyl (-OH) group. In various embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide as defined by formulas (I), (II), (III), (IV), or (V), has a P^2 defined by an amino ($-NH_2$) group. In various embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide as defined by formulas (I), (II), (III), (IV), or (V), has a P^1 defined by a methyl (Me) group.

[00284] With reference to the above GIP receptor agonist peptides as defined by formulas (I), (II), (III), (IV), or (V), in various embodiments, a GIP receptor agonist peptide has at least one amino acid having a bivalent substituent, covalently coupled to a side chain of an amino acid. For example, in some embodiments, a GIP receptor agonist peptide has an amino acid sequence having a side chain of at least one amino acid, or modified amino acid for example, a

Lys residue of the GIP receptor agonist peptide being covalently attached to a substituent group (R). In various embodiments, a Lys residue of the GIP receptor agonist peptide may be covalently attached to a substituent (R) as shown in the present disclosure as Lys(R).

[00285] For example, a selective GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure may have a Lys residue substituted by an (R) group at an amino acid position A14-A30, for example, at amino acid position: A14, or A17, A18, A21, A29, or A30. In various embodiments, the (R) group represents X-L-, wherein L represents a bivalent linker. In some embodiments, the bivalent linker can include a PEG, Abu-, (Gly)(2-8)-, gGlu(1-3)-, gE, GGGGG, GGEEE, G2E3, G3gEgE, 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, GGPAPAP, 2OEGgE, 3OEGgEgE, G4gE, G5gE, 2OEGgEgEgE, 2OEG and G5gEgE, one to ten amino acids, for example, a glycine linker having two to ten glycine residues, two to six or from five to six glycines linked, or combinations of the foregoing linkers. In various embodiments, OEG = PEG3 and 2OEG = (PEG3)2. In these embodiments, X represents a substituent group, for example, a lipid. In various embodiments, X represents a monoacid or diacid lipid having C_{17} to C_{22} carbons in length, for example, a C_{17}, a C_{18}, a C_{20} monoacid or diacid lipid. In some embodiments, X is a C_{18} diacid.

[00286] In various embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide may include one or two Lys residues is substituted with an X-L- substituent. In some embodiments, a Lys residue is substituted with an X-L- substituent, wherein L represents (PEG3)2-, Abu-, (Gly)(2-8)-, gGlu(1-3)-, or combinations thereof, for example, (PEG3)2-gGlu-, Abu-gGlu-, $(Gly)_5$-gGlu-, or $(Gly)_6$-gGlu-, GGGGG-, (PEG3)2-, PEG3)2-(Gly)5-6-, gE, GGGGG, GGEEE, G2E3, G3gEgE, 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, GGPAPAP, 2OEGgE, 3OEGgEgE, G4gE, G5gE, 2OEGgEgEgE, 2OEG, G5gEgE, or combinations thereof.

[00287] In some embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide has one, or two Lys residues having a substituted side chain. For example, a selective GIPr agonist peptide may have a Lys residue substituted by X-L-, wherein L represents a bivalent linker, as discussed herein, for example, L may represent a bond or a bivalent substituent group, and wherein X represents an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, for example a monoacid or diacid lipid, or a salt thereof. In some embodiments, the bivalent substituent group comprises: an

alkylene group, a carbonyl group, an oxycarbonyl group, an imino group, an alkylimino group, a sulfonyl group, an oxy group, a sulfide group, an ester bond, an amide bond, a carbonate bond or combinations thereof.

[00288] In various embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide may include one, or two Lys residues which may be substituted with an (R) group defined as an X-L- substituent. In some embodiments, Lys(R) is a Lys residue having a side chain substituted with X-L-. In related embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide, the X moiety can be an optionally substituted hydrocarbon. In some embodiments, the X moiety in the X-L- substituent can include a C_{17}-C_{22} monoacid, a C_{17}-C_{22} diacid, an acetyl group, or combinations thereof. Some exemplary X moieties may include: (Hepda:C17 diacid), (Oda:C18 diacid), or (Eda:C20 diacid).

[00289] In various embodiments, a GIP receptor agonist peptide of formulas (I) to (V), the L moiety of the X-L- group can include, a bivalent linker. In some examples, the bivalent linker can include PEG, Abu-, $(Gly)_{(2-8)}$-, $gGlu_{(1-3)}$-, one to ten amino acids, or combinations thereof. In these examples of X-L, X may represents a substituent group.

[00290] In some embodiments, (R) represents X-L- wherein L represents (PEG3)2-, Abu-, $(Gly)_{(2-8)}$-, $gGlu_{(1-3)}$-, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, L represents (PEG3)2-gGlu-, Abu-gGlu-, $(Gly)_5$-gGlu, $(Gly)_6$-gGlu-, GGGGG-, GGGGGG-, (PEG3)2-, or (PEG3)2-$(Gly)_{5-6}$-, gE, GGGGG, GGEEE, G2E3, G3gEgE, 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, GGPAPAP, 2OEGgE, 3OEGgEgE, G4gE, G5gE, 2OEGgEgEgE, 2OEG and G5gEgE, or combinations thereof.

[00291] In some related embodiments, L represents a bond or a bivalent substituent group, and X represents an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, or a salt thereof. For example, an illustrative GIP receptor agonist peptide has a Lys(R) residue, wherein the (R) portion of the Lys(R) residue is represented as X-L-, wherein X is a bivalent substituent group comprising an alkylene group, a carbonyl group, an oxycarbonyl group, an imino group, an alkylimino group, a sulfonyl group, an oxy group, a sulfide group, an ester bond, an amide bond, a carbonate bond or combinations thereof.

[00292] In some embodiments, an illustrative Lys(R) can include an (R) group defined as X-

L- group, wherein the bivalent substituent X is a C_{17}-C_{22} monoacid, a C_{17}-C_{22} diacid or an acetyl group. Some exemplary X moieties may include: (Hepda:C17 diacid), (Oda:C18 diacid), (Eda:C20 diacid).

[00293] In some embodiments, an illustrative GIP receptor agonist peptide of formulas (I), (II), (III), (IV), or (V), can include a peptide having one, to two Lys(R) lipidated amino acids positioned in the amino acid sequence of the peptide ranging from residue A14 to A30, wherein the Lys(R) residue has a substituted side chain defined by X-L-. In exemplary embodiments, the X-L- group of the Lys(R) residue in the illustrative GIP receptor agonist peptide of formulas (I), (II), (III), (IV), or (V), may include: -(g-Glu)$_2$-Oda, -(g-Glu)$_2$-Eda, -(g-Glu)$_2$-Heda, -(PEG3)2-gGlu-Eda, -(PEG3)2-gGlu-Heda, -(PEG3)2-gGlu-Oda, -(PEG3)2-gGlu-Ida, -(PEG3)-gGlu-Eda, -(PEG3)-gGlu-Heda, -(PEG3)-gGlu-Oda, -Abu-gGlu-Oda, -(Gly)$_5$-gGlu-Eda, -(Gly)$_5$-gGlu-Heda, -(Gly)$_5$-gGlu-Oda, -(Gly)$_5$-Heda, -(Gly)$_5$-Oda, -(Gly)$_5$-Eda, -(PEG3)2-Heda, -(PEG3)2-Eda, -(PEG3)2-Oda, 2OEGgEgE-Hepda:C17 diacid, OEGgEgE-Hepda:C17 diacid, 2OEGgE-Hepda:C17 diacid, 3OEGgEgE-Hepda:C17 diacid, G5gEgE-Hepda:C17 diacid, 2OEGgEgEgE-Hepda:C17 diacid, 2OEG-Hepda:C17 diacid, G5gEgE-Hepda:C17 diacid, 2OEGgEgE-Oda:C18 diacid, OEGgEgE-Oda:C18 diacid, 2OEGgE-Oda:C18 diacid, 3OEGgEgE-Oda:C18 diacid, G5gEgE-Oda:C18 diacid, 2OEGgEgEgE-Oda:C18 diacid, 2OEG-Oda:C18 diacid, G5gEgE-Oda:C18 diacid, 2OEGgEgE-Eda:C20 diacid, OEGgEgE-Eda:C20 diacid, 2OEGgE-Eda:C20 diacid, 3OEGgEgE-Eda:C20 diacid, G5gEgE-Eda:C20 diacid, 2OEGgEgEgE-Eda:C20 diacid, 2OEG-Eda:C20 diacid, G5gEgE-Eda:C20 diacid, or combinations thereof.

[00294] In some illustrative examples, the (R) group may be covalently linked to a side chain of a Lys amino acid. In some examples, an exemplary (R) group represents X-L-, wherein L represents a bivalent linker comprising PEG and/or two or more amino acids, and X represents a substituent group, or a salt thereof. In various embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide of formulas (I) – (V) or a salt thereof, has one or two Lys(R), residues located at a position between A14 to A30, wherein (R) represents a substituent group.

[00295] In some examples, R represents X-L-, wherein L is one or a combination of more than one selected from gE, GGGGG, GGEEE, G2E3, G3gEgE, 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE,

GGPAPAP, 2OEGgE, 3OEGgEgE, G4gE, G5gE, 2OEGgEgEgE, 2OEG and G5gEgE, and X represents C_{17}-C_{20} monoacid or diacid lipid, or an acetyl group. In some embodiments, X-L-, wherein L is one or a combination of more than one selected from gE, GGGGG, GGEEE, G2E3, G3gEgE, 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, GGPAPAP, 2OEGgE, 3OEGgEgE, G4gE, G5gE, 2OEGgEgEgE, 2OEG and G5gEgE, and X represents C18 diacid.

[00296] Alternatively, in some embodiments, (R) represents X-L-, wherein L represents a linker selected from gE, GGGGG, GGEEE, G2E3, G3gEgE, 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, GGPAPAP, 2OEGgE, 3OEGgEgE, G4gE, G5gE, 2OEGgEgEgE, 2OEG and G5gEgE, and X represents C_{17}-C_{20} linear saturated dicarboxylic acid.

[00297] In various embodiments, in each of the examples of GIP receptor agonist peptides of formulas (I) to (V), at least one amino acid between A14 to A30, or from A14 to A21, or A14 or A21 is Lys(R), wherein (R) represents X-L-, wherein L represents a bivalent linker L, wherein L represents 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, 2OEGgE, 3OEGgEgE, G5gEgE, 2OEGgEgEgE, 2OEG, or G5gEgE. In some related embodiments, (R) represents X-L-, wherein L represents a bond or a bivalent substituent group, and X represents an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, or a salt thereof. In various embodiments related to the various L moiety exemplifications, (R) represents X-L, wherein L is discussed above and X is a C_{17}-C_{22} monoacid, or a C_{17}-C_{22} diacid or an acetyl group. For example, in some embodiments, X is (Hepda:C17 diacid), (Oda:C18 diacid), or (Eda:C20 diacid). In various embodiments, an exemplary GIP receptor agonist peptide of formulas (I) to (V), comprises a peptide having at least one Lys amino acid positioned between A14 to A30, or from A14 to A21, for example, at an amino acid position A14, or A17, A18, A20, A21, AA26, A29, or A30 of the peptide. The (R) substituent portion of the Lys(R) residue, represents X-L-, wherein L represents a bivalent linker L, for example, L represents gE, GGGGG, GGEEE, G2E3, G3gEgE, 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, GGPAPAP, 2OEGgE, 3OEGgEgE, G4gE, G5gE, 2OEGgEgEgE, 2OEG and G5gEgE and X is a C_{17}-C_{22} monoacid, or a C_{17}-C_{22} diacid or an acetyl group, for example, a C_{17} monoacid or a C_{17} diacid or a C_{18} monoacid or a C_{18} diacid or a C_{20} monoacid or a C_{20} diacid. In various embodiments, an exemplary GIP receptor agonist peptide of formulas (I) to (V), comprises at least one Lys amino acid positioned between A14 to A30, or from A14 to

A21, or A14 or A21, wherein (R) represents X-L-, wherein L represents a bivalent linker L, wherein L represents 2 x γGlu-2 x OEG (miniPEG), and X is a C_{18} monoacid or C_{18} diacid.

[00298] In some embodiments, (R) represents X-L-, wherein L represents a bivalent linker comprising PEG and/or amino acid or consisting of PEG and/or one or more amino acids, for example, a Gly_{2-10}- linker, and X represents a substituent group. A known PEG linker, an amino acid linker or combinations thereof may be used as illustrative examples of a bivalent linker, as long as it is able to link Lys to a substituent group. Alternatively, in some embodiments, R represents X-L-, wherein L represents a bond or a bivalent substituent group, and X represents an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, or a salt thereof. A known bivalent substituent group may include, but is not limited to, an alkylene group, a carbonyl group, an oxycarbonyl group, an imino group, an alkylimino group, a sulfonyl group, an oxy group, a sulfide group, an ester bond, an amide bond, a carbonate bond or combinations thereof may be used.

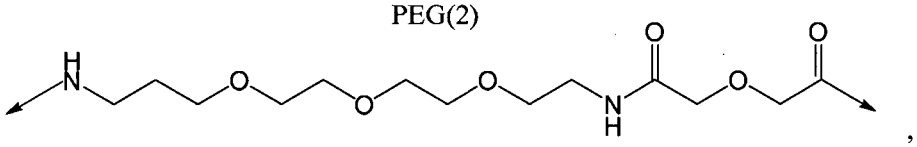
[00299] In some embodiments, L represents (PEG3)2-, Abu-, $(Gly)_{(2-10)}$-, $gGlu_{(1-3)}$-, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, L represents (PEG3)2-gGlu-. In some examples, L represents Abu-gGlu-. In other examples, L represents $(Gly)_5$-gGlu-, or $(Gly)_6$-gGlu-. In some embodiments, L represents a glycine peptide having from about two to about ten glycines linked, or from about two to about seven glycines linked. In some examples, L represents $(Gly)_{5-6}$-, or $(Gly)_5$-, GGGGG-, or GGGGG-gGlu-. In some examples, L represents gE, GGGGG, GGEEE, G2E3, G3gEgE, 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, GGPAPAP, 2OEGgE, 3OEGgEgE, G4gE, G5gE, 2OEGgEgEgE, 2OEG and G5gEgE.

[00300] In some embodiments, L represents (PEG3)2-. In some embodiments, L represents $(Gly)_{2-10}$-, for example, $(Gly)_{(5-6)}$. In some further embodiments, L represents a combination of groups, such as one or more PEG molecules linked to a glycine peptide: Gly_{2-10} for example, L may be (PEG3)2-$(Gly)_{5-6}$-, or (PEG3)2-$(Gly)_5$-.

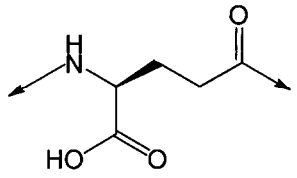
[00301] In some embodiments, the (R) group attatched to an amino acid, for example, a Lys residue represents X-L-, wherein L represents a bivalent linker comprising PEG and/or one or more amino acids or consisting of PEG and/or one or more amino acids, and X represents a substituent group. A known PEG linker, an amino acid linker or combinations thereof may be

used as the bivalent linker as long as it is able to link, a Lys residue to a substituent group. Alternatively, R represents X-L-, wherein L represents a bond or a bivalent substituent group, and X represents an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, or a salt thereof. A known bivalent substituent group including, but are not limited to, an alkylene group, a carbonyl group, an oxycarbonyl group, an imino group, an alkylimino group, a sulfonyl group, an oxy group, a sulfide group, an ester bond, an amide bond, a carbonate bond or combinations thereof may be used. In some examples, (R) represents X-L-, wherein L is one or a combination of more than one selected from:

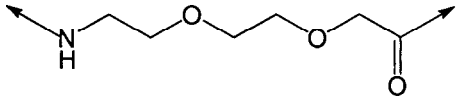
PEG(2)



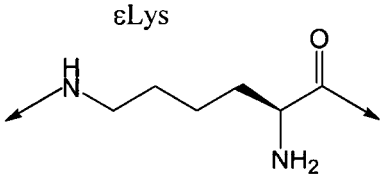
γGlu



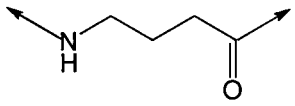
PEG3



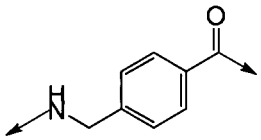
εLys



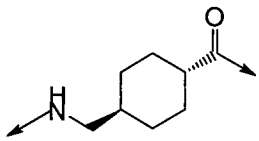
GABA



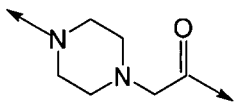
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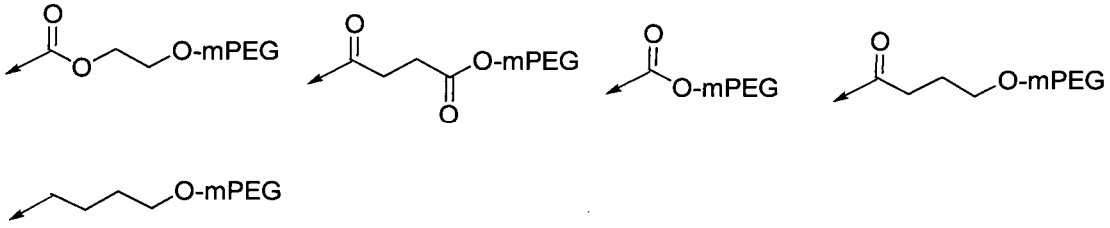
NpipAc



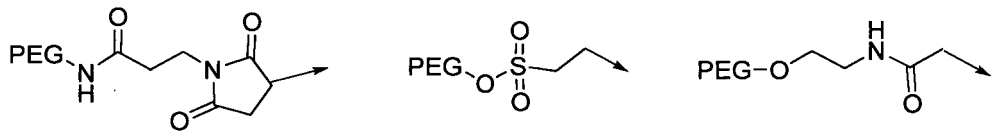
a glycine linker comprising one or two to nine-linked glycine(s) or a single bond, and X represents C_{17}-C_{22} monoacid or diacid, or an acetyl group. In some embodiments, a linker L, can be coupled or linked covalently to a side chain of at least one amino acid, or modified amino acid for example, a Lys residue of the GIP receptor agonist peptide being covalently attached to a substituent group. In an embodiment, the selective GIP receptor agonist peptide is covalently attached to an (R) group, wherein the (R) group is a hydrophilic polymer, and the Lys(R) residue is positioned at an amino acid position ranging from A14 to A30. In an

embodiment, the selective GIP receptor agonist peptide is covalently attached to a hydrophilic polymer, for example, the hydrophilic polymer is a polyethylene glycol (PEG) molecule or a variant thereof.

[00302] In some embodiments, the linker L is a PEG molecule, for example, PEG3(n), PEG(2)(n), or mPEG having a weight average molecular weight of about 5 – 30 kDa. In some embodiments, L can be any combination of PEG3(n), PEG(2)(n), gGlu(n), D-gGlu(n), AMBZ(n), GABA(n), G(x), NpipAc(n), Tra(n), eLya(n), where n = 1 – 5 and x = 1 -10. Exemplary PEG linkers can be used as part of an (R) group in a substituted Lys residue, for example, located at one or more of A14-A30, for example, at an amino acid position: A14, A17, A18, A20, A21, AA26, A29, or A30, wherein the MPEG linker can include one or more of the following additional MPEG linkers:



In some embodiments, exemplary MPEG linkers which may be used for coupling a substituent X to a Cys amino acid can include a MPEG molecule having an weight average molecular weight of about 5 – 30 kDa. In some embodiments, illustrative PEG linkers for attachment to a Cys side chain can include:



[00303] In various examples, R represents X-L-, wherein X-L- represents Hepda-GGGG-(Hepda:C17 diacid), Hepda-GGGGG-, Hepda-GGGGGG-, Oda-GGGG-(Oda:C18 diacid), Oda-GGGGG-, Oda-GGGGGG-, Eda-GGGG-(Eda:C20 diacid), Eda-GGGGG-, Eda-GGGGGG-, Eda-GGGGGGGGG-.

[00304] Alternatively, the (R) group represents X-L-, wherein L represents a glycine linker comprising five or six-linked glycines, and X represents C_{17}-C_{20} linear saturated dicarboxylic acid.

[00305] Alternatively, the (R) group represents X-L-, wherein L represents a bond or a bivalent substituent group, and X represents an a C_{17}-C_{22} fatty acid, or a C_{17}-C_{22} acylated fatty acid or a C_{17}-C_{22} dicarboxylic acid, or a salt thereof. In some embodiments, the X represents a palmitic fatty acid used to add a palmitoyl group to the epsilon amine side group of a Lys residue, for example, a Lys reside in the GIP receptor agonist peptide.

[00306] In other embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide has one, or two modified lysine residues, i.e. Lys(R), wherein the (R) group represents X-L-, wherein L represents a glycine linker comprising three, four, five or six-linked glycines, and X represents C_{17}-C_{22} linear saturated dicarboxylic acid. In an embodiment, the acyl group is a C_{17} to C_{22} fatty acyl group, for example a palmitoyl or myristoyl fatty acyl group.

[00307] In an embodiment, the GIP receptor agonist peptide is covalently attached to an (R) group, wherein the (R) group is a hydrophilic polymer at any amino acid position ranging from A14 to A30. In an embodiment, the GIP receptor agonist peptide is covalently attached to a hydrophilic polymer at amino acid position, A14, A17, A18, A20, A21, AA26, A29, or A30, or combinations thereof, for example, at positions A14-A30 or from A14 to A21. For example, the hydrophilic polymer may be attached to the side chain of a Lys residue of the GIP receptor agonist peptide. In an embodiment, the hydrophilic polymer is a polyethylene glycol (mPEG). The mPEG polymer may also be further conjugated to a glycine linker, i.e. $(Gly)_{(2\text{-}8)}$-, or to one or more gGlu- residues, for example, $gGlu_{(1\text{-}3)}$-. In some examples, the mPEG has a weight average molecular weight of about 1,000 Daltons to about 60,000 Daltons, such as about 5,000 Daltons to about 40,000 Daltons, or about 1,000 Daltons, or 5,000 Daltons, or 10,000 Daltons, or 12,000 Daltons, or 14,000 Daltons to about 20,000 Daltons.

[00308] In some embodiments, methods for conjugating a polyethylene glycol (mPEG) polymer to a reactive amine or sulfhydryl group is well known in the art. For example, mPEG can be conjugated to a lysine amine sidechain using an amine-reactive pegylated crosslinker. A Bis(succinimidyl)penta(ethylene glycol) spacer arm can be used as a homobifunctional, amine-to-amine crosslinker that contain N-hydroxy-succinimide (NHS) esters at both ends of a mPEG spacer arm. An amine-reactive crosslinker that contains a PEG spacer arm. A bis-succinimide ester-activated mPEG compound may be used for crosslinking between primary amines ($-NH_2$)

in GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure. The N-hydroxysuccinimide ester (NHS) groups at either end of the mPEG spacer react specifically and efficiently with lysine and N-terminal amino groups at pH 7-9 to form stable amide bonds. Other homobifunctional, sulfhydryl-reactive crosslinkers that contain the maleimide group at either end of a PEG spacer may be used to couple PEG to a Cys amino acid of a GIP receptor agonist peptide. Heterofunctional crosslinking spacer arms may also be used when two different reactive groups are used as the linkage groups, e.g. an amine group and a sulfhydryl group. A sulfhydryl-reactive crosslinker that contains a PEG spacer arm, may be used to couple a PEG polymer to a GIP receptor agonist peptide. In some embodiments, a bismaleimide-activated PEG compound may be used for crosslinking between sulfhydryl (-SH) groups in proteins and other thiol molecules. The maleimide groups at either end of the PEG spacer may react specifically and efficiently with reduced sulfhydryls at pH 6.5-7.5 to form stable thioether bonds. In other embodiments, direct coupling of a PEG molecule to a GIP receptor agonist peptide may be accomplished using known methods in the art. For example, a well known technique whereby a peptide may be covalently modified with PEG groups requiring PEG compounds that contain a reactive or targetable functional group at one end. The simplest method to pegylate peptides, which are rich in surface primary amines, is to use a PEG compound that contains an NHS ester group at one end, for example, a methyl-(PEG)n-NHS ester. In a similar fashion, methyl-(PEG)n-maleimide (wherein n can be from 20-300) may be used to couple a PEG molecule to a Cys containing peptide of the present disclosure. Methods known in the art for conjugation of polyethylene glycol polymers of various lengths ranging from 1,000 Daltons to 20,000 Daltons or more are provided in 1.Hermanson, G.T. (2013). 3rd Edition. Bioconjugate Techniques, Academic Press, Veronese, F. and Harris, J.M. Eds. (2002). Peptide and protein PEGylation. Advanced Drug Delivery Review 54(4), 453-609, Zalipsky, S., et al., "Use of Functionalized Poly(Ethylene Glycols) for Modification of Polypeptides" in Polyethylene Glycol Chemistry: Biotechnical and Biomedical Applications, J. M. Harris, Plenus Press, New York (1992), and in Zalipsky (1995) Advanced Drug Reviews 16:157-182 the disclosures of all of these references are hereby incorporated by reference herein in their entireties.

[00309] In various embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide disclosed herein with the

lipidated Lys(R) residues positioned between amino acids A14 and A30, for example, at amino acid positions A14, A17, A18, A20, A21, AA26, A29, or A30, provide GIPR agonist peptides having enhanced ½ life of elimination, % remaining after 48 hours in serum, and solubility in various media, when compared to GIPR agonist peptides in the art. In some embodiments, the position of the lipidated lysine residue, the sequence of the GIPR peptide and the length of the lipid used in the (R) substituent on the Lys residue play a role in the improved half life and solubility of the GIPR peptide, that enables the GIPR agonist peptides to be dosed in a therapeutically effective way to a subject in need of antiemetic activity once per week (Q1W), for example, once per four to seven days, or once per four to five days, or once every four days, or once every five days, or once every six days, or once every seven days, or once every eight days, or once every nine days, or once every ten days. The enhanced ½ life of elimination, % remaining after 48 hours in serum, and solubility in various media are illustrated in the Examples section of the present disclosure.

[00310] In various embodiments, GIP receptor agonist peptides disclosed herein which are suitable for Q1W, or once per week dosing, for example, dosing once every 4 to 6 days, or every 5 to 8 days, or every 6 to 7 days to treat emesis, including nausea and/or vomiting, have a human intravenous T1/2 life of elimination in human serum, ranging between 40-160 hours, or for example, ranging between 50-140 hours. In various embodiments, GIP receptor agonist peptides disclosed herein which are suitable for Q1W dosing, or once per week dosing to treat emesis, including nausea and/or vomiting, have a solubility of greater than 10 mg/mL, or greater than 15 mg/mL, or greater than 20 mg/mL, or greater than 30 mg/mL, or greater than 40 mg/mL, or greater than 50 mg/mL, or greater than 60 mg/mL, or greater than 75 mg/mL, or greater than 100 mg/mL, or greater than 125 mg/mL (for example, when tested in a dissolution test using phosphate buffer at pH 7.4 performed at 37°C); and a human intravenous T1/2 life of elimination in human serum ranging between 40 to 160 hours, or for example, ranging between 50 to 150 hours, or from 90 to 145 hours. In various embodiments, GIP receptor agonist peptides disclosed herein which are suitable for Q1W dosing, or or once per week dosing, for example, dosing once every 4 to 6 days, or every 5 to 8 days, or every 6 to 7 days dosing to treat emesis, including nausea and/or vomiting, in a mammal, for example, a human, have a

solubility of 15 mg/mL, or greater; and a human intravenous T1/2 life of elimination ranging between 50-160 hours, or for example, ranging between 60-160 hours. In various embodiments, the GIPR agonist peptides of the present disclosure have a T1/2 life of eleimination in humans ranging from 60 hours to 160 hours as determined with the methods of the Examples below, and a solubility greater than 25 mg/mL, for example, greater than 30 mg/mL, or greater than 40 mg/mL, or greater than 45 mg/ml, or greater than 50 mg/mL or higher.

[00311] In various embodiments, GIP receptor agonist peptides disclosed herein which are suitable for Q1W dosing, or once per week dosing, for example, dosing once every 4 to 6 days, or every 5 to 8 days, or every 6 to 7 days dosing to treat emesis, including nausea and/or vomiting, in a mammal, for example, a human, have a solubility of 15-100 mg/mL, or greater; and a human intravenous T1/2 life of elimination ranging from 100 to 150 hours as determined with the methods of the Examples below, and a an amino acid sequence length of 30-32 or 39 amino acids, a substituted (Lys(R) Lysine residue positioned in the amino acid position of 14, 17, 21, or 30, a lipid characterized as a C18 diacid and a linker selected from 2OEGgEgE or GGGGG.

[00312] Solubility of the GIPR peptides may be determined by dissolution in a phosphate buffer followed by quantitation using liquid chromatography, for example, High Performance Liquid Chromatogry (HPLC). An illustrative method is provided. For determination of the solubility of the GIPr agonist peptides, 3 mg of peptides are weighted out in a small glass vial. 100µL of 200mM Phosphate buffer pH 7.4 are added and the vial is sonicated/votexed as necessary for a maximum of 1 min. A visual inspection is performed, If the sample is fully dissolved, the solubility is recoreded as 30mg/mL. If insoluble material is observed in the tube the addition of 100 µL of buffer and mixing is repeated until complete dissolution. If the peptide is not soluble in 500 µL of buffer, it is labeled as solubility < 6mg/mL. The solubility can be confirmed by RP-HPLC after filtration on 0.2µm filter on an Agilent 1200 system with a Kinetex column form Phenomenex® (2.6µm EVO C18 100 Å, LC Column 50 x 3.0 mm) kept at 40°C, the eluent A is 0.05% TFA in Water, B is 0.035% TFA in Acetonitrile at a 0.6ml/min flow rate. The gradient was from 20 to 70 over 5 min, the column is then washed for

1min at 90% B. UV monitoring at 215nm was used to monitor peptide concentration. Standards, may also be run on the same chromatographical experiment, to obtain standard measurements at 215 nm, from which a standard curve may be calculated and soluble peptide concentrations may be extrapolated from the standard curve.

[00313] In various embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide disclosed herein, for example, as used in the preparation of a medicament, a composition, or for use in the prevention and/or treatment of a condition, or disorder, or in a method of prevention and/or treatment as disclosed herein, as represented by a GIP receptor agonist peptide has an amino acid sequence as provided in any one of formulas (I), (II), (III), (IV), and (V).

[00314] In various embodiments, suitable GIPR agonist peptides having the appropriate pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics required for therapeutically effective treatment of a subject with emesis or displaying one or more symptoms of emesis, or for use to prevent emesis by dosing Q1W, or once per week, once per four to seven days, or once per four to five days, or once every four days, or once every five days, or once every six days, or once every seven days, or once every eight days, or once every nine days, or once every ten days have the following amino acid sequence and lipid-linker characteristics:

Table 1. Exemplary GIPR agonist peptides of the present disclosure.

Compound No.	Amino Acid Sequence (Single Amino Acid Letter)	Linker	Lipid
84	Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-Km-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-D-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-G-OH	GGGGG	C18 diacid
45	Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-Km-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-N-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-OH	GGGGG	C18 Diacid
50	Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-L-D-R-Km-A-Q-Aib-D-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-NH_2	GGGGG	C18 Diacid
41	Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-L-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-Km-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-K-G-OH	2OEGgEgE	C18 Diacid
72	Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-Aib-L-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-Km-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-R-G-OH	2OEGgEgE	C18 Diacid
27	Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-Aib-L-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-N-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-Km-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-NH_2	2OEGgEgE	C18 Diacid
293	Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-L-D-R-Aib-Km-Q-Aib-N-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-NH_2	2OEGgEgE	C18 Diacid
294	Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-Aib-Km-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-D-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-R-G-OH	GGGGG	C18 Diacid

[00315] In various embodiments, exemplary GIP receptor agonist peptides having a structure as defined in any one of formulas (I), (II), (III), (IV), and (V), are provided in Fig. 1.

[00316] B. SYNTHESIS GIPR AGONIST PEPTIDES

[00317] The GIP receptor agonist peptide may be synthesized recombinantly or can be produced according to a peptide synthesis method known in the art. The peptide synthesis method may be any of, for example, a solid phase synthesis process and a liquid phase synthesis process. That is, the object GIP receptor agonist peptide can be produced by repeating condensation of a partial peptide or amino acid capable of constituting the GIP receptor agonist peptide, and the remaining portion (which may be constituted by two or more amino acids) according to a desired sequence. When a product having the desirable sequence has a protecting group, the object GIP receptor agonist peptide can be produced by eliminating a protecting group. Examples of the condensing method and eliminating method of a protecting group to be known include methods described in the following (1)-(5).

(1) M. Bodanszky and M.A. Ondetti: Peptide synthesis, Interscience Publishers, New York (1966)

(2) Schroeder and Luebke: The Peptide, Academic Press, New York (1965)

(3) Nobuo Izumiya, et al.: Peptide Gosei-no-Kiso to Jikken (Basics and experiments of peptide synthesis), published by Maruzen Co. (1975)

(4) Haruaki Yajima and Shunpei Sakakibara: Seikagaku Jikken Koza (Biochemical Experiment) 1, Tanpakushitsu no Kagaku (Chemistry of Proteins) IV, 205 (1977)

(5) Haruaki Yajima, ed.: Zoku Iyakuhin no Kaihatsu (A sequel to Development of Pharmaceuticals), Vol. 14, peptide synthesis, published by Hirokawa Shoten.

[00318] After the reaction, the GIP receptor agonist peptide can be purified and isolated using conventional methods of purification, such as solvent extraction, distillation, column chromatography, liquid chromatography, recrystallization, etc., in combination thereof. When the peptide obtained by the above-mentioned method is in a free form, it can be converted to a suitable salt by a known method; conversely, when the peptide is obtained in the form of a salt, the salt can be converted to a free form or other salt by a known method.

[00319] The starting compound may also be a salt. Examples of such salt include those exemplified as salts of the exemplified selective GIPr agonists mentioned bellow.

[00320] For condensation of protected amino acid or peptide, various activation reagents usable for peptide synthesis can be used, which include trisphosphonium salts,

tetramethyluronium salts, carbodiimides and the like. Examples of the trisphosphonium salt include benzotriazol-1-yloxytris(pyrrolizino)phosphoniumhexafluorophosphate (PyBOP), bromotris(pyrrolizino)phosphoniumhexafluorophosphate (PyBroP), 7-azabenzotriazol-1-yloxytris(pyrrolizino)phosphoniumhexafluorophosphate (PyAOP), examples of the tetramethyluronium salt include 2-(1H-benzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluroniumhexafluorophosphate (HBTU), 2-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluroniumhexafluorophosphate (HATU), 2-(1H-benzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluroniumtetrafluoroborate (TBTU), 2-(5-norbornane-2,3-dicarboxyimide)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluroniumtetrafluoroborate (TNTU), O-(N-succimidyl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluroniumtetrafluoroborate (TSTU), and examples of the carbodiimide include N,N'-Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC), N,N'-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIPCDI), N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDCI · HCl) and the like. For condensation using these, addition of a racemization inhibitor [e.g., N-hydroxy-5-norbornene-2,3-dicarboxylic imide (HONB), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt), 1-Hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole (HOAt), 3,4-Dihydro-3-hydroxy-4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazine (HOOBt), ethyl 2-cyano-2-(hydroxyimino)acetate (Oxyma)etc.] is an example. A solvent to be used for the condensation can be appropriately selected from those known to be usable for peptide condensation reaction. For example, acid amides such as anhydrous or water-containing N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, N-methylpyrrolidone and the like, halogenated hydrocarbons such as methylene chloride, chloroform and the like, alcohols such as trifluoroethanol, phenol and the like, sulfoxides such as dimethylsulfoxide and the like, tertiary amines such as pyridine and the like, ethers such as dioxane, tetrahydrofuran and the like, nitriles such as acetonitrile, propionitrile and the like, esters such as methyl acetate, ethyl acetate and the like, an appropriate mixture of these and the like can be used. Reaction temperature is appropriately selected from the range known to be usable for peptide binding reactions, and is normally selected from the range of about -20°C to 90°C. An activated amino acid derivative is normally used from 1.5 to 6 times in excess. In solid phase synthesis, when a test using the ninhydrin reaction reveals that the condensation is insufficient, sufficient condensation can be conducted by repeating the condensation reaction without elimination of

protecting groups. If the condensation is yet insufficient even after repeating the reaction, unreacted amino acids can be acylated with acetic anhydride, acetylimidazole or the like so that an influence on the subsequent reactions can be avoided.

[00321] Examples of the protecting groups for the amino groups of the starting amino acid include benzyloxycarbonyl (Z), tert-butoxycarbonyl (Boc), tert-pentyloxycarbonyl, isobornyloxycarbonyl, 4-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 2-chlorobenzyloxycarbonyl (Cl-Z), 2-bromobenzyloxycarbonyl (Br-Z), adamantyloxycarbonyl, trifluoroacetyl, phthaloyl, formyl, 2-nitrophenylsulphenyl, diphenylphosphinothioyl, 9-fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl (Fmoc), trityl and the like.

[00322] Examples of the carboxyl-protecting group for the starting amino acid include aryl, 2-adamantyl, 4-nitrobenzyl, 4-methoxybenzyl, 4-chlorobenzyl, phenacyl and benzyloxycarbonylhydrazide, tert-butoxycarbonylhydrazide, tritylhydrazide and the like, in addition to the above-mentioned C_{1-6} alkyl group, C_{3-10} cycloalkyl group, C_{7-14} aralkyl group.

[00323] The hydroxyl group of serine or threonine can be protected, for example, by esterification or etherification. Examples of the group suitable for the esterification include lower (C_{2-4}) alkanoyl groups such as an acetyl group and the like, aroyl groups such as a benzoyl group and the like, and the like, and a group derived from an organic acid and the like. In addition, examples of the group suitable for etherification include benzyl, tetrahydropyranyl, tert-butyl(Bu^t), trityl (Trt) and the like.

[00324] Examples of the protecting group for the phenolic hydroxyl group of tyrosine include Bzl, 2,6-dichlorobenzyl, 2-nitrobenzyl, Br-Z, tert-butyl and the like.

[00325] Examples of the protecting group for the imidazole of histidine include p-toluenesulfonyl (Tos), 4-methoxy-2,3,6-trimethylbenzenesulfonyl (Mtr), dinitrophenyl (DNP), benzyloxymethyl (Bom), tert-butoxymethyl (Bum), Boc, Trt, Fmoc and the like.

[00326] Examples of the protecting group for the guanidino group of arginine include Tos, Z, 4-methoxy-2,3,6-trimethylbenzenesulfonyl (Mtr), p-methoxybenzenesulfonyl (MBS), 2,2,5,7,8-pentamethylchromane-6-sulfonyl (Pmc), mesitylene-2-sulfonyl (Mts), 2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyldihydrobenzofuran-5-sulfonyl (Pbf), Boc, Z, NO_2 and the like.

[00327] Examples of the protecting group for a side chain amino group of lysine include Z,

Cl-Z, trifluoroacetyl, Boc, Fmoc, Trt, Mtr, 4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohexylideneyl (Dde) and the like.

[00328] Examples of the protecting group for indolyl of tryptophan include formyl (For), Z, Boc, Mts, Mtr and the like.

[00329] Examples of the protecting group for asparagine and glutamine include Trt, xanthyl (Xan), 4,4'-dimethoxybenzhydryl (Mbh), 2,4,6-trimethoxybenzyl (Tmob) and the like.

[00330] Examples of activated carboxyl groups in the starting material include corresponding acid anhydride, azide, active esters [ester with alcohol (e.g., pentachlorophenol, 2,4,5-trichlorophenol, 2,4-dinitrophenol, cyanomethylalcohol, paranitrophenol, HONB, N-hydroxysuccimide, 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt), 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole(HOAt))] and the like. Examples of the activated amino group in the starting material include corresponding phosphorous amide.

[00331] Examples of the method for removing (eliminating) a protecting group include a catalytic reduction in a hydrogen stream in the presence of a catalyst such as Pd-black or Pd-carbon; an acid treatment using anhydrous hydrogen fluoride, methanesulfonic acid, trifluoromethanesulfonic acid, trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), trimethylsilyl bromide (TMSBr), trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate, tetrafluoroboric acid, tris(trifluoro)boric acid, boron tribromide, or a mixture solution thereof; a base treatment using diisopropylethylamine, triethylamine, piperidine, piperazine or the like; and reduction with sodium in liquid ammonia, and the like. The elimination reaction by the above-described acid treatment is generally carried out at a temperature of -20°C to 40°C; the acid treatment is efficiently conducted by adding a cation scavenger such as anisole, phenol, thioanisole, metacresol and paracresol; dimethylsulfide, 1,4-butanedithiol, 1,2-ethanedithiol, triisopropylsilane and the like. Also, a 2,4-dinitrophenyl group used as a protecting group of the imidazole of histidine is removed by thiophenol treatment; a formyl group used as a protecting group of the indole of tryptophan is removed by deprotection by acid treatment in the presence of 1,2-ethanedithiol, 1,4-butanedithiol, or the like, as well as by alkali treatment with dilute sodium hydroxide, dilute ammonia, or the like.

[00332] Protection of a functional group that should not be involved in the reaction of a

starting material and a protecting group, elimination of the protecting group, activation of a functional group involved in the reaction and the like can be appropriately selected from known protecting groups and known means.

[00333] In a method of preparing an amide of the peptide, it is formed by a solid phase synthesis using a resin for amide synthesis, or the α-carboxyl group of the carboxy terminal amino acid is amidated, and a peptide chain is elongated to a desired chain length toward the amino group side, thereafter a peptide wherein the protecting group for the N-terminal α-amino group of the peptide chain only removed and a peptide wherein the protecting group for the C-terminal carboxyl group only removed of the peptide chain are prepared, and the both peptides are condensed in a mixed solvent described above. For details about the condensation reaction, the same as above applies. After the protected peptide obtained by the condensation is purified, all protecting groups can be removed by the above-described method to yield a desired crude polypeptide. By purifying this crude peptide using various publicly known means of purification, and freeze-drying the main fraction, a desired amide of the peptide can be prepared.

[00334] When the GIP receptor agonist peptide is present as a configurational isomer such as enantiomer, diastereomer etc., a conformer or the like, they are also encompassed within the description of a GIP receptor agonist peptide and each can be isolated by a means known per se or the above separation and purification methods on demand. In addition, when the GIP receptor agonist peptide is in the form of a racemate, it can be separated into S- and R-forms by conventional optical resolution.

[00335] When a GIP receptor agonist peptide includes stereoisomers, both the isomers alone and mixtures of each isomers are also encompassed within the meaning of a GIP receptor agonist peptide. A GIP receptor agonist peptide can be chemically modified according to a method known per se and using substituent and polyethylene glycol. For example, a chemically modified GIP receptor agonist peptide can be produced by introducing substituent and/or conjugatedly binding polyethylene glycol to Cys residue, Asp residue, Glu residue, Lys residue and the like of a GIP receptor agonist peptide. Additionaly, there may be a linker structure between the amino acid of the GIP receptor agonist peptide and substituent and polyethylene

glycol.

[00336] A GIP receptor agonist peptide modified by a substituent and/or polyethylene glycol (PEG) produces for example, one or more effects related to promoting the biological activity, prolonging the blood circulation time, resistance to elimination, reducing the immunogenicity, enhancing the solubility, and enhancing the resistance to metabolism, of a therapeutically and diagnostically important peptide.

[00337] The molecular weight of PEG is not particularly limited and is normally about 1 K to about 1000 K daltons, or about 10 K to about 100 K daltons, or about 20 K to about 60 K Daltons.

[00338] Modifying a selective GIPr agonist of the present disclosure by adding an (R) substituent can be conducted by introducing the (R) substituent based on known oxidation reaction and reduction reaction.

[00339] A method well known in the art can be used as a method for modifying a GIP receptor agonist peptide by PEG, and, for example, in addition to the exemplary methods listed above, the methods described below can be used.

(1) A PEGylating reagent having an active ester (e.g., SUNBRIGHT MEGC-30TS (trade name), NOF Corp.) is bound to an amino group of the GIP receptor agonist peptide.

(2) A PEGylating reagent having an aldehyde (e.g., SUNBRIGHT ME-300AL (trade name), NOF Corp.) is bound to the amino group of the GIP receptor agonist peptide.

(3) A divalent cross-linking reagent (e.g., GMBS (Dojindo Laboratories), EMCS (Dojindo Laboratories), KMUS (Dojindo Laboratories), SMCC (Pierce)) is bound to an amino acid, (for example, a Lys and/or a Cys), of the GIP receptor agonist peptide , to which a PEGylating reagent having a thiol group (e.g., SUNBRIGHT ME-300-SH (trade name), NOF Corp.) is then bound.

(4) A thiol group is introduced to a GIP receptor agonist peptide through an SH-introducing agent (e.g., D-cysteine residue, L-cysteine residue, Traut's reagent), and this thiol group is reacted with a PEGylating reagent having a maleimide group (e.g., SUNBRIGHT ME-300MA (trade name), NOF Corp.).

(5) A thiol group is introduced to GIP receptor agonist peptide through an SH-introducing agent (e.g., D-cysteine residue, L-cysteine residue, Traut's reagent), and this thiol group is reacted with a PEGylating reagent having an iodoacetamide group (e.g., SUNBRIGHT ME-300IA (trade name), NOF Corp.).

(6) A ω-aminocarboxylic acid, an α-amino acid or the like is introduced as a linker to the N-terminal amino group of a GIP receptor agonist peptide, and an amino group derived from this linker is reacted with a PEGylating reagent having an active ester (e.g., SUNBRIGHT MEGC-30TS (trade name), NOF Corp.).

(7) A ω-aminocarboxylic acid, an α-amino acid or the like is introduced as a linker to the N-terminal amino group of a GIP receptor agonist peptide, and an amino group derived from this linker is reacted with a PEGylating reagent having an aldehyde group (e.g., SUNBRIGHT ME-300AL (trade name), NOF Corp.).

[00340] In addition, the GIP receptor agonist peptide may be a solvate (e.g., hydrate) or a non-solvate (e.g., non-hydrate).

[00341] The GIP receptor agonist peptide may be labeled with an isotope (e.g., ^{3}H, ^{14}C, ^{35}S, ^{125}I) or the like.

[00342] Furthermore, GIP receptor agonist peptide may be a deuterium conversion form wherein ^{1}H is converted to $^{2}H(D)$.

[00343] In some embodiments, a GIP receptor agonist peptide labeled with or substituted with an isotope can be used as, for example, a tracer (PET tracer) for use in Positron Emission Tomography (PET), and is useful in the fields of medical diagnosis and the like.

[00344] For the GIP receptor agonist peptide mentioned herein, the left end is the N-terminal (amino terminal) and the right end is the C-terminal (carboxyl terminal) in accordance with the conventional peptide marking. The C-terminal of peptide may be any of an amide (-$CONH_2$), a carboxyl group (-COOH), a carboxylate (-COO^-), an alkylamide (-$CONHR^a$), and an ester (-$COOR^a$). In some embodimnts, C-terminal of peptide is an amide (-$CONH_2$).

[00345] A GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure may be in a salt form. Examples of such salt include metal salts, ammonium salts, salts with organic base, salts with inorganic acid, salts with organic acid, salts with basic or acidic amino acid, and the like.

[00346] Examples of the metal salt include alkali metal salts such as sodium salt, potassium salt and the like; alkaline earth metal salts such as calcium salt, magnesium salt, barium salt and the like; aluminum salt and the like.

[00347] Examples of the salt with organic base include salts with trimethylamine, triethylamine, pyridine, picoline, 2,6-lutidine, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, cyclohexylamine, dicyclohexylamine, N,N-dibenzylethylenediamine and the like.

[00348] Examples of the salt with inorganic acid include salts with hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid and the like.

[00349] Examples of the salt with organic acid include salts with formic acid, acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, phthalic acid, fumaric acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid, maleic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, malic acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid and the like.

[00350] Examples of the salt with basic amino acid include salts with arginine, lysine, ornithine and the like. Examples of the salt with acidic amino acid include salts with aspartic acid, glutamic acid and the like.

[00351] Among the above-mentioned salts, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt is of interest. For example, when a compound has an acidic functional group, an inorganic salt such as alkali metal salt (e.g., sodium salt, potassium salt etc.), alkaline earth metal salt (e.g., calcium salt, magnesium salt, barium salt etc.) and the like, ammonium salt etc., and when a compound has a basic functional group, for example, a salt with inorganic acid such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid and the like, or a salt with organic acid such as acetic acid, phthalic acid, fumaric acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid, maleic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, methanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid and the like can be used.

[00352] In some embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide may be synthesized and/or used in a prodrug form to treat or prevent a disease of the present disclosure, for example, diabetes, obesity and/or emesis. A prodrug means a compound which is converted to a GIP receptor agonist peptide with a reaction due to an enzyme, gastric acid, etc. under the physiological condition in the living body, that is, a compound which is converted to a GIP receptor agonist peptide with oxidation, reduction, hydrolysis, etc. according to an enzyme; a

polypeptide which is converted to GIP receptor agonist peptide by hydrolysis etc. due to gastric acid, etc.

[00353] Examples of a prodrug of a GIP receptor agonist peptide may include a compound wherein an amino group of a GIP receptor agonist peptide is acylated, alkylated or phosphorylated (e.g., compound wherein amino group of a GIP receptor agonist peptide is eicosanoylated, alanylated, pentylaminocarbonylated, (5-methyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolen-4-yl)methoxycarbonylated, tetrahydrofuranylated, pyrrolidylmethylated, pivaloyloxymethylated or tert-butylated, and the like); a compound wherein a hydroxy group of a GIP receptor agonist peptide is acylated, alkylated, phosphorylated or borated (e.g., a compound wherein a hydroxy group of a GIP receptor agonist peptide is acetylated, palmitoylated, propanoylated, pivaloylated, succinylated, fumarylated, alanylated or dimethylaminomethylcarbonylated); a compound wherein a carboxy group of a GIP receptor agonist peptide is esterified or amidated (e.g., a compound wherein a carboxy group of a GIP receptor agonist peptide is C_{1-6} alkyl esterified, phenyl esterified, carboxymethyl esterified, dimethylaminomethyl esterified, pivaloyloxymethyl esterified, ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl esterified, phthalidyl esterified, (5-methyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolen-4-yl)methyl esterified, cyclohexyloxycarbonylethyl esterified or methylamidated) and the like. Among others, a compound wherein a carboxy group of a GIP receptor agonist peptide is esterified with C_{1-6} alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, tert-butyl or the like can be used. These compounds, peptides and polypeptides can be produced from a GIP receptor agonist peptide by a method known per se.

[00354] A prodrug of a GIP receptor agonist peptide may also be one which is converted into a GIP receptor agonist peptide under a physiological condition, such as those described in IYAKUHIN no KAIHATSU (Development of Pharmaceuticals), Vol. 7, Design of Molecules, p. 163-198, Published by HIROKAWA SHOTEN (1990).

[00355] In the present specification, the prodrug may form a salt. Examples of such a salt include those exemplified as the salt of a GIP receptor agonist peptide.

[00356] In some embodiments, a GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure may be synthesized and/or used as a crystal. Crystals having a singular crystal form or a mixture of plural crystal forms are also encompassed by the examples of GIP receptor agonist peptides.

Crystals can be produced by crystallizing a GIP receptor agonist peptide according to a crystallization method known per se.

[00357] In addition, a GIP receptor agonist peptide may be a pharmaceutically acceptable cocrystal or cocrystal salt. Here, the cocrystal or cocrystal salt means a crystalline substance consisting of two or more particular substances which are solids at room temperature, each having different physical properties (e.g., structure, melting point, heat of melting, hygroscopicity, solubility, stability etc.). The cocrystal and cocrystal salt can be produced by cocrystallization known per se.

[00358] The crystal of a GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure is superior in physicochemical properties (e.g., melting point, solubility, stability) and biological properties (e.g., pharmacokinetics (absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion), efficacy expression), and thus it is extremely useful as a medicament.

[00359] In some embodiments, a GIP receptor agonist peptide and/or a prodrug thereof (hereinafter to be sometimes abbreviated as a GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure) have a GIP receptor activating action, and may have selectivity as agonists of the GIP receptor over other receptors such as the GLP1R. The compounds of the present disclosure have a high GIP receptor selective activation action *in vivo*.

[00360] C. METHODS OF PROPHYLAXIS AND TREATMENT OF GIP MEDIATED CONDITIONS, DISEASES, AND DISORDERS

[00361] GIP is a gastrointestinal hormone called incretin and has a promoting action on insulin secretion from the pancreas. Incretin is closely related to glucose metabolism and thus the compound having a GIP receptor activation action is useful for preventing and treating symptoms related to abnormal glucose metabolism including diabetes and obesity. Additionally, the compounds of the present disclosure have a GIP receptor selective activation action and suppresses vomiting by activating GABAergic neurons in the area postrema.

[00362] More specifically, the GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure have a hypoglycemic action, an antiemetic action, and the like.

[00363] The GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure have a high chemical stability and excellent persistence of the effects *in vivo*.

[00364] The GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure may be used as a GIP receptor activator.

[00365] In the present disclosure, the GIP receptor activator (GIP receptor agonist) means an agent having a GIP receptor activation action. Additionally, the GIP receptor selective activator (GIP receptor peptide agonist) specifically means an agent having an EC_{50} for the GIP receptor of 1/10 or less, or 1/100 or less, or 1/1000 or less, or 1/10000 or less, times the EC_{50} for the GLP-1 receptor.

[00366] The GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure is low in its toxicity (e.g., acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, genetic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, cardiac toxicity, carcinogenicity), shows a few side effects, and can be safely administered to a mammal (e.g., human, bovine, horse, dog, cat, monkey, mouse, rat) as an agent for the prophylaxis or treatment of various diseases mentioned below and the like.

[00367] The GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure can be used as an agent for the treatment or prophylaxis of various diseases including diabetes and obesity, by virtue of the above-mentioned activating action on GIP receptors. The GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure can be used as an agent for the prophylaxis or treatment of, for example, symptomatic obesity, obesity based on simple obesity, disease state or disease associated with obesity, eating disorder, diabetes (e.g., type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes, gestational diabetes, obese diabetes), hyperlipidemia (e.g., hypertriglyceridemia, hypercholesterolemia, high LDL-cholesterolemia, low HDL-cholesterolemia, postprandial hyperlipemia), hypertension, cardiac failure, diabetic complications [e.g., neuropathy, nephropathy, retinopathy, diabetic cardiomyopathy, cataract, macroangiopathy, osteopenia, hyperosmolar diabetic coma, infectious disease (e.g., respiratory infection, urinary tract infection, gastrointestinal infection, dermal soft tissue infections, inferior limb infection), diabetic gangrene, xerostomia, hypacusis, cerebrovascular disorder, peripheral blood circulation disorder], metabolic syndrome (disease states having 3 or more selected from hypertriglyceridemia, (TG), low HDL cholesterol(HDL-C)emia, hypertension, abdominal obesity and impaired glucose tolerance), sarcopenia and the like.

[00368] Examples of the symptomatic obesity include endocrine obesity (e.g., Cushing

syndrome, hypothyroidism, insulinoma, obese type II diabetes, pseudohypoparathyroidism, hypogonadism), central obesity (e.g., hypothalamic obesity, frontal lobe syndrome, Kleine-Levin syndrome), hereditary obesity (e.g., Prader-Willi syndrome, Laurence-Moon-Biedl syndrome), drug-induced obesity (e.g., steroid, phenothiazine, insulin, sulfonylurea (SU) agent, β-blocker-induced obesity) and the like.

[00369] Examples of the disease state or disease associated with obesity include glucose tolerance disorders, diabetes (particularly type 2 diabetes (T2DM), obese diabetes), lipid metabolism abnormality (synonymous with the above-mentioned hyperlipidemia), hypertension, cardiac failure, hyperuricemia.gout, fatty liver (including non-alchoholic steato-hepatitis), coronary heart disease (myocardial infarction, angina pectoris), cerebral infarction (brain thrombosis, transient cerebral ischemic attack), bone/ articular disease (knee osteoarthritis, hip osteoarthritis, spondylitis deformans, lumbago), sleep apnea syndrome/Pickwick syndrome, menstrual disorder (abnormal menstrual cycle, abnormality of menstrual flow and cycle, amenorrhea, abnormal catamenial symptom), metabolic syndrome and the like.

[00370] New diagnostic criteria were reported by The Japan Diabetes Society in 1999 about the diagnostic criteria of diabetes.

[00371] According to this report, diabetes refers to a state that meets any of a fasting blood glucose level (glucose concentration in venous plasma) of 126 mg/dl or more, a 2-hr value (glucose concentration in venous plasma) of 200 mg/dl or more in the 75 g oral glucose tolerance test (75 g OGTT), and a casual blood glucose level (glucose concentration in venous plasma) of 200 mg/dl or more. Also, a state that does not apply to the above-mentioned diabetes, and is not a state exhibiting "a fasting blood glucose level (glucose concentration in venous plasma) less than 110 mg/dl or a 2-hr value (glucose concentration in venous plasma) less than 140 mg/dl in the 75 g oral glucose tolerance test (75 g OGTT)" (normal type) is called "borderline type".

[00372] Moreover, new diagnostic criteria were reported by American Diabetes Association (ADA) in 1997 and by World Health Organization (WHO) in 1998 about the diagnostic criteria of diabetes.

[00373] According to these reports, diabetes refers to a state that meets a fasting blood glucose level (glucose concentration in venous plasma) of 126 mg/dl or more and a 2-hr value (glucose concentration in venous plasma) of 200 mg/dl or more in the 75 g oral glucose tolerance test.

[00374] According to the above-mentioned reports, impaired glucose tolerance refers to a state that meets a fasting blood glucose level (glucose concentration in venous plasma) less than 126 mg/dl and a 2-hr value (glucose concentration in venous plasma) of 140 mg/dl or more and less than 200 mg/dl in the 75 g oral glucose tolerance test. According to the report of ADA, a state exhibiting a fasting blood glucose level (glucose concentration in venous plasma) of 110 mg/dl or more and less than 126 mg/dl is called IFG (Impaired Fasting Glucose). On the other hand, according to the report of WHO, a state of the IFG (Impaired Fasting Glucose) exhibiting a 2-hr value (glucose concentration in venous plasma) less than 140 mg/dl in the 75 g oral glucose tolerance test is called IFG (Impaired Fasting Glycemia).

[00375] The GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure may also be used as an agent for the prophylaxis or treatment of diabetes determined according to the above-mentioned new diagnostic criteria, borderline type diabetes, impaired glucose tolerance, IFG (Impaired Fasting Glucose) and IFG (Impaired Fasting Glycemia). Moreover, the GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure can prevent progress of borderline type, impaired glucose tolerance, IFG (Impaired Fasting Glucose) or IFG (Impaired Fasting Glycemia) into diabetes.

[00376] The GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure are also useful as an agent for the prophylaxis or treatment of metabolic syndrome. The incidence of cardiovascular disease is significantly high in metabolic syndrome patients, compared with patients with a single lifestyle-related disease. Thus, the prophylaxis or treatment of metabolic syndrome is exceedingly important for preventing cardiovascular disease.

[00377] The diagnostic criteria of metabolic syndrome were announced by WHO in 1999 and by NCEP in 2001. According to the diagnostic criteria of WHO, an individual having hyperinsulinemia or abnormal glucose tolerance as a requirement and two or more of visceral obesity, dyslipidemia (high TG or low HDL) and hypertension is diagnosed as having

metabolic syndrome (World Health Organization: Definition, Diagnosis and Classification of Diabetes Mellitus and Its Complications. Part I: Diagnosis and Classification of Diabetes Mellitus, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1999). According to the diagnostic criteria of the Adult Treatment Panel III of the National Cholesterol Education Program (guideline of ischemic heart disease) in USA, an individual having three or more of visceral obesity, hypertriglyceridemia, low HDL-cholesterolemia, hypertension and abnormal glucose tolerance is diagnosed as having metabolic syndrome (National Cholesterol Education Program: Executive Summary of the Third Report of National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults (Adults Treatment Panel III). The Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. 285, 2486-2497, 2001).

[00378] More specifically, the GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure have an antiemetic action, and may inhibit or reduce the number and severity of the occurrence of nausea, and/or vomiting when associated with various stimuli disclosed herein, for example, when a subject has cyclic vomiting syndrome or is administered a chemotherpautic drug, for example, a chemotherapeutic drug with emetic potential, such as platinum based chemotherapeutics such as cisplatin, oxaliplatin, and carboplatin; irinotecan and other topo isomerase inhibitors used in the treatment of cancer. The GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure have a high chemical stability and excellent persistence of the effects *in vivo*.

[00379] The GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure may be used as a GIP receptor activator. In the present disclosure, the GIP receptor activator (GIP receptor agonist) means an agent having a GIP receptor activation action. Additionally, the GIP receptor selective activator (i.e. a GIP receptor agonist as used herein) specifically means an agent having an EC_{50} for the GIP receptor of 1/1000 or less, or 1/10000 or less, times the EC_{50} for the GLP-1 receptor, or in other words the ratio of EC_{50} GLP1R/EC_{50} GIPR is greater than 10, greater than 100, or greater than 1,000, or greater than 10,000, or from 100 to 1,000,000 or more.

[00380] The GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure have low toxicity (e.g.,

acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, genetic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, cardiac toxicity, carcinogenicity), shows a few side effects, and can be safely administered to a mammal (e.g., human, bovine, horse, dog, cat, monkey, mouse, rat) as an agent for the prophylaxis or treatment of emesis.

[00381] "Treatment," in the context of treating emesis by administering at least one of the GIP receptor agonist peptides disclosed herein, includes both prophylactic treatment and the treatment of emesis after a subject experiences emesis. Prophylactic treatment includes administration of a GIP receptor agonist peptide before a subject experiences emesis, such as when the subject experiences nausea, as well as administration of the GIP receptor agonist peptide before the subject is exposed to a substance, agent, or event, or before the subject contracts a condition, which results in or is likely to result in the subject experiencing emesis. As used herein, "therapeutically effective amount" refers to an amount of the GIP receptor agonist peptide sufficient to elicit the desired biological response. In the present disclosure, the desired biological response is treating and/or preventing an abnormal glucose metabolism in a subject, for example, in a subject in need thereof, including diabetes and obesity, or the prevention and/or treatment of emesis in a subject in need thereof.

[00382] The compound of the present invention can also be used for secondary prevention or suppression of progression of the above-mentioned various diseases (e.g., cardiovascular events such as myocardial infarction and the like). In addition, the compound of the present invention is also useful as a feeding suppressant and a weight reducing agent. The compound of the present invention can also be used in combination with a diet therapy (e.g., diet therapy for diabetes), and an exercise therapy.The GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure can be used to treat or prevent diabetes and/or obesity, a pathophysiological condition related to diabetes and/or obesity, emesis, for example, when a subject experiences or is about to experience emesis, such as nausea and/or vomiting. In various embodiments, the subject, for example, a mammal, for example, humans, non-human primates, apes, monkeys, laboratory mammals for example, mice, rats, rabbits, guinea-pigs, ferrets, domesticated mammals, such as companion mammals, dogs, cats and horses, and farm mammals, such as cattle, pigs, sheep and goats purely as examples, but not intended to be an exhaustive list, may

be treated with a GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure. In each of these cases, the methods of the present disclosure are provided to treat or prevent diabetes, obesity, or emesis in a subject in need thereof, to reduce or inhibit diabetes, obesity, or emesis, to reduce or inhibit a symptom associated with diabetes, obesity, or emesis, or to reduce or inhibit a pathological condition or symptom associated with diabetes, obesity, or emesis, for example, nausea and/or vomiting.

[00383] In order to prevent or treat emesis, an effective amount of one or more of the present compounds in a pharmaceutical composition is administered to a subject/patient (used interchangeably herein) in need thereof. A subject is determined to be in need of treatment with the present GIP receptor agonist peptide either through observation of vomiting by the subject, or through a subject's self-reporting of emesis (in the case of a human subject). A patient is determined to be in need of preventative therapy by assessing that the patient is at risk of experiencing emesis due to another medical condition or due to exposure to an agent known to be associated with emesis, such as an infection by a virus or bacteria or chemical agent or radiation.

[00384] The present GIP receptor agonist peptides are beneficial in the therapy of acute, delayed or anticipatory emesis, including emesis induced by chemotherapy, radiation, toxins, viral or bacterial infections, pregnancy, vestibular disorders (e.g. motion sickness, vertigo, dizziness and Meniere's disease), surgery, pain, opioid use and withdrawal, migraine, and variations in intracranial pressure. The uses of this invention are of particular benefit in the therapy of emesis induced by radiation, for example during the treatment of cancer, or radiation sickness, and in the treatment of post-operative nausea and vomiting. Most especially, use of the invention is beneficial in the therapy of emesis induced by antineoplastic (cytotoxic) agents including those routinely used in cancer chemotherapy, emesis induced by other pharmacological agents, for example, alpha-2 adrenoceptor antagonists, such as yohimbine, MK-912 and MK-467, and type IV cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (PDE4) inhibitors, such as RS14203, CT-2450 and rolipram.

[00385] Particular examples of chemotherapeutic agents are described, for example, by D. J. Stewart in Nausea and Vomiting: Recent Research and Clinical Advances, ed. J. Kucharczyk et

al., CRC Press Inc., Boca Raton, Fla., USA, 1991, pages 177-203, especially page 188. Commonly used chemotherapeutic agents include cisplatin, carboplatin, oxaliplatin, cyclophosphamide, dacarbazine (DTIC), dactinomycin, mechlorethamine (nitrogen mustard), streptozocin, cyclophosphamide, carmustine (BCNU), irinotecan, and other topoisomerase inhibitors, lomustine (CCNU), doxorubicin (adriamycin), daunorubicin, procarbazine, mitomycin, cytarabine, etoposide, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil, vinblastine, vincristine, bleomycin, paclitaxel and chlorambucil (R. J. Gralle et al. in Cancer Treatment Reports, 1984, 68, 163-172). Emesis due to other chemical agents, such as the toxins soman or sarin, or opiod drug usage and/or withdrawal, e.g. morphine, heroin, oxycodone, and the like can also be prevented and/or treated.

[00386] The present compounds are administered to a patient in a quantity sufficient to treat or prevent the symptoms and/or underlying etiology associated with emesis in the patient. In a preferred embodiment, the GIP receptor agonist peptides are administered prior to administration of an agent which is likely to cause emesis, such as one or more of the chemotherapeutic agents described above. The present GIP receptor agonist peptides can also be administered in combination with such agents, either in physical combination or in combined therapy through the administration of the present compounds and agents in succession (in any order). Although the present invention is useful in any mammal suffering from emesis, a preferred subject is a human.

[00387] In some embodiments, the selective GIPr agonists of the present disclosure may be administered to treat emesis when a subject is concomitantly being treated for diabetes and/or obesity. Several known anti-diabetic medicaments are known for causing emesis, for example, Metformin (Glucophage, Glumetza, others), sulfonylureas, meglitinides, thiazolidinediones, DPP-4 inhibitors, SGLT2 inhibitors, and GLP-1 receptor agonists. In some embodiments, methods for treating emesis in a subject, for example in a subject in need thereof, may include administering an effective amount of a GIP receptor agonist peptide to a subject that does not have type-2 diabetes mellitus or a subject that is not taking a medicament to treat type-2 diabetes mellitus while experiencing emesis.

[00388] Nausea is a subjective unpleasant feeling in the back of one's throat and stomach

that may lead to vomiting. There are many words that describe nausea including, but not limited to: sick to my stomach, queasy, or upset stomach. Nausea can have other symptoms that happen at the same time, such as increased saliva (spit), dizziness, light-headedness, trouble swallowing, skin temperature changes, and a fast heart rate. Vomiting is also described as "throwing up." When one vomits, one's stomach muscles contract (squeeze) and push the contents of one's stomach out through their mouth. One might or might not feel nauseated. Retching is when one tries to vomit without bringing anything up from one's stomach. Other words used to describe retching are gagging or dry heaves. Nausea and vomiting often happen at the same time, but they can be 2 different conditions that may be mutually exclusive or mutually associated. Some chemotherapy drugs are more likely to cause nausea and vomiting than others. Doctors classify chemotherapy drugs according to their emetogenic potential (how likely the drug will cause nausea or vomiting) as high, moderate, low, or minimal risk.

[00389] In various embodiments, the GIPR agonist peptide compounds may be dosed once per week (QW or Q1W which are used interchangeable herein) to provide treatment and prophylactic treatment against emesis and emesis related symptoms. In particular, the GIPR agonist peptide compounds of the present disclosure may be used to preferentially treat chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV), chronic unexplained nausea and/or vomiting, Cyclic vomiting syndrome (CVS), and nausea and/or vomiting associated with gastroparesis. Cyclic vomiting syndrome is a chronic functional gastrointestinal disorder that is being increasingly recognized in adults. It is characterized by episodic nausea and vomiting and is associated with significant morbidity.

[00390] An estimated 80% of patients with cancer will experience chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV). The term CINV includes emesis and nausea, which can involve a loss of appetite and result in decreased oral intake of fluids and calories. Five different types of CINV have been defined and include acute, delayed, breakthrough, anticipatory, and refractory CINV.

[00391] In an exemplary embodient, the present disclosure provides for the prophylactic treatment or maintenance therapy for chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV), chronic unexplained nausea and/or vomiting, Cyclic vomiting syndrome (CVS), and nausea

and/or vomiting associated with gastroparesis, comprising administering one or more GIPR agonist peptide compounds of the present disclosure, for example, a GIPR agonist peptide compound selected from compounds 84, 45, 50, 41, 72, and 27, in a therapeutically effective amount to a subject in need thereof.

[00392] The GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure may be used as a preventive/therapeutic agent, ie. prophylactic treatment or maintenance therapy for vomiting and/or nausea caused, for example, by clinical pathological conditions or causes described in the following (1) to (10). Additionally, the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure may be used as a preventive/therapeutic agent for chronic unexplained nausea and vomiting. The vomiting or nausea also includes imminent unpleasant sensations of wanting to eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth such as feeling queasy and retching, and may also be accompanied by autonomic symptoms such as facial pallor, cold sweat, salivary secretion, tachycardia, and diarrhea. The vomiting also includes acute vomiting, protracted vomiting, and anticipatory vomiting.

(1) Diseases accompanied by vomiting or nausea such as gastroparesis, gastrointestinal hypomotility, peritonitis, abdominal tumor, constipation, gastrointestinal obstruction, chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction, functional dyspepsia, cyclic vomiting syndrome, chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV), nausea and/or vomiting associated with gastroparesis, chronic unexplained nausea and vomiting, acute pancreatitis, chronic pancreatitis, hepatitis, hyperkalemia, cerebral edema, intracranial lesion, metabolic disorder, gastritis caused by an infection, postoperative disease, myocardial infarction, migraine, intracranial hypertension, and intracranial hypotension (e.g., altitude sickness);

(2) Vomiting and/or nausea induced by chemotherapeutic drugs such as (i) alkylating agents (e.g., cyclophosphamide, carmustine, lomustine, chlorambucil, streptozocin, dacarbazine, ifosfamide, temozolomide, busulfan, bendamustine, and melphalan), cytotoxic antibiotics (e.g., dactinomycin, doxorubicin, mitomycin-C, bleomycin, epirubicin, actinomycin D, amrubicin, idarubicin, daunorubicin, and pirarubicin), antimetabolic agents (e.g., cytarabine, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil, enocitabine, and clofarabine), vinca alkaloids (e.g., etoposide, vinblastine, and vincristine), other chemotherapeutic agents such as cisplatin, procarbazine, hydroxyurea,

azacytidine, irinotecan, interferon α, interleukin-2, oxaliplatin, carboplatin, nedaplatin, and miriplatin; (ii) opioid analgesics (e.g., morphine); (iii) dopamine receptor D1D2 agonists (e.g., apomorphine); (iv) cannabis and cannabinoid products including cannabis hyperemesis syndrome;

(3) Vomiting or nausea caused by radiation sickness or radiation therapy for the chest, the abdomen, or the like used to treat cancers;

(4) Vomiting or nausea caused by a poisonous substance or a toxin;

(5) Vomiting and nausea caused by pregnancy including hyperemesis gravidarium; and

(6) Vomiting and nausea caused by a vestibular disorder such as motion sickness or dizziness

(7) Opioid withdrawal;

(8) Vomiting and nausea caused by chronic unexplained nausea and vomiting;

(9) A vestibular disorder such as motion sickness or dizziness; and

(10) A physical injury causing local, systemic, acute or chronic pain.

[00393] These casues of emesis, or nausea, or vomiting are not meant to be exhaustive. Other conditions, activities, side effects may cause emesis, for example, nausea and/or vomiting. Nausea can be measured in ways known to the art, such as through the use of a visual analog scale (VAS).

[00394] D. FORMULATIONS

[00395] A medicament containing a GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure shows low toxicity and is obtained using the compound of the present disclosure alone or in admixture with a pharmacologically acceptable carrier according to a method known per se (e.g., the method described in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia) generally used as production methods of pharmaceutical preparations, and safely administered orally or parenterally (e.g., topically, rectally, intravenously administered) as a pharmaceutical preparation, for example, tablets (inclusive of sugar-coated tablets, film-coated tablets, sublingual tablets, orally disintegrating tablets), powders, granules, capsules (inclusive of soft capsules, microcapsules), liquids, troches, syrups, emulsions, suspensions, injections (e.g., subcutaneous injections, intravenous injections, intramuscular injections, intraperitoneal injections etc.), external preparations (e.g., transnasal preparations, dermal preparations, ointments), suppository (e.g.,

rectal suppositories, vaginal suppositories), pellets, nasal preparations, pulmonary preparations (inhalants), transfusions and the like.

[00396] These preparations may be controlled release preparations such as a rapid release preparation, a sustained release preparation and the like (e.g., a sustained release microcapsule). The content of the compound of the present disclosure in a pharmaceutical preparation is about 0.01 - about 100 wt% of the whole preparation.

[00397] The above-mentioned pharmaceutically acceptable carrier may be exemplified by various organic or inorganic carrier materials that are conventionally used as preparation materials, for example, excipient, lubricant, binding agent and disintegrant for solid preparations; or solvent, solubilizing agent, suspending agent, isotonic agent, buffering agent, soothing agent and the like for liquid preparations. Further, if necessary, general additives such as preservative, antioxidant, colorant, sweetening agent, adsorbing agent, wetting agent and the like can be also used appropriately in a suitable amount.

[00398] Examples of the excipient include lactose, sucrose, D-mannitol, starch, corn starch, crystalline cellulose, light anhydrous silicic acid and the like.

[00399] Examples of the lubricant include magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, talc, colloidal silica and the like.

[00400] Examples of the binding agent include crystalline cellulose, sucrose, D-mannitol, dextrin, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, starch, sucrose, gelatin, methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose sodium and the like.

[00401] Examples of the disintegrant include starch, carboxymethylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose calcium, carboxymethylstarch sodium, L-hydroxypropylcellulose and the like.

[00402] Examples of the solvent include water for injection, alcohol, propylene glycol, Macrogol, sesame oil, corn oil, olive oil and the like.

[00403] Examples of the solubilizing agent include polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, D-mannitol, benzyl benzoate, ethanol, trisaminomethane, cholesterol, triethanolamine, sodium carbonate, sodium citrate and the like.

[00404] Examples of the suspending agent include surfactants such as stearyl

triethanolamine, sodium lauryl sulfate, laurylaminopropionic acid, lecithin, benzalkonium chloride, benzetonium chloride, glycerin monostearate and the like; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, carboxymethylcellulose sodium, methylcellulose, hydroxymethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose and the like; and the like.

[00405] Examples of the isotonic agent include glucose, D-sorbitol, sodium chloride, glycerin, D-mannitol and the like.

[00406] Examples of the buffering agent include buffer solutions such as phosphates, acetates, carbonates, citrates and the like.

[00407] Examples of the soothing agent include benzyl alcohol and the like.

[00408] Examples of the preservative include parahydroxybenzoic acid esters, chlorobutanol, benzyl alcohol, phenethyl alcohol, dehydroacetic acid, sorbic acid and the like.

[00409] Examples of the antioxidant include sulfites, ascorbic acid, α-tocopherol and the like.

[00410] Examples of the colorant include water-soluble food coal tar dyes (e.g., food dyes such as Food Red No. 2 and No. 3, Food Yellow No. 4 and No. 5, Food Blue No. 1 and No. 2, and the like), water-insoluble lake dyes (e.g., aluminum salts of the aforementioned water-soluble Food coal tar dyes), natural dyes (e.g., β-carotene, chlorophyll, ferric oxide red) and the like.

[00411] Examples of the sweetening agent include saccharin sodium, dipotassium glycyrrhizinate, aspartame, stevia and the like.

[00412] Examples of the adsorbing include porous starch, calcium silicate (trade name: Florite RE), magnesium alumino metasilicate (trade name: Neusilin) and light anhydrous silicic acid (trade name: Sylysia).

[00413] Examples of the wetting agent include propylene glycol monostearate, sorbitan monooleate, diethylene glycol monolaurate and polyoxyethylenelauryl ether.

[00414] During production of an oral preparation, coating may be applied as necessary for the purpose of masking of taste, enteric property or durability.

[00415] Examples of the coating base to be used for coating include sugar coating base,

aqueous film coating base, enteric film coating base and sustained-release film coating base.

[00416] As the sugar coating base, sucrose is used. Moreover, one or more kinds selected from talc, precipitated calcium carbonate, gelatin, gum arabic, pullulan, carnauba wax and the like may be used in combination.

[00417] Examples of the aqueous film coating base include cellulose polymers such as hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, methylhydroxyethyl cellulose etc.; synthetic polymers such as polyvinylacetal diethylaminoacetate, aminoalkyl methacrylate copolymer E [Eudragit E (trade name)], polyvinylpyrrolidone etc.; and polysaccharides such as pullulan etc.

[00418] Examples of the enteric film coating base include cellulose polymers such as hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose phthalate, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose acetate succinate, carboxymethylethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate phthalate etc.; acrylic polymers such as methacrylic acid copolymer L [Eudragit L (trade name)], methacrylic acid copolymer LD [Eudragit L-30D55 (trade name)], methacrylic acid copolymer S [Eudragit S (trade name)] etc.; and naturally occurring substances such as shellac etc.

[00419] Examples of the sustained-release film coating base include cellulose polymers such as ethyl cellulose etc.; and acrylic polymers such as aminoalkyl methacrylate copolymer RS [Eudragit RS (trade name)], ethyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer suspension [Eudragit NE (trade name)] etc.

[00420] The above-mentioned coating bases may be used after mixing with two or more kinds thereof at appropriate ratios. For coating, for example, a light shielding agent such as titanium oxide, red ferric oxide and the like can be used.

[00421] E. ADMINISTRATION

[00422] The therapeutically effective amount or dose of a composition or medicament containing a GIP receptor agonist peptide to be administered to a subject will depend on the age, sex and weight of the patient, and the current medical condition of the patient. The skilled artisan will be able to determine appropriate dosages depending on these and other factors to achieve the desired biological response.

[00423] The dosage of the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure is

appropriately determined according to the subject of administration, symptom, administration method and the like. For example, when the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure is administered orally to a subject prior to engaging in an act that will likely cause emesis or after the onset of emesis in a human subject (body weight of approximately 60 kg), the daily dose of the compound of the present disclosure is about 0.01 to 100 mg, about 1.0 to 50 mg, or about 1.0 to 20 mg. When the compound of the present disclosure is administered parenterally to an obesity or diabetes patient or a gastroparesis (body weight 60 kg), the daily dose of the compound of the present disclosure is about 0.001 to 30 mg, about 0.01 to 20 mg, or about 0.1 to 10 mg. These amounts can be administered in about 1 to several portions a day. In some embodiments, a therapeutically effective amount of a GIP receptor agonist peptide to prevent and/or treat emesis in a subject in need thereof may range from about 0.01 to 0.5 mg/kg/day, 0.1 to 5 mg/kg/day, 5 to 10 mg/kg/day, 10 to 20 mg/kg/day, 20 to 50 mg/kg/day, 10 to 100 mg/kg/day, 10 to 120 mg/kg/day, 50 to 100 mg/kg/day, 100 to 200 mg/kg/day, 200 to 300 mg/kg/day, 300 to 400 mg/kg/day, 400 to 500 mg/kg/day, 500 to 600 mg/kg/day, 600 to 700 mg/kg/day, 700 to 800 mg/kg/day, 800 to 900 mg/kg/day or 900 to 1000 mg/kg/day.

[00424] The GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure can be administered, for example, once per week (QW), or every 4 days, every 5 days, every 6 days, every seven days, twice per week, every other week, every 3 weeks, every month, every 2 months, every 3 months, every 4 months, every 5 months or every 6 months. In some embodiments, the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure can be administered to the subject 1-2 times per week, or 1-2 times per 10 days, for 1-5 weeks, 1-5 months, or 1-5 years.

[00425] The GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure can be used in combination with another drug that does not adversely influence the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure, for the purpose of, for example, promoting the action (antiemetic action) of the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure, reducing the dose of the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure, and the like.

[00426] Examples of a drug that can be used in combination with the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure (hereinafter sometimes to be abbreviated as a concomitant drug) include anti-obesity agents, therapeutic agents for diabetes, therapeutic agents for

diabetic complications, therapeutic agents for hyperlipidemia, antihypertensive agents, diuretics, chemotherapeutics, immunotherapeutics, anti-inflammatory drugs, antithrombotic agents, therapeutic agents for osteoporosis, vitamins, antidementia drugs, erectile dysfunction drugs, therapeutic drugs for urinary frequency or urinary incontinence, therapeutic agents for dysuria, central D2 receptor antagonists, prokinetic agents, antihistamines, muscarine receptor antagonists, serotonin 5HT3 receptor antagonists, somatostatin analogues, corticosteroids, benzodiazepine anxiolytics, NK-1 receptor antagonists, hypercalcemia therapeutic drug and the like. Specific examples of the concomitant drug include those mentioned below.

[00427] Examples of the anti-obesity agent include monoamine uptake inhibitors (e.g., phentermine, sibutramine, mazindol, fluoxetine, tesofensine), serotonin 2C receptor agonists (e.g., lorcaserin), serotonin 6 receptor antagonists, histamine H3 receptor modulator, GABA modulator (e.g., topiramate), neuropeptide Y antagonists (e.g., velneperit), cannabinoid receptor antagonists (e.g., rimonabant, taranabant), ghrelin antagonists, ghrelin receptor antagonists, ghrelinacylation enzyme inhibitors, opioid receptor antagonists (e.g., GSK-1521498), orexin receptor antagonists, melanocortin 4 receptor agonists, 11β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase inhibitors (e.g., AZD-4017), pancreatic lipase inhibitors (e.g., orlistat, cetilistat), β3 agonists (e.g., N-5984), diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT1) inhibitors, acetylCoA carboxylase (ACC) inhibitors, stearoyl-CoA desaturated enzyme inhibitors, microsomal triglyceride transfer protein inhibitors (e.g., R-256918), Na-glucose cotransporter inhibitors (e.g., JNJ-28431754, remogliflozin), NFκ inhibitory (e.g., HE-3286), PPAR agonists (e.g., GFT-505, DRF-11605), phosphotyrosine phosphatase inhibitors (e.g., sodium vanadate, Trodusquemin), GPR119 agonists (e.g., PSN-821, MBX-2982, APD597), glucokinase activators (e.g., AZD-1656), leptin, leptin derivatives (e.g., metreleptin), CNTF (ciliary neurotrophic factor), BDNF (brain-derived neurotrophic factor), cholecystokinin agonists, amylin preparations (e.g., pramlintide, AC-2307), neuropeptide Y agonists (e.g., PYY3-36, derivatives of PYY3-36, obineptide, TM-30339, TM-30335), oxyntomodulin preparations: FGF21 preparations (e.g., animal FGF21 preparations extracted from the pancreas of bovine or swine; human FGF21 preparations genetically synthesized using Escherichia coli or yeast; fragments or derivatives of FGF21), anorexigenic agents (e.g., P-57), GLP-1 receptor agonist,

GLP-1 receptor/GIP receptor coagonist, glucagon receptor/GLP-1 receptor/GIP receptor triagonist, and the like.

[00428] Here, as the therapeutic agent for diabetes, for example, insulin preparations (e.g., animal insulin preparations extracted from the pancreas of bovine or swine; human insulin preparations genetically synthesized using Escherichia coli or yeast; zinc insulin; protamine zinc insulin; fragment or derivative of insulin (e.g., INS-1), oral insulin preparation), insulin sensitizers (e.g., pioglitazone or a salt thereof (e.g., hydrochloride), rosiglitazone or a salt thereof (e.g., maleate), Metaglidasen, AMG-131, Balaglitazone, MBX-2044, Rivoglitazone, Aleglitazar, Chiglitazar, Lobeglitazone, PLX-204, PN-2034, GFT-505, THR-0921, compound described in WO007/013694, WO2007/018314, WO2008/093639 or WO2008/099794), α-glucosidase inhibitors (e.g., voglibose, acarbose, miglitol, emiglitate), biguanides (e.g., metformin, buformin or a salt thereof (e.g., hydrochloride, fumarate, succinate)), insulin secretagogues (e.g., sulfonylurea (e.g., tolbutamide, glibenclamide, gliclazide, chlorpropamide, tolazamide, acetohexamide, glyclopyramide, glimepiride, glipizide, glybuzole), repaglinide, nateglinide, mitiglinide or calcium salt hydrate thereof), dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitors (e.g., Alogliptin or a salt thereof (e.g., benzoate), Vildagliptin, Sitagliptin, Saxagliptin, BI1356, GRC8200, MP-513, PF-00734200, PHX1149, SK-0403, ALS2-0426, TA-6666, TS-021, KRP-104, Trelagliptin or a salt thereof (e.g., succinate)), β3 agonists (e.g., N-5984), GPR40 agonists (e.g., Fasiglifam or a hydrate thereof, compound described in WO2004/041266, WO2004/106276, WO2005/063729, WO2005/063725, WO2005/087710, WO2005/095338, WO2007/013689 or WO2008/001931), SGLT2 (sodium-glucose cotransporter 2) inhibitors (e.g., Dapagliflozin, AVE2268, TS-033, YM543, TA-7284, Remogliflozin, ASP1941), SGLT1 inhibitors, 11β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase inhibitors (e.g., BVT-3498, INCB-13739), adiponectin or agonist thereof, IKK inhibitors (e.g., AS-2868), leptin resistance improving drugs, somatostatin receptor agonists, glucokinase activators (e.g., Piragliatin, AZD1656, AZD6370, TTP-355, compound described in WO006/112549, WO007/028135, WO008/047821, WO008/050821, WO008/136428 or WO008/156757), GPR119 agonists (e.g., PSN821, MBX-2982, APD597), FGF21, FGF analogue, ACC2 inhibitors, GLP-1 receptor agonist, GLP-1 receptor/GIP receptor coagonist, glucagon receptor/GLP-1 receptor/GIP

receptor triagonist, and the like can be mentioned.

[00429] As the therapeutic agent for diabetic complications may include, aldose reductase inhibitors (e.g., tolrestat, epalrestat, zopolrestat, fidarestat, CT-112, ranirestat (AS-3201), lidorestat), neurotrophic factor and increasing agents thereof (e.g., NGF, NT-3, BDNF, neurotrophic production/secretion promoting agent described in WO01/14372 (e.g., 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(2-methyl-1-imidazolyl)-5-[3-(2-methylphenoxy)propyl]oxazole), compound described in WO2004/039365), PKC inhibitors (e.g., ruboxistaurin mesylate), AGE inhibitors (e.g., ALT946, N-phenacylthiazolium bromide (ALT766), EXO-226, Pyridorin, pyridoxamine), GABA receptor agonists (e.g., gabapentin, pregabalin), serotonin and noradrenalin reuptake inhibitors (e.g., duloxetine), sodium channel inhibitors (e.g., lacosamide), active oxygen scavengers (e.g., thioctic acid), cerebral vasodilators (e.g., tiapuride, mexiletine), somatostatin receptor agonists (e.g., BIM23190), apoptosis signal regulating kinase-1 (ASK-1) inhibitors, GLP-1 receptor agonist, GLP-1 receptor/GIP receptor coagonist, glucagon receptor/GLP-1 receptor/GIP receptor triagonist, and the like can be mentioned.

[00430] As the therapeutic agent for hyperlipidemia, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (e.g., pravastatin, simvastatin, lovastatin, atorvastatin, fluvastatin, rosuvastatin, pitavastatin or a salt thereof (e.g., sodium salt, calcium salt)), squalene synthase inhibitors (e.g., compound described in WO97/10224, for example, N-[[(3R,5S)-1-(3-acetoxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl)-7-chloro-5-(2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-oxo-1,2,3,5-tetrahydro-4,1-benzoxazepin-3-yl]acetyl]piperidin-4-acetic acid), fibrate compounds (e.g., bezafibrate, clofibrate, simfibrate, clinofibrate), anion exchange resin (e.g., colestyramine), probucol, nicotinic acid drugs (e.g., nicomol, niceritrol, niaspan), ethyl icosapentate, phytosterol (e.g., soysterol, gamma oryzanol (γ-oryzanol)), cholesterol absorption inhibitors (e.g., zechia), CETP inhibitors (e.g., dalcetrapib, anacetrapib), ω-3 fatty acid preparations (e.g., ω-3-fatty acid ethyl esters 90 (ω-3-acid ethyl esters 90)) and the like can be mentioned.

[00431] Examples of the antihypertensive agent include angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (e.g., captopril, enalapril, delapril, etc.), angiotensin II antagonists (e.g., candesartan cilexetil, candesartan, losartan, losartan potassium, eprosartan, valsartan, telmisartan, irbesartan, tasosartan, olmesartan, olmesartan medoxomil, azilsartan, azilsartan medoxomil,

etc.), calcium antagonists (e.g., manidipine, nifedipine, amlodipine, efonidipine, nicardipine, cilnidipine, etc.), β blockers (e.g., metoprolol, atenolol, propranolol, carvedilol, pindolol, etc.), clonidine and the like.

[00432] As the diuretic, for example, xanthine derivatives (e.g., theobromine sodium salicylate, theobromine calcium salicylate and the like), thiazide preparations (e.g., ethiazide, cyclopenthiazide, trichloromethiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, hydroflumethiazide, benzylhydrochlorothiazide, penfluthiazide, poly5thiazide, methyclothiazide and the like), antialdosterone preparations (e.g., spironolactone, triamterene and the like), carbonic anhydrase inhibitors (e.g., acetazolamide and the like), chlorobenzenesulfonamide agents (e.g., chlortalidone, mefruside, indapamide and the like), azosemide, isosorbide, ethacrynic acid, piretanide, bumetanide, furosemide and the like can be mentioned.

[00433] Examples of the chemotherapeutic include alkylating agents (e.g., cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide), antimetabolites (e.g., methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil), anticancer antibiotics (e.g., mitomycin, adriamycin), plant-derived anticancer agents (e.g., vincristine, vindesine, Taxol), cisplatin, carboplatin, etoposide and the like. Among others, a 5-fluorouracil derivative Furtulon or Neofurtulon or the like is an example. Also a composition comprising a GIP receptor agonist peptide of the disclosure can be administered before, after or during the administration of the following anti-cancer agents: cisplatin, carboplatin. Oxaliplatin, cyclophosphamide, dacarbazine (DTIC), dactinomycin, mechlorethamine (nitrogen mustard), streptozocin, cyclophosphamide, carmustine (BCNU), lomustine (CCNU), doxorubicin (adriamycin), daunorubicin, procarbazine, mitomycin, cytarabine, etoposide, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil, vinblastine, vincristine, bleomycin, paclitaxel and chlorambucil.

[00434] Examples of the immunotherapeutic include microbial or bacterial components (e.g., muramyl dipeptide derivative, Picibanil), polysaccharides having immunoenhancing activity (e.g., lentinan, sizofiran, Krestin), cytokines obtained by genetic engineering approaches (e.g., interferon, interleukin (IL)), colony-stimulating factors (e.g., granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, erythropoietin) and the like. Among others, interleukins such as IL-1, IL-2, IL-12 and the like are some examples.

[00435] Examples of the anti-inflammatory drug include nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory

drugs such as aspirin, acetaminophen, indomethacin and the like.

[00436] As the antithrombotic agent, for example, heparin (e.g., heparin sodium, heparin calcium, enoxaparin sodium, dalteparin sodium), warfarin (e.g., warfarin potassium), anti-thrombin drugs (e.g., aragatroban, dabigatran), FXa inhibitors (e.g., rivaroxaban, apixaban, edoxaban, YM150, compound described in WO02/06234, WO2004/048363, WO2005/030740, WO2005/058823 or WO2005/113504), thrombolytic agents (e.g., urokinase, tisokinase, alteplase, nateplase, monteplase, pamiteplase), platelet aggregation inhibitors (e.g., ticlopidine hydrochloride, clopidogrel, prasugrel, E5555, SHC530348, cilostazol, ethyl icosapentate, beraprost sodium, sarpogrelate hydrochloride) and the like can be mentioned.

[00437] Examples of the therapeutic agent for osteoporosis include alfacalcidol, calcitriol, elcatonin, calcitonin salmon, estriol, ipriflavone, pamidronate disodium, alendronate sodium hydrate, incadronate disodium, risedronate disodium and the like.

[00438] Examples of the vitamin include vitamin B1, vitamin B12 and the like.

[00439] Examples of the antidementia drug include tacrine, donepezil, rivastigmine, galanthamine and the like.

[00440] Examples of the erectile dysfunction drug include apomorphine, sildenafil citrate and the like.

[00441] Examples of the therapeutic drug for urinary frequency or urinary incontinence include flavoxate hydrochloride, oxybutynin hydrochloride, propiverine hydrochloride and the like.

[00442] Examples of the therapeutic agent for dysuria include acetylcholine esterase inhibitors (e.g., distigmine) and the like.

[00443] Examples of the central D2 receptor antagonist include typical psychotropic drugs (prochlorperazine, haloperidol, chlorpromazine, and the like), serotonin dopamine antagonists (perospirone, risperidone, and the like), and multi-acting receptor targeted antipsychotic drugs (olanzapine and the like).

[00444] Examples of the prokinetic agent include peripheral D2 receptor antagonists (metoclopramide, domperidone, and the like) and 5HT4 receptor agonists (mosapride and the like).

[00445] Examples of the antihistamine include hydroxyzine, diphenhydramine, and chlorpheniramine.

[00446] Examples of the muscarinic receptor antagonist include central muscarinic receptor antagonists (scopolamine and the like) and peripheral muscarinic receptor antagonists (butylscopolamine and the like).

[00447] Examples of the serotonin 5HT3 receptor antagonist include granisetron, ondansetron, azasetron, indisetron, palonosetron, and ramosetron.

[00448] Examples of the somatostatin analogue include octreotide.

[00449] Examples of the corticosteroid include dexamethasone, betamethasone, and methylprednisolone.

[00450] Examples of the benzodiazepine anxiolytic include lorazepam and alprazolam, examples of the NK-1 receptor antagonist include aprepitant and fosaprepitant, and examples of the hypercalcemia therapeutic drug include bisphosphonate.

[00451] Moreover, a drug confirmed to have a cachexia-ameliorating action either in animal models or clinically, i.e., a cyclooxygenase inhibitor (e.g., indomethacin), a progesterone derivative (e.g., megestrol acetate), glucocorticoid (e.g., dexamethasone), a metoclopramide drug, a tetrahydrocannabinol drug, an agent for improving fat metabolism (e.g., eicosapentaenoic acid), growth hormone, IGF-1, or an antibody against a cachexia-inducing factor TNF-α, LIF, IL-6 or oncostatin M or the like can also be used in combination with the compound of the present disclosure.

[00452] Alternatively, a glycation inhibitor (e.g., ALT-711), a nerve regeneration-promoting drug (e.g., Y-128, VX853, prosaptide), an antidepressant (e.g., desipramine, amitriptyline, imipramine), an antiepileptic drug (e.g., lamotrigine, Trileptal, Keppra, Zonegran, Pregabalin, Harkoseride, carbamazepine), an antiarrhythmic drug (e.g., mexiletine), an acetylcholine receptor ligand (e.g., ABT-594), an endothelin receptor antagonist (e.g., ABT-627), a monoamine uptake inhibitor (e.g., tramadol), a narcotic analgesic (e.g., morphine), a GABA receptor agonist (e.g., gabapentin, MR preparation of gabapentin), an α2 receptor agonist (e.g., clonidine), a local analgesic (e.g., capsaicin), an antianxiety drug (e.g., benzothiazepine), a phosphodiesterase inhibitor (e.g., sildenafil), a dopamine receptor agonist (e.g., apomorphine),

midazolam, ketoconazole or the like may be used in combination with the compound of the present disclosure.

[00453] The time of administration of the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure and that of the concomitant drug are not limited, and they may be administered simultaneously or in a staggered manner to the administration subject.

[00454] Examples of such administration mode include the following:

[00455] (1) administration of a single preparation obtained by simultaneously processing the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure and the concomitant drug, (2) simultaneous administration of two kinds of preparations of the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure and the concomitant drug, which have been separately produced, by the same administration route, (3) administration of two kinds of preparations of the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure and the concomitant drug, which have been separately produced, by the same administration route in a staggered manner, (4) simultaneous administration of two kinds of preparations of the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure and the concomitant drug, which have been separately produced, by different administration routes, (5) administration of two kinds of preparations of the compound of the present disclosure and the concomitant drug, which have been separately produced, by different administration routes in a staggered manner (e.g., administration in the order of the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure and the concomitant drug, or in the reverse order) and the like.

[00456] The dose of the concomitant drug can be appropriately determined based on the dose employed in clinical situations. The mixing ratio of the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure and a concomitant drug can be appropriately determined depending on the administration subject, symptom, administration method, target disease, combination and the like. When the subject of administration is human, for example, a concomitant drug can be used in 0.01 - 100 parts by weight relative to 1 part by weight of the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure.

[00457] By combining the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure and concomitant drug: (1) the dose of the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure or

a concomitant drug can be reduced as compared to single administration of the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure or a concomitant drug,

[00458] (2) the drug to be used in combination with the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure can be selected depending on the condition of patients (mild, severe and the like),

[00459] (3) the period of treatment can be set longer by selecting a concomitant drug having different action and mechanism from those of the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure,

[00460] (4) a sustained treatment effect can be designed by selecting a concomitant drug having different action and mechanism from those of the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure, and

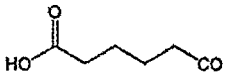
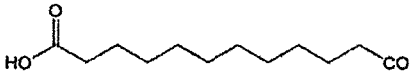
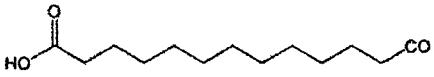
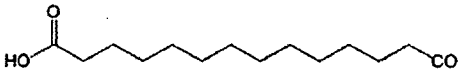
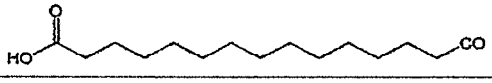
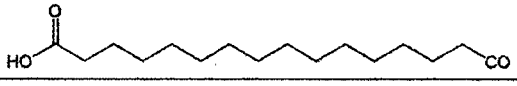
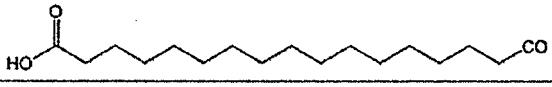
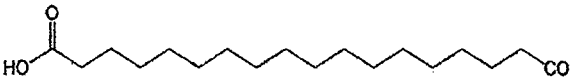
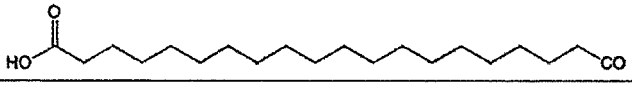
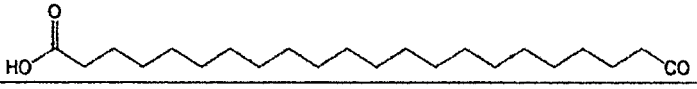
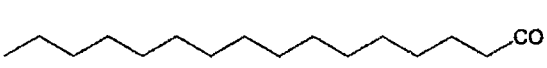
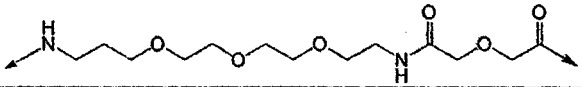
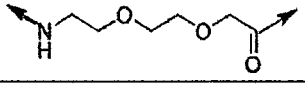
[00461] (5) a synergistic effect can be afforded by a combined use of the GIP receptor agonist peptide of the present disclosure and a concomitant drug, and the like, can be achieved.

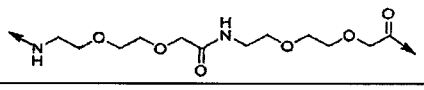
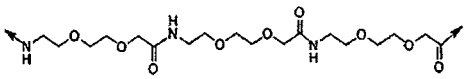
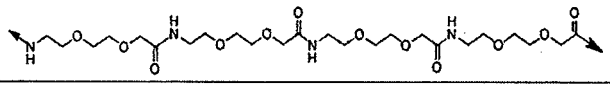
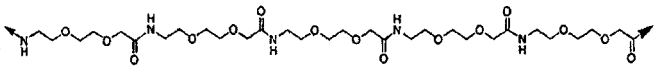
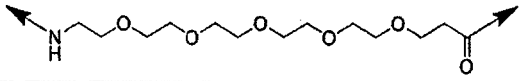
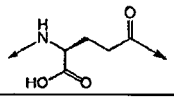
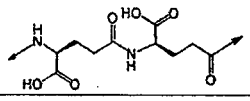
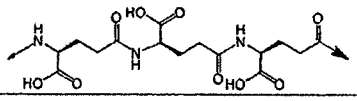
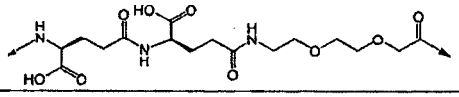
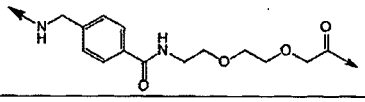
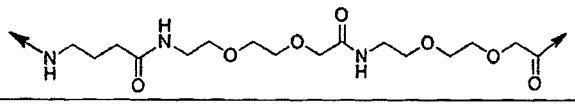
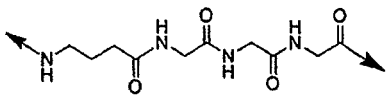
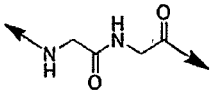
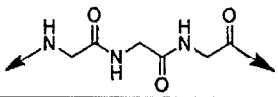
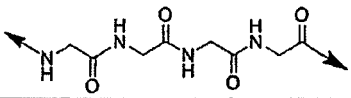
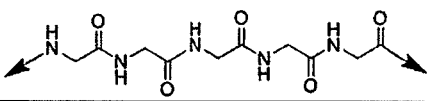
[00462] F. EXAMPLES

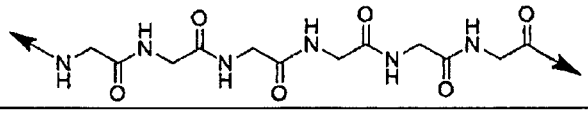
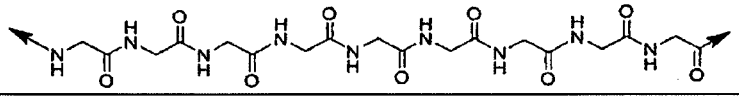
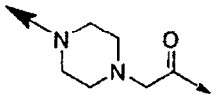
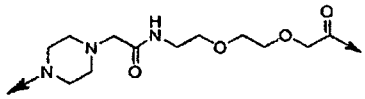
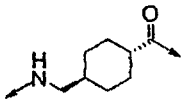
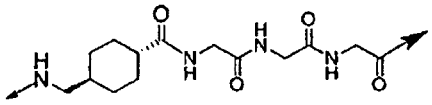
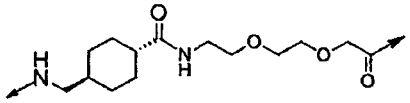
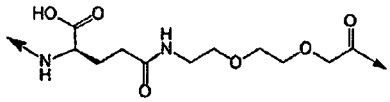
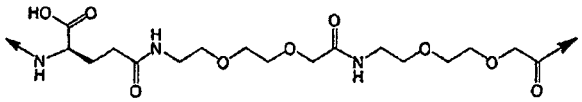
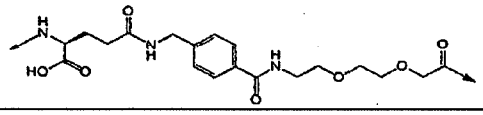
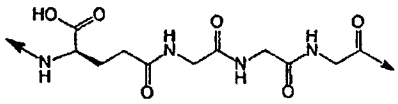
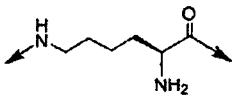
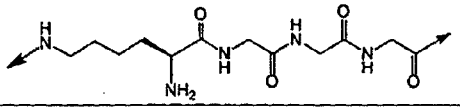
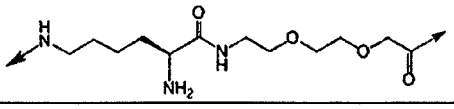
[00463] The abbreviations used in the present specification mean the following (Table 2). A hyphen in terms such as α-MePhe and the like as described herein may be omitted, and the event of omission also represents the same meaning.

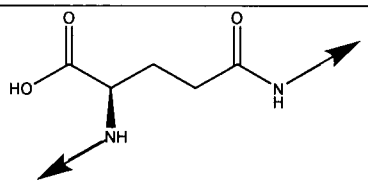
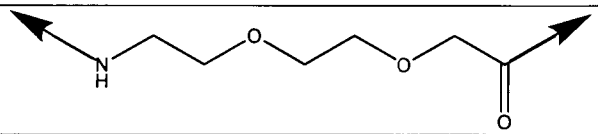
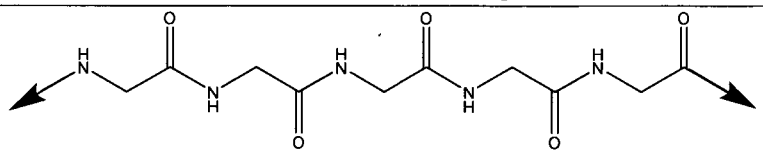
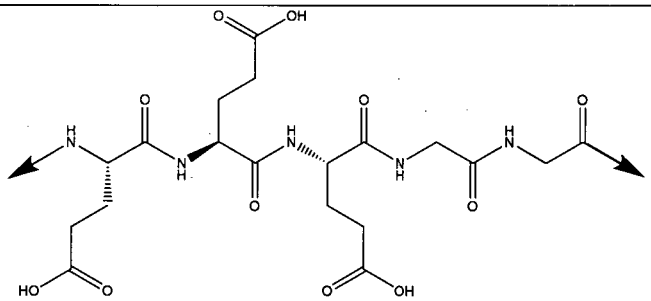
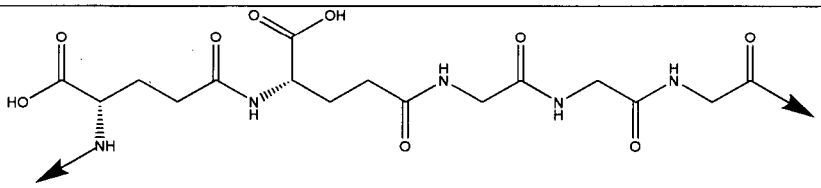
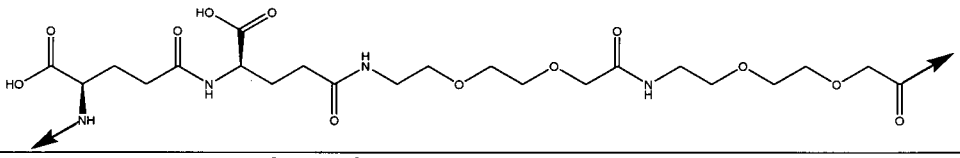
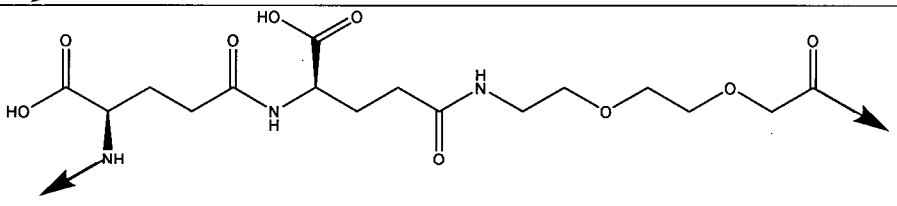
[00464] In the amino acid sequences used in the present specification, the left terminal represents N terminal and the right terminal represents C terminal.

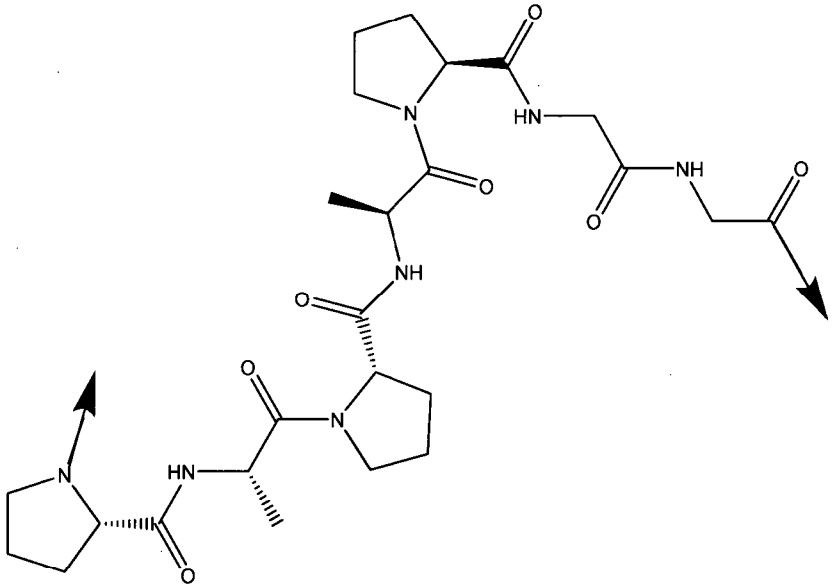
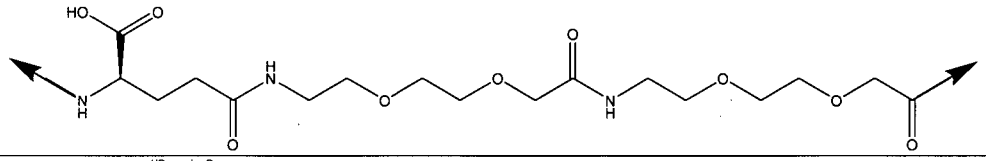
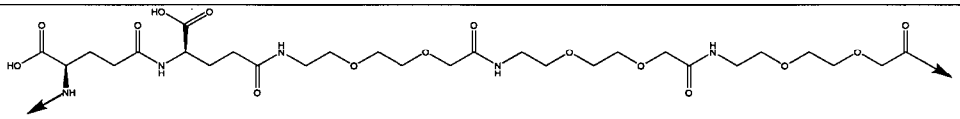
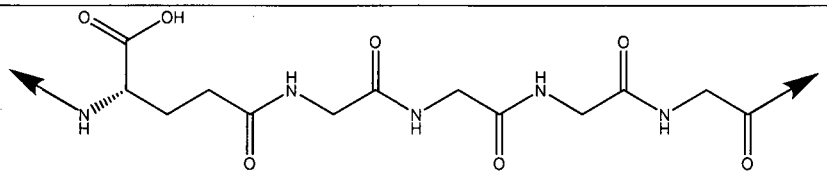
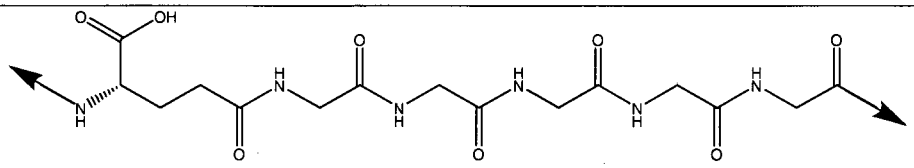
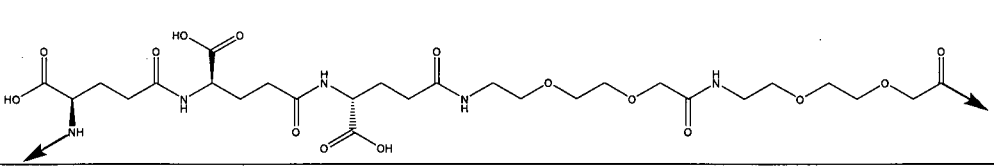
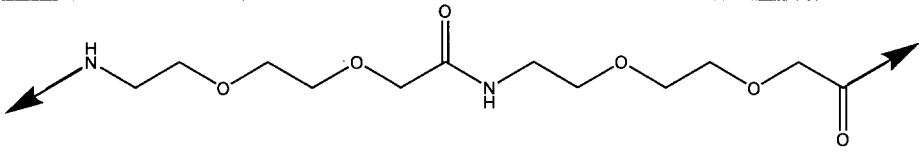
[00465] Table 2. Commonly used abbreviations in the present disclosure.

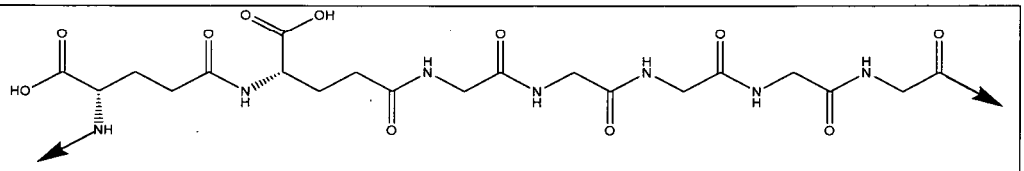
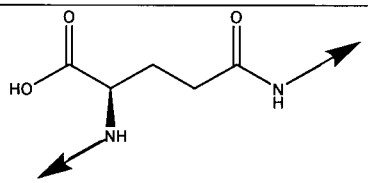
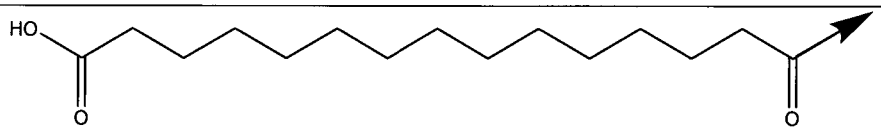
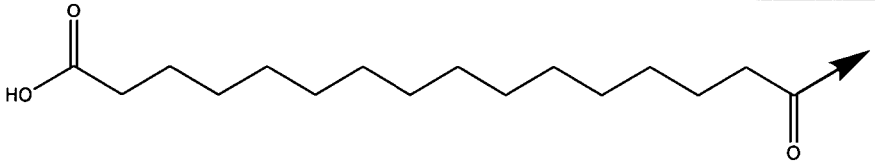
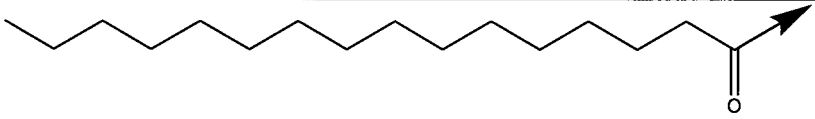
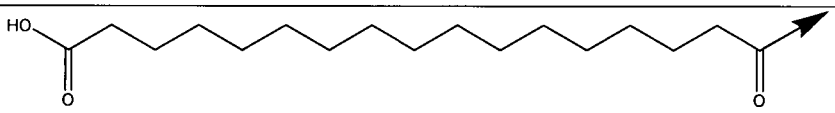
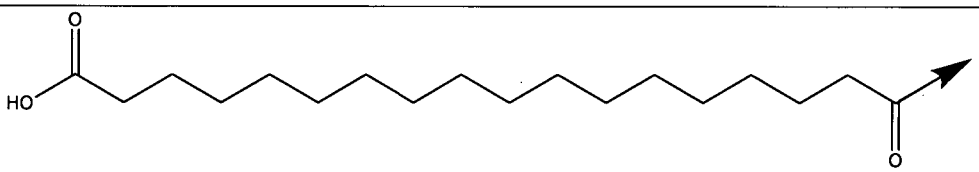
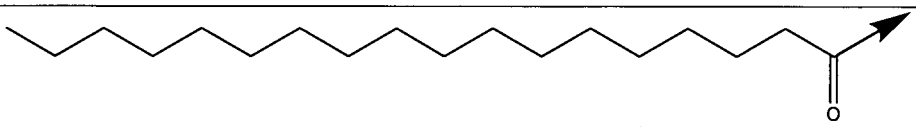
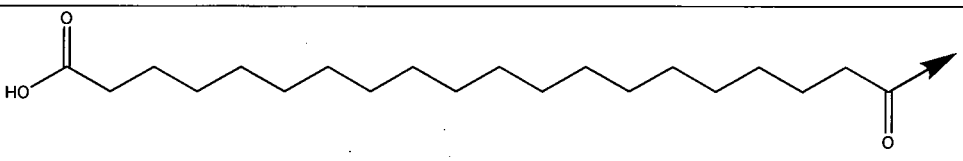
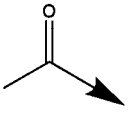
Ac	acetyl
Aib	α-aminoisobutyric acid
Ambz(4)	4-aminomethylbenzoyl
GABA	γ-aminobutyric acid
Iva	isovaline
Lys(Ac)	Nε-acetyllysine
α-MePhe	α-methylphenylalanine
MeTyr	N-Methyltyrosine
Hda	
Doda	
Trda	
Teda	
Peda	
Heda	
Hepda	
Oda	
Eda	
Dda	
Pal	
PEG(2)	
PEG3	

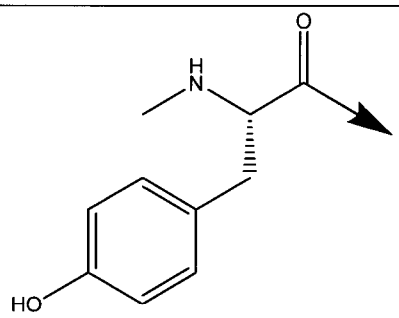
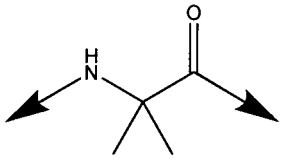
(PEG3)2	
(PEG3)3	
(PEG3)4	
(PEG3)5	
PEG(4)	
γGlu	
(γGlu)2	
(γGlu)3	
(γGlu)2-PEG3	
AMBZ-PEG3	
GABA-(PEG3)2	
GABA-GGG	
GG	
GGG	
GGGG	
GGGGG	

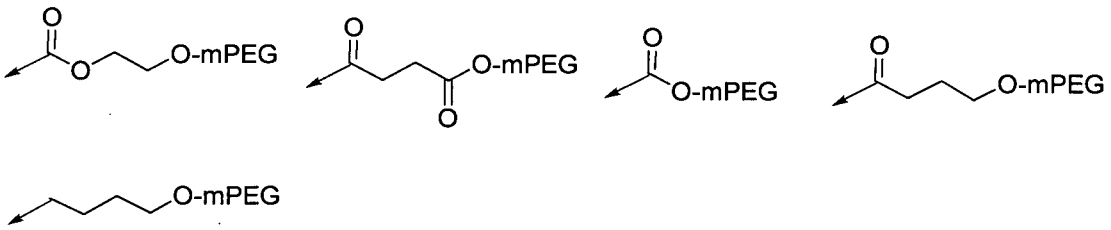
GGGGGG	
G9	
NpipAc	
NpipAc-PEG3	
Tra	
Tra-GGG	
Tra-PEG3	
γGlu-PEG3	
γGlu-(PEG3)2	
γGlu-AMBZ-PEG3	
γGlu-GGG	
εLys	
εLys-GGG	
εLys-PEG3	

gE	
OEG = AEEA = PEG3	
GGGGG	
GGEEE = G2E3	
G3gEgE	
2OEGgEgE	
OEGgEgE	

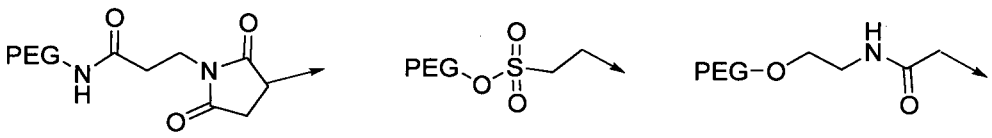
GGPAPAP	
2OEGgE	
3OEGgEgE	
G4gE	
G5gE	
2OEGgEgEgE	
2OEG	

G5gEgE	
gE = γGlu	
C15DA = C_{15} diacid	
C16DA = C_{16} diacid	
C16	
C17DA = C_{17} diacid	
C18DA = C_{18} diacid	
C18	
C20DA = C_{20} diacid	
Ac	

Me-Tyr = MeTyr	
Aib	



PEG linkers used for Cys. PEG = 5 – 30 kDa PEG



[00466] In the specification, where bases, amino acids, etc. are denoted by their codes, they are based on conventional codes in accordance with the IUPAC-IUB Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature or by the common codes in the art, examples of which are shown below. For amino acids that may have an optical isomer, L-form is presented unless otherwise indicated (e.g., "Ala" is L-form of Ala). In addition, "D-" means a D-form (e.g., "D-Ala" is D-form of Ala), and "DL-" means a racemate of a D-form and an L-form (e.g., "DL-Ala" is DL racemate of Ala).

[00467] The present disclosure is explained in detail in the following by referring to the following Reference Examples, Examples, Test Examples and Formulation Examples, which are mere embodiments and not to be construed as limitative. In addition, the present disclosure may be modified without departing from the scope of invention.

[00468] The term "room temperature" in the following Examples indicates the range of generally from about 10°C to about 35°C. As for "%", the yield is in mol/mol%, the solvent used for chromatography is in % by volume and other "%" is in % by weight.

NMP: methylpyrrolidone

THF: tetrahydrofuran

DMF: N,N-dimethylformamide

WSC: 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride

DCC: N,N'-Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide

DIPCDI: N,N'-diisopropylcarbodiimide

HOBt: 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate

Oxyma: ethyl 2-cyano-2-(hydroxyimino)acetate

[00469] Example 1. Synthesis Schemes

[00470] Exemplary methods for synthesizing GIP receptor agonist peptides are disclosed for example in Applicant's International PCT Application No. PCT/JP2018/013540, filed on March 30, 2018, ranging from pages 162 to 213, the disclosure of which is specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[00471] Example 2. Synthesis of selective GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure. Compound No. 72; SEQ ID NO: 73

[00472] The peptide compound 72 was synthesized using standard Fmoc chemistry.

[00473] 1. Resin preparation: 1-chloro-2-[chloro-phenyl-(p-tolyl)methyl]benzene (35 mmol, 1.00 eq) was added DIEA (27.2 g, 210 mmol, 36.6 mL, 6.0 eq) and FMOC-GLY-OH (10.4 g, 35 mmol, 1.00 eq) in DCM (600 mL). The mixture was agitated with N_2 for 2 h at 20°C, then added MeOH (70.0 mL) and agitated with N_2 for another 30 min. The resin was washed with DMF (900 mL times 5). Then 20% piperidine in DMF (600 mL) was added and the mixture was agitated with N_2 for 15 min (5 min+10 min) at 20°C. Then the resin was washed with DMF (900 mL times 5) and the mixture was filtered to get the resin.

[00474] 2. Coupling: a solution of FMOC-ARG(PBF)-OH (68.1 g, 105 mmol, 3.00 eq), HBTU (37.8 g, 99.8 mmol, 2.85 eq) and DIEA (27.2 g, 210 mmol, 36.6 mL, 6.0 eq) in DMF (400 mL) was added to the resin and agitated with N_2 for 30 min at 20°C. The resin was then

washed with DMF (900 mL times 5).

[00475] 3. Deprotection: 20% piperidine in DMF (600 mL) was added to the resin and the mixture was agitated with N_2 for 15 min (5 min+10 min) at 20°C. The resin was washed with DMF (900 mL times 5) and filtered to get the resin.

[00476] 4. Repeat step 2 to 3 for next amino acid coupling.

#	**Materials**	**Coupling reagents**
1	FMOC-GLY-OH (1.0 eq)	DIEA (6.0 eq)
2	FMOC-ARG(PBF)-OH (3.0 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.0 eq)
3	FMOC-GLN(TRT)-OH (3.0 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.0 eq)
4	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.0 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.0 eq)
5	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.0 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.0 eq)
6	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.0 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.0 eq)
7	FMOC-TRP(BOC)-OH (3.0 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.0 eq)
8	FMOC-ASN(TRT)-OH (3.0 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.0 eq)
9	FMOC-VAL-OH (3.0 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.0 eq)
10	FMOC-PHE-OH (3.0 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.0 eq)
11	FMOC-LYS(DDE)-OH (3.0 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.0 eq)
12	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.0 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.0 eq)
13	FMOC-GLN(TRT)-OH (4.0 eq)	HATU (3.8 eq) and DIEA (8.0 eq)
14	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.0 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.0 eq)
15	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.0 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.0 eq)
16	FMOC-ARG(PBF)-OH (4.0 eq)	HOAT (4.0 eq) and DIC (4.0 eq)
17	FMOC-ASP(OTBU)-OH (3.0 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.0 eq)
18	FMOC-LEU-OH (4.0 eq)	HBTU (3.8 eq) and DIEA (8.0 eq)
19	FMOC-AIB-OH (4.0 eq)	HBTU (3.8 eq) and DIEA (8.0 eq)
20	FMOC-ILE-OH (4.0 eq)	HATU (3.8 eq) and DIEA (8.0 eq)

21	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (4.0 eq)	HBTU (3.8 eq) and DIEA (8.0 eq)
22	FMOC-TYR(TBU)-OH (4.0 eq)	HBTU (3.8 eq) and DIEA (8.0 eq)
23	FMOC-ASP(OTBU)-OH (4.5 eq)	HBTU (3.8 eq) and DIEA (8.0 eq)
24	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (4.0 eq)	HBTU (3.8 eq) and DIEA (8.0 eq)
25	FMOC-ILE-OH (3.0 eq)	HOBT (3.0 eq) and DIC (8.0 eq)
26	FMOC-PHE-OH (5.0 eq)	HBTU (4.75 eq) and DIEA (10.0 eq)
27	FMOC-THR(TBU)-OH (5.0 eq)	HBTU (4.75 eq) and DIEA (10.0 eq)
28	FMOC-GLY-OH (5.0 eq)	HBTU (4.75 eq) and DIEA (10.0 eq)
29	FMOC-GLU(OTBU)-OH (6.0 eq)	HATU (5.7 eq) and DIEA (12.0 eq)
30	FMOC-AIB-OH (5.0 eq)	HBTU (4.75 eq) and DIEA (10.0 eq)
30	FMOC-N-ME-TYR(TBU)-OH (4.0 eq)	HATU (3.8 eq) and DIEA (8.0 eq)
31	BOC_2O(5.0 eq)	DIEA (10.0 eq)

[00477] 5. Add 3% $H_2N{\cdot}NH_2$/DMF and react on 700 mL for 30 min (10 min+20 min). Drain and wash with DMF (900 mL) for 5 times.

[00478] 6. Repeat Step 2 and 3 for all other amino acids: 1-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodecan-12-oic acid, 1-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodecan-12-oic acid, FMOC-GLU-OTBU, FMOC-GLU-OTBU, 18-(tert-butoxy)-18-oxooctadecanoic acid.

Peptide Cleavage and Purification:

[00479] 1. After coupling, the resin was washed with DMF (900 mL) for 5 times. After last step, the resin was washed with MeOH (500 mL) for 4 times, and dried under vacuum. Then the peptide resin (270 g) was treated with the cleavage cocktail (2.5 L, 92.5% TFA/ 2.5% 3-Mercaptopropionic acid/ 2.5% TIS/ 2.5% H_2O) for 2.5 hours at 20°C. The cleavage cocktail was concentrated under reduced pressure to about 900 mL. Then the residue was precipitated with cold isopropyl ether (9.0 L), filtered and washed two times with isopropyl ether (500 mL). Dry the crude peptide under vacuum 2 hours to get 150 g. and LCMS (EW15791-26-P1A1, Rt = 1.586 min) showed the desired MS was detected.

[00480] 2. The crude peptide was purified by Prep-HPLC (A: 0.075% TFA in H_2O, B: ACN) and then was second purified by Prep-HPLC (A: 0.5% HOAc in H_2O, B: ACN) to give the peptide compound 72 (15.89 g, 3.46 mmol, 9.87% yield, 96.79% purity, HOAC) was obtained as a white solid, which was confirmed by LCMS (Rt = 1.567 min) and HPLC(Rt = 10.095 min).

[00481] Purification conditions:

First Purification condition	
Dissolution condition	Dissolve in 20%ACN in H_2O
Instrument	Gilson GX-281
Mobile Phase	A: H_2O (0.075% TFA in H_2O)
	B: ACN
Gradient	16-46-60 min. Retention time: 41 min
Column	luna,c18,10um,100A+Gemini,5um,c18,110A
Flow Rate	20 mL/Min
Wavelength	214/254 nm
Oven Tem.	50°C
Second Purification condition	
Dissolution condition	Dissolve in 20% ACN in H_2O
Instrument	Gilson GX-281
Mobile Phase	A: H_2O (0.5% HOAc in H_2O)
	B: ACN
Gradient	0.4M NH_4Ac 25 min, 0.5% HOAc 10min, 35-65-30 min. Retention time: 55 min

Column	luna,c18,10um,100A+Gemini,5um,c18,110A
Flow Rate	20 mL/Min
Wavelength	214/254 nm
Oven Tem.	30°C

[00482] Example 3. Synthesis of selective GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure. Compound No. 293; SEQ ID NO: 294

[00483] The peptide compound 293 was synthesized using standard Fmoc chemistry.

[00484] 1. Resin preparation: The Rink Amine MBHA resin (1.20 mmol, 1.00 eq, 6.00 g, Sub 0.20 mmol/g) in DMF (50 mL) was agitated with N_2 for 2 hrs at 20oC. Then 20% piperidine in DMF (80 mL) was added and the mixture was agitated with N_2 for 15 min at 20oC. Then the mixture was filtered to get the resin. The resin was washed with DMF (80 mL*5) and filtered to get the resin.

[00485] 2. Coupling: a solution of FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq) and HBTU (2.85 eq), DIEA (6.00 eq) in DMF (50 mL) was added to the resin and agitated with N_2 for 30 min at 20°C. The resin was then washed with DMF (80 mL*3).

[00486] 3. Deprotection: 20% piperidine in DMF (80 mL) was added to the resin and the mixture was agitated with N_2 for 15 min at 20°C. The resin was washed with DMF (80 mL*5) and filtered to get the resin.

[00487] 4. Repeat step 2 to 3 for the coupling of following amino acids: (1-38)

#	Materials	Coupling reagents
1	FMOC-PRO-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
2	FMOC-PRO-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
3	FMOC-PRO-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
4	FMOC-ALA-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
5	FMOC-GLY-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
6	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

7	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
8	FMOC-PRO-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
9	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
10	FMOC-GLN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
11	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
12	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
13	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
14	FMOC-TRP(BOC)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
15	FMOC-ASN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
16	FMOC-VAL-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
17	FMOC-PHE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
18	FMOC-ASN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
19	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
20	FMOC-GLN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
21	FMOC-LYS(DDE)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
22	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
23	FMOC-ARG(PBF)-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
24	FMOC-ASP(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
25	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
26	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
27	FMOC-ILE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
28	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
29	FMOC-TYR(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
30	FMOC-ASP(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
31	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
32	FMOC-ILE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

33	FMOC-PHE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
34	FMOC-THR(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
35	FMOC-GLY-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
36	FMOC-GLU(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
37	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
38	FMOC-N-ME-TYR(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

[00488] 5. To a solution of DIEA (10.00 eq) and Boc2O (10.00 eq) in DMF (50 mL) was added to the resin and agitated with N_2 for 1 hour at 20°C. Then the resin was washed with DMF (80 mL*3).

[00489] 6. Add 3% N_2H_4•H_2O/DMF and react on 20 min and then repeat it for one more time. Drain and wash with DMF (80 mL*5).

[00490] 7. Repeat step 2 to 3 for the coupling of following amino acids: (1-4)

#	**Materials**	**Coupling reagents**
1	FMOC-AEEA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
2	FMOC-AEEA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
3	FMOC-GLU-OTBU (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
4	FMOC-GLU-OTBU (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

[00491] 8. Coupling: a solution of 18-(tert-butoxy)-18-oxooctadecanoic acid (2.00 eq) and HOBt (2.00 eq), DIC (2.00 eq) in DMF (50 mL) was added to the resin and agitated with N_2 for 12 hrs at 20°C. The resin was then washed with DMF (80 mL*3).

[00492] 9. The coupling reaction was monitored by ninhydrin color reaction.

[00493] Peptide Cleavage and Purification:

[00494] 1. The resin was washed with MeOH (80 mL*3) and dried under vacuum to get 12 g peptide resin. Then 100 mL of cleavage buffer (90% TFA/ 3% 3-Mercaptopropionic acid/ 3% TIS/ 4% H2O) was added to the flask containing the side chainprotected peptide resin at 20°C and the mixture was stirred for 2 hrs. The peptide was precipitated with cold isopropyl ether

(1000 mL) and centrifuged (3 min at 3000 rpm). Wash the peptide precipitation with isopropyl ether for two more times. Dry the crude peptide over vacuum for 2 hrs.

[00495] 2. The crude peptide was purified by Prep-HPLC (A: 0.075% TFA in H2O, B: ACN) and then was second purified by Prep-HPLC (A: 0.5% HOAc in H2O, B: ACN) to give the peptide compound 293 (423.7 mg, 95.73% purity, HOAC) was obtained as a white solid, which was confirmed by LCMS (Rt = 1.605 min) and HPLC.

[00496] Purification conditions:

First Purification condition	
Dissolution condition	Dissolve in 20%TFA-10%ACN-H2O
Instrument	Gilson GX-281
Mobile Phase	A: H_2O (0.075% TFA in H_2O)
	B: ACN
Gradient	25-45-60 min. Retention time: 50 min
Column	luna,c18,10um,100A+Gemini,5um,c18,110A
Flow Rate	20 mL/Min
Wavelength	214/254 nm
Oven Tem.	30°C
Second Purification condition	
Dissolution condition	Dissolve in 20% ACN in H_2O
Instrument	Gilson GX-281
Mobile Phase	A: H_2O (0.5% HOAc in H_2O)
	B: ACN
Gradient	0.4M NH_4Ac 25 min, 0.5% HOAc 10min, 30-45-60 min. Retention time: 61 min

Column	luna,c18,10um,100A+Gemini,5um,c18,110A
Flow Rate	20 mL/Min
Wavelength	214/254 nm
Oven Tem.	30°C

[00497] Example 4. Synthesis of selective GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure. Compound No. 45; SEQ ID NO: 46

[00498] The peptide compound 45 was synthesized using standard Fmoc chemistry.

[00499] 1. Resin preparation: the 2-CTC Resin (800 mg, 0.400 mmol, 1.00 eq, Sub 0.50 mmol/g) was added Fmoc- Ser(tBu)-OH (153 mg, 0.400 mmol, 1.00 eq) and DIEA (207 mg, 1.60 mmol, 0.279 mL, 4.00 eq) in DCM (5.00 mL). The mixture was agitated with N_2 for 2 h at 25°C, then added MeOH (0.800 mL) agitated with N_2 for another 30 min. The resin was washed with DMF (30.0 mL * 5). Then 20% piperidine in DMF (30.0 mL) was added and the mixture was agitated with N_2 for 15 min at 25°C. Then the mixture was filtered to get the resin. The resin was washed with DMF (30.0 mL * 5) and filtered to get the resin.

[00500] 2. Coupling: A solution of Fmoc-Pro-OH (4.5 mg 1.20 mmol, 3.00 eq), DIEA (310 mg, 2.40 mmol, 0.418 mL, 6.00 eq) and HBTU (432 mg, 1.14 mmol, 2.85 eq) in DMF (5.00 mL) was added to the resin and agitated with N_2 for 30 min at 25°C. The resin was then washed with DMF (30.0 mL * 5)..

[00501] 3. Deprotection: 20% piperidine in DMF (30.0 mL) was added to the resin and the mixture was agitated with N_2 for 15 min at 25°C.

[00502] 4. Repeat Step 2 and 3 for the coupling of following amino acids: (1-37):

#	Materials	Coupling reagents
1.	FMOC-PRO-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
2.	FMOC-PRO-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
3.	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
4.	FMOC-GLY-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
5.	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

6.	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
7.	FMOC-PRO-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
8.	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
9.	FMOC-GLN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
10.	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
11.	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
12.	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
13.	FMOC-TRP(BOC)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
14.	FMOC-ASN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
15.	FMOC-VAL-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
16.	FMOC-PHE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
17.	FMOC-ASN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
18.	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
19.	FMOC-GLN(TRT)-OH (6.00 eq)	HOAT (6.00 eq) and DIC (6.00 eq)
20.	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
21.	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
22.	FMOC-ARG(PBF)-OH (6.00 eq)	HATU (5.70 eq) and DIEA (12.0 eq)
23.	FMOC-ASP(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
24.	FMOC-LYS(DDE)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
25.	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
26.	FMOC-ILE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
27.	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
28.	FMOC-TYR(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
29.	FMOC-ASP(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
30.	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
31.	FMOC-ILE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

32.	FMOC-PHE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
33.	FMOC-THR(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
34.	FMOC-GLY-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
35.	FMOC-GLU(OTBU)-OH (6.00 eq)	HOAT (6.00 eq) and DIC (6.00 eq)
36.	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
37.	FMOC-N-ME-TYR(TBU)-OH (4.00 eq)	HATU (3.80 eq) and DIEA (8.00 eq)

[00503] 5. Coupling: Boc2O/DIPEA/DMF (10/5/85) 30.0 mL for 30 min, then the resin was washed with DMF (30.0 mL * 5).

[00504] 6. Deprotection: Dde was treated with Hydrazine hydrate/DMF (3/97) 30.0 mL for 30 min, then the resin was washed with DMF (30.0 mL * 5).

[00505] 7. Repeat Step 2 and 3 for the coupling of following amino acids: (1-3):

1	Fmoc-Gly-Gly-Gly-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
2	Fmoc-Gly-Gly-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
3	18-(tert-butoxy)-18-oxooctadecanoic acid (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

[00506] Peptide Cleavage and Purification:

[00507] 1. The resin was washed with MeOH (30.0 mL*3) and dried under vacuum to get 3.20 g peptide resin. Then 32.0 mL of cleavage buffer (92.5% TFA/2.5% 3-Mercaptopropionic acid/2.5% TIS/2.5% H2O) was added to the flask containing the side chain protected peptide resin at 25 °C and the mixture was stirred for 2.5 h. The peptide was precipitated with cold isopropyl ether (200 mL) and centrifuged (3 min at 3000 rpm). Wash the peptide precipitation with tert-butyl methyl ether for two more times (200 mL). Dry the crude peptide over vacuum for 2 h to give the crude peptide (1.40 g).

[00508] 2. The crude peptide was purified by prep-HPLC (TFA condition; A: 0.075% TFA in H2O, B:CH3CN) to give the peptide, then the peptide compound 45was purified by prep-HPLC (HOAC condition; A: 0.5% HOAC in H2O, B: ACN) to give the final product peptide compound 45 (181 mg, 99.21% purity, HOAC) was obtained as a white solid.

[00509] Purification conditions:

First Purification condition

Dissolution condition	Dissolve in 30% ACN in H_2O
Instrument	Gilson GX-281
Mobile Phase	A: H_2O (0.075% TFA in H_2O)
	B: ACN
Gradient	26-46-60 min. Retention time: 40 min
Column	luna,c18,10um,100A+Gemini,5um,c18,110A
Flow Rate	20 mL/Min
Wavelength	214/254 nm
Oven Tem.	50°C
Second Purification condition	
Dissolution condition	Dissolve in 30% ACN in H_2O
Instrument	Gilson GX-281
Mobile Phase	A: H_2O (0.5% HOAc in H_2O)
	B: ACN
Gradient	0.4M NH_4Ac 25 min, 0.5% HOAc 10 min, 30-60-50 min. Retention time: 65min
Column	luna,c18,10um,100A+Gemini,5um,c18,110A
Flow Rate	20 mL/Min
Wavelength	214/254 nm
Oven Tem.	50°C

[00510] Example 5. Synthesis of selective GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure. Compound No. 27; SEQ ID NO: 28

[00511] The peptide compound 27 was synthesized using standard Fmoc chemistry.

[00512] 1. Resin preparation: The Rink Amine MBHA resin (1.20 mmol, 1.00 eq, 6.00 g, Sub 0.20 mmol/g) in DMF (50 mL) was agitated with N_2 for 2 hrs at 20°C. Then 20% piperidine in DMF (80 mL) was added and the mixture was agitated with N_2 for 15 min at 20°C. Then the mixture was filtered to get the resin. The resin was washed with DMF (80 mL*5) and filtered to get the resin.

[00513] 2. Coupling: a solution of FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq) and HBTU (2.85 eq), DIEA (6.00 eq) in DMF (50 mL) was added to the resin and agitated with N_2 for 30 min at

20°C. The resin was then washed with DMF (80 mL*3).

[00514] 3. Deprotection: 20% piperidine in DMF (80 mL) was added to the resin and the mixture was agitated with N_2 for 15 min at 20°C. The resin was washed with DMF (80 mL*5) and filtered to get the resin.

[00515] 4. Repeat step 2 to 3 for the coupling of following amino acids: (1-38)

#	Materials	Coupling reagents
1	FMOC-PRO-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
2	FMOC-PRO-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
3	FMOC-PRO-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
4	FMOC-ALA-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
5	FMOC-GLY-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
6	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
7	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
8	FMOC-PRO-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
9	FMOC-LYS(DDE)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
10	FMOC-GLN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
11	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
12	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
13	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
14	FMOC-TRP(BOC)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
15	FMOC-ASN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
16	FMOC-VAL-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
17	FMOC-PHE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
18	FMOC-ASN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
19	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

20	FMOC-GLN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
21	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
22	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
23	FMOC-ARG(PBF)-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
24	FMOC-ASP(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
25	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
26	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
27	FMOC-ILE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
28	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
29	FMOC-TYR(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
30	FMOC-ASP(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
31	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
32	FMOC-ILE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
33	FMOC-PHE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
34	FMOC-THR(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
35	FMOC-GLY-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
36	FMOC-GLU(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
37	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
38	FMOC-N-ME-TYR(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

[00516] 5. To a solution of DIEA (10.00 eq) and Boc2O (10.00 eq) in DMF (50 mL) was added to the resin and agitated with N_2 for 1 hour at 20°C. Then the resin was washed with DMF (80 mL*3).

[00517] 6. Add 3% $N_2H_4 \cdot H_2O$/DMF and react on 20 min and then repeat it for one more time. Drain and wash with DMF (80 mL*5).

[00518] 7. Repeat step 2 to 3 for the coupling of following amino acids: (1-4)

#	**Materials**	**Coupling reagents**

1	FMOC-AEEA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
2	FMOC-AEEA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
3	FMOC-GLU-OTBU (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
4	FMOC-GLU-OTBU (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

[00519] 7. Coupling: a solution of 18-(tert-butoxy)-18-oxooctadecanoic acid (2.00 eq) and HOBt (2.00 eq), DIC (2.00 eq) in DMF (50 mL) was added to the resin and agitated with N_2 for 12 hrs at 20°C. The resin was then washed with DMF (80 mL*3).

[00520] 8. The coupling reaction was monitored by ninhydrin color reaction.

[00521] Peptide Cleavage and Purification:

[00522] 1. The resin was washed with MeOH (80 mL*3) and dried under vacuum to get 12 g peptide resin. Then 100 mL of cleavage buffer (90% TFA/ 3% 3-Mercaptopropionic acid/ 3% TIS/ 4% H2O) was added to the flask containing the side chainprotected peptide resin at 20°C and the mixture was stirred for 2 hrs. The peptide was precipitated with cold isopropyl ether (1000 mL) and centrifuged (3 min at 3000 rpm). Wash the peptide precipitation with isopropyl ether for two more times. Dry the crude peptide over vacuum for 2 hrs.

[00523] 2. The crude peptide was purified by Prep-HPLC (A: 0.075% TFA in H2O, B: ACN) and then was second purified by Prep-HPLC (A: 0.5% HOAc in H2O, B: ACN) to give the peptide compound 27 (267.3 mg, 97.25% purity, HOAC) was obtained as a white solid, which was confirmed by LCMS (Rt = 1.637 min) and HPLC.

[00524] Purification conditions:

First Purification condition	
Dissolution condition	Dissolve in 10%ACN-H2O
Instrument	Gilson GX-281
Mobile Phase	A: H_2O (0.075% TFA in H_2O)
	B: ACN
Gradient	23-53-60 min. Retention time: 47 min

Column	luna,c18,10um,100A+Gemini,5um,c18,110A
Flow Rate	20 mL/Min
Wavelength	214/254 nm
Oven Tem.	30°C
Second Purification condition	
Dissolution condition	Dissolve in 10%ACN-H2O
Instrument	Gilson GX-281
Mobile Phase	A: H_2O (0.5% HOAc in H_2O)
	B: ACN
Gradient	0.4M NH_4Ac 25 min, 0.5% HOAc 10min, 23-53-60 min. Retention time: 60 min
Column	luna,c18,10um,100A+Gemini,5um,c18,110A
Flow Rate	20 mL/Min
Wavelength	214/254 nm
Oven Tem.	30°C

[00525] Example 6. Synthesis of selective GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure. Compound No. 50; SEQ ID NO: 51

[00526] The peptide compound 50 was synthesized using standard Fmoc chemistry.

[00527] 1. Resin preparation: The Rink Amine MBHA resin (0.6 mmol, 1.00 eq, 1.88g, Sub 0.32 mmol/g) in DMF (20 mL) was agitated with N_2 for 2 hrs at 20°C. Then 20% piperidine in DMF (20 mL) was added and the mixture was agitated with N_2 for 15 min at 20°C. Then the mixture was filtered to get the resin. The resin was washed with DMF (20 mL*5) and filtered to get the resin.

[00528] 2. Coupling: a solution of FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq) and HBTU (2.85 eq), DIEA (6.00 eq) in DMF (10 mL) was added to the resin and agitated with N_2 for 40 min at

20°C. The resin was then washed with DMF (20 mL*5).

[00529] 3. Deprotection: 20% piperidine in DMF (20 mL) was added to the resin and the mixture was agitated with N_2 for 15 min at 20°C. The resin was washed with DMF (20 mL*5) and filtered to get the resin.

[00530] 4. Repeat step 2 to 3 for the coupling of following amino acids: (1-38)

#	Materials	Coupling reagents
1	FMOC-PRO-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
2	FMOC-PRO-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
3	FMOC-PRO-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
4	FMOC-ALA-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
5	FMOC-GLY-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
6	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
7	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
8	FMOC-PRO-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
9	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH(3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
10	FMOC-GLN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
11	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
12	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
13	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
14	FMOC-TRP(BOC)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
15	FMOC-ASN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
16	FMOC-VAL-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
17	FMOC-PHE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
18	FMOC-ASP(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
19	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
20	FMOC-GLN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

21	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
22	FMOC-LYS(DDE)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
23	FMOC-ARG(PBF)-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
24	FMOC-ASP(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
25	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
26	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
27	FMOC-ILE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
28	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
29	FMOC-TYR(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
30	FMOC-ASP(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
31	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
32	FMOC-ILE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
33	FMOC-PHE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
34	FMOC-THR(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
35	FMOC-GLY-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
36	FMOC-GLU(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
37	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
38	FMOC-N-ME-TYR(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

[00531] 5. To a solution of DIEA (1 mL) and Boc2O (2 mL) in DMF (17 mL) was added to the resin and agitated with N_2 for 1 hour at 20°C. Then the resin was washed with DMF (30 mL*3).

[00532] 6. Add 3% N_2H_4•H_2O/DMF and react on 20 min and then repeat it for one more time. Drain and wash with DMF (30 mL*5).

[00533] 7. Repeat step 2 to 3 for the coupling of following amino acids: (1-2)

#	**Materials**	**Coupling reagents**
1	FMOC-GLY-GLY-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

2	FMOC-GLY-GLY-GLY-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

[00534] 8. Coupling: a solution of 18-(tert-butoxy)-18-oxohexadecanoic acid (3.00 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq), HBTU (2.85 eq) in DMF (15 mL) was added to the resin and agitated with N_2 for 1hrs at 20°C. The resin was then washed with DMF (30 mL*3).

[00535] 9. The coupling reaction was monitored by ninhydrin color reaction.

[00536] Peptide Cleavage and Purification:

[00537] 1. After coupling, the resin was washed with DMF for 5 times. After last step, the resin was washed with MeOH for 3 times, and dried under vacuum. Then the peptide resin (4g) was treated with the cleavage cocktail (40mL, 92.5% TFA/ 2.5% 3-Mercaptopropionic acid/ 2.5% TIS/ 2.5% H2O) for 2.5 hours. The peptide was concentrated under reduced pressure and precipitated with cold isopropyl ether, filtered and washed two times with isopropyl ether to give 1.5g residue.

[00538] 2. The crude peptide was purified by Prep-HPLC (A: 0.075% TFA in H2O, B: ACN) and then was second purified by Prep-HPLC (A: 0.5% HOAc in H2O, B: ACN) to give the peptide compound 50 (88mg, 98.60% purity, HOAC) was obtained as a white solid, which was confirmed by LCMS (Rt =1.630 min) and HPLC (Rt=13.029 min).

[00539] Purification conditions:

First Purification condition	
Dissolution condition	Dissolve in 10%TFA in H_2O
Instrument	Gilson GX-281
Mobile Phase	A: H_2O (0.075% TFA in H_2O)
	B: ACN
Gradient	32-52-60 min. Retention time:60 min
Column	Gemini,10um,C18,110A+luna,C18,10um,100A 50mm*25mm
Flow Rate	20 mL/Min

Wavelength	214/254 nm
Oven Tem.	50°C
Second Purification condition	
Dissolution condition	Dissolve in 20% ACN in H_2O
Instrument	Gilson GX-281
Mobile Phase	A: H_2O (0.5% HOAc in H_2O)
	B: ACN
Gradient	0.4M NH_4Ac 25 min, 0.5% HOAc 10min, 30-60 -60 min. Retention time: 13 min
Column	Gemini,10um,C18,110A+luna,C18,10um,100A 50mm*25mm
Flow Rate	20 mL/Min
Wavelength	214/254 nm
Oven Tem.	30°C

[00540] Example 7. Synthesis of selective GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure. Compound No. 41; SEQ ID NO: 42

[00541] The peptide compound 41 was synthesized using standard Fmoc chemistry.

[00542] 1. Resin preparation: the 2-CTC Resin (800 mg, 0.400 mmol, 1.00 eq, Sub 0.50 mmol/g) was added Fmoc-Gly-OH (119 mg, 0.400 mmol, 1.00 eq) and DIEA (207 mg, 1.60 mmol, 0.279 mL, 4.00 eq) in DCM (5.00 mL). The mixture was agitated with N_2 for 2 h at 25°C, then added MeOH (0.800 mL) agitated with N_2 for another 30 min. The resin was washed with DMF (30.0 mL * 5). Then 20% piperidine in DMF (30.0 mL) was added and the mixture was agitated with N_2 for 15 min at 25°C. Then the mixture was filtered to get the resin. The resin was washed with DMF (30.0 mL * 5) and filtered to get the resin.

[00543] 2. Coupling: A solution of Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-OH (562 mg 1.20 mmol, 3.00 eq), DIEA (310 mg, 2.40 mmol, 0.418 mL, 6.00 eq) and HBTU (432 mg, 1.14 mmol, 2.85 eq) in

DMF (5.00 mL) was added to the resin and agitated with N_2 for 30 min at 25°C. The resin was then washed with DMF (30.0 mL * 5).

[00544] 3. Deprotection: 20% piperidine in DMF (30.0 mL) was added to the resin and the mixture was agitated with N_2 for 15 min at 25°C.

[00545] 4. Repeat Step 2 and 3 for the coupling of following amino acids: (1-29):

#	Materials	Coupling reagents
1.	FMOC-GLN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
2.	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
3.	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
4.	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
5.	FMOC-TRP(BOC)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
6.	FMOC-ASN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
7.	FMOC-VAL-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
8.	FMOC-PHE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
9.	FMOC-LYS(DDE)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
10.	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
11.	FMOC-GLN(TRT)-OH (6.00 eq)	HOAT (6.00 eq) and DIC (6.00 eq)
12.	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
13.	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
14.	FMOC-ARG(PBF)-OH (6.00 eq)	HATU (5.70 eq) and DIEA (12.0 eq)
15.	FMOC-ASP(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
16.	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
17.	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
18.	FMOC-ILE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
19.	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
20.	FMOC-TYR(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

21.	FMOC-ASP(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
22.	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
23.	FMOC-ILE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
24.	FMOC-PHE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
25.	FMOC-THR(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
26.	FMOC-GLY-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
27.	FMOC-GLU(OTBU)-OH (6.00 eq)	HOAT (6.00 eq) and DIC (6.00 eq)
28.	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
29.	FMOC-N-ME-TYR(TBU)-OH (4.00 eq)	HATU (3.80 eq) and DIEA (8.00 eq)

[00546] 5. Coupling: Boc2O/DIPEA/DMF (10/5/85) 30.0 mL for 30 min, then the resin was washed with DMF (30.0 mL * 5).

[00547] 6. Deprotection: Dde was treated with Hydrazine hydrate/DMF (3/97) 30.0 mL for 30 min, then the resin was washed with DMF (30.0 mL * 5).

[00548] 7. Repeat Step 2 and 3 for the coupling of following amino acids: (1-5):

1	Fmoc-AEEA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
2	Fmoc-AEEA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
3	Fmoc-Glu-OtBu	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
4	Fmoc-Glu-OtBu	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
5	18-(tert-butoxy)-18-oxooctadecanoic acid (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

[00549] Peptide Cleavage and Purification:

[00550] 1. The resin was washed with MeOH (30.0 mL*3) and dried under vacuum to get 3.00 g peptide resin. Then 30.0 mL of cleavage buffer(92.5% TFA/2.5% 3-Mercaptopropionic acid/2.5% TIS/2.5% H2O) was added to the flask containing the side chain protected peptide resin at 25°C and the mixture was stirred for 2.5 h. The peptide was precipitated with cold isopropyl ether (200 mL) and centrifuged (3 min at 3000 rpm). Wash the peptide precipitation with tert-butyl methyl ether for two more times (200 mL). Dry the crude peptide over vacuum for 2 h to give the crude peptide (1.20 g).

[00551] 2. The crude peptide was purified by prep-HPLC (TFA condition; A: 0.075% TFA in H2O, B:CH3CN) to give the peptide, then the peptide was purified by prep-HPLC (HOAC condition; A: 0.5% HOAC in H2O, B: ACN) to give the final product peptide compound 41 (120 mg, 96.8% purity, HOAC) was obtained as a white solid.

[00552] Purification conditions:

First Purification condition	
Dissolution condition	Dissolve in 20% ACN in H_2O
Instrument	Gilson GX-281
Mobile Phase	A: H_2O (0.075% TFA in H_2O) or B: ACN
Gradient	23-53-60 min. Retention time: 40 min
Column	luna,c18,10um,100A+Gemini,5um,c18,110A
Flow Rate	20 mL/Min
Wavelength	214/254 nm
Oven Tem.	50°C
Second Purification condition	
Dissolution condition	Dissolve in 20% ACN in H_2O
Instrument	Gilson GX-281
Mobile Phase	A: H_2O (0.5% HOAc in H_2O)
	B: ACN
Gradient	0.4M NH_4Ac 25 min, 0.5% HOAc 10 min, 26-46-50 min. Retention time: 70min
Column	luna,c18,10um,100A+Gemini,5um,c18,110A
Flow Rate	20 mL/Min
Wavelength	214/254 nm
Oven Tem.	50°C

[00553] Example 8. Synthesis of selective GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure. Compound No. 294; SEQ ID NO: 295

[00554] The peptide compound 294 was synthesized using standard Fmoc chemistry.

[00555] 1. Resin preparation: the 2-CTC Resin (1.20 g, 0.600 mmol, 1.00 eq, Sub 0.50 mmol/g) was added FMOC-GLY-OH (179 mg, 0.600 mmol, 1.00 eq) and DIEA (310 mg, 2.40

mmol, 0.40 mL, 4.00 eq) in DCM (10 mL). The mixture was agitated with N_2 for 2 h at 25°C, then added MeOH (1.20 mL), agitated with N_2 for another 30 min. The resin was washed with DMF (20 mL * 5). Then 20% piperidine in DMF (20 mL) was added and the mixture was agitated with N_2 for 15 min at 25°C. Then the mixture was filtered to get the resin. The resin was washed with DMF (20 mL * 5) and filtered to get the resin.

[00556] 2. Coupling: A solution of FMOC-ARG(PBF)-OH (1.17g 1.80 mmol, 3.00 eq), DIEA (465 mg, 3.60 mmol, 0.60 mL, 6.00 eq) and HBTU (646 mg, 1.71 mmol, 2.85 eq) in DMF (10 mL) was added to the resin and agitated with N_2 for 35 min at 25°C. The resin was then washed with DMF (20 mL * 5).

[00557] 3. Deprotection: 20% piperidine in DMF (20 mL) was added to the resin and the mixture was agitated with N_2 for 15 min at 25°C.

[00558] 4. Repeat step 2 to 3 for the coupling of following amino acids: (1-29)

#	Materials	Coupling reagents
1	FMOC-GLN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
2	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
3	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
4	FMOC-LEU-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
5	FMOC-TRP(BOC)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
6	FMOC-ASN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
7	FMOC-VAL-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
8	FMOC-PHE-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
9	FMOC-ASP(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
10	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
11	FMOC-GLN(TRT)-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
12	FMOC-ALA-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
13	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
14	FMOC-ARG(PBF)-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

15	FMOC-ASP(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
16	FMOC-LYS(DDE)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
17	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
18	FMOC-ILE-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
19	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
20	FMOC-TYR(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
21	FMOC-ASP(OTBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
22	FMOC-SER(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
23	FMOC-ILE-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
24	FMOC-PHE-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
25	FMOC-THR(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
26	FMOC-GLY-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
27	FMOC-GLU(OTBU)-OH (4.00 eq)	HATU (3.80 eq) and DIEA (8.00 eq)
28	FMOC-AIB-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
29	FMOC-N-ME-TYR(TBU)-OH (3.00 eq)	HATU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

[00559] 5. To a solution of DIEA (2 mL) and Boc2O (4 mL) in DMF (34 mL) was added to the resin and agitated with N_2 for 1 hour at 20°C. Then the resin was washed with DMF (30 mL*3).

[00560] 6. Add 3% N_2H_4▪H_2O/DMF and react on 20 min and then repeat it for one more time. Drain and wash with DMF (30 mL*5).

[00561] 7. Repeat step 2 to 3 for the coupling of following amino acids: (1-2)

#	**Materials**	**Coupling reagents**
1	FMOC-GLY-GLY-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)
2	FMOC-GLY-GLY-GLY-OH (3.00 eq)	HBTU (2.85 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq)

[00562] 8. Coupling: a solution of 18-(tert-butoxy)-18-oxohexadecanoic acid (3.00 eq) and DIEA (6.00 eq), HBTU (2.85 eq) in DMF (15 mL) was added to the resin and agitated with N_2 for 1hrs at 20°C. The resin was then washed with DMF (30 mL*3).

[00563] 9. The coupling reaction was monitored by ninhydrin color reaction.

[00564] Peptide Cleavage and Purification:

[00565] 1. After coupling, the resin was washed with DMF for 5 times. After last step, the resin was washed with MeOH for 3 times, and dried under vacuum. Then the peptide resin (3.8 g) was treated with the cleavage cocktail (40 mL, 92.5% TFA/ 2.5% 3-Mercaptopropionic acid/ 2.5% TIS/ 2.5% H2O) for 2.5 hours. The peptide was concentrated under reduced pressure and precipitated with cold isopropyl ether, filtered and washed two times with isopropyl ether to give 1.4 g residue.

[00566] 2. The crude peptide was purified by Prep-HPLC (A: 0.075% TFA in H2O, B: ACN) and then was second purified by Prep-HPLC (A: 0.5% HOAc in H2O, B: ACN) to give the compound 294 (287.2 mg, 98.74% purity, HOAC) was obtained as a white solid, which was confirmed by LCMS (Rt =1.605 min) and HPLC (Rt =11.541 min).

[00567] Purification conditions:

First Purification condition	
Dissolution condition	Dissolve in 10% TFA in H_2O
Instrument	Gilson GX-281
Mobile Phase	A: H_2O (0.075% TFA in H_2O)
	B: ACN
Gradient	23-53-60 min. Retention time:39 min
Column	Gemini,10um,C18,110A+luna,C18,10um,100A 50mm*25mm
Flow Rate	20 mL/Min
Wavelength	214/254 nm
Oven Tem.	50°C
Second Purification condition	

Dissolution condition	Dissolve in 20% ACN in H_2O
Instrument	Gilson GX-281
Mobile Phase	A: H_2O (0.5% HOAc in H_2O)
	B: ACN
Gradient	0.4M NH_4Ac 25 min, 0.5% HOAc 10min, 30-60 -60 min. Retention time: 11.57 min
Column	Gemini,10um,C18,110A+luna,C18,10um,100A 50mm*25mm
Flow Rate	20 mL/Min
Wavelength	214/254 nm
Oven Tem.	30°C

[00568] Table 3 below lists exemplary GIP receptor agonist peptides made according to methods described in Example 1-8.

Table 3. Exemplary GIP receptor agonist peptides made according to the methods provided in Examples 1-8.

CPMD No.	LINKER	LIPID	N-TER	C-TER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	SEQ ID No.
1	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			2
2	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			3
3	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	I	H	Q	Q	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			4
4	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	H	Q	Q	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			5
5	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	H	Q	Q	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km													6
6	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K													7
7	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	OH												8
8	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	NH2												9
9	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	OH												10
10	2OEGgE	C17DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	OH												11
11	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			12
12	gEgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			13
13	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			14
14	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			15
15	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Km	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			16
16	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			17
17	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	NH2												18
18	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	H	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	NH2												19
19	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Km	R	NH2												20
20	G5gE	C17DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			21
21	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	G	G	G	S	NH2						22
22	G5gE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			23
23	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			24
24	G5gE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			25
25	2OEGgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			26

CPMD No.	LINKER	LIPID	N-TER	C-TER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	SEQ ID No.
26	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Km	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			27
27	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			28
28	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			29
29	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			30
30	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	G	G	G	S	NH2						31
31	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	G	G	G	G	S	NH2						32
32	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	G	G	G	S	NH2						33
33	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km	G	G	G	G	S	NH2						34
34	G5gEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			35
35	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			36
36	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											37
37	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											38
38	G5	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			39
39	2OEGgEgE	C20DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	OH											40
40	G5	C20DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			41
41	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	OH											42
42	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	G	OH											43
43	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			44
44	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			45
45	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			46
46	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	G	OH											47
47	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			48
48	G5	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			49
49	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											50
50	G5	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			51
51	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			52

CPMD No.	LINKER	LIPID	N-TER	C-TER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	SEQ ID No.
52	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			53
53	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	G	OH											54
54	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			55
55	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Km	R	G	OH											56
56	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Km	R	G	OH											57
57	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Km	R	G	G	G	G	S	NH2							58
58	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Km	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			59
59	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Km	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			60
60	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	S	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	G	OH											61
61	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km	G	OH											62
62	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Km	R	G	OH											63
63	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											64
64	G6	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	S	Km	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											65
65	2OEGgEgE	C20DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	OH											66
66	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	OH											67
67	G5	C20DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											68
68	2OEGgEgE	C20DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			69
69	2OEGgEgE	C20DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			70
70	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	OH							71
71	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	OH							72
72	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											73
73	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											74
74	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											75
75	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	S	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	OH											76
76	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	K	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	OH											77
77	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	S	Km	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	OH											78

CPMD No.	LINKER	LIPID	N-TER	C-TER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	SEQ ID No.
78	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	S	Km	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	OH										79
79	G4gE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	S	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	OH										80
80	G4gE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	OH										81
81	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K(Ac)	G	OH										82
82	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Q	G	OH										83
83	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH									84
84	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH									85
85	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH									86
86	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH									87
87	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH									88
88	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Km	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH									89
89	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			90
90	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			91
91	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			92
92	OEGgEOEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			93
93	OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			94
94	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			95
95	G5	C17DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			96
96	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			97
97	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			98
98	G5	C17DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										99
99	2OEGgEgE	C20DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			100
100	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			101
101	2OEGgEgE	C20DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			102
102	GGPAPAP	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			103
103	GGPAPAP	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			104

CPMD No.	LINKER	LIPID	N-TER	C-TER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	SEQ ID No.
104	GGPAPAPgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			105
105	GGPAPAP	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			106
106	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	A	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			107
107	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	A	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			108
108	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											109
109	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	Km	A	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2			110
110	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	OH											111
111	G5	C20DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH											112
112	G5	C20DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			113
113	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH											114
114	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH											115
115	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											116
116	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	OH									117
117	GGPAPAPgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH											118
118	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH											119
119	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH											120
120	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	R	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH											121
121	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	K1	D	F	V	E1	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											122
122	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	K1	L	D	R	E1	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											123
123	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	K1	D	R	A	E1	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											124
124	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	K1	D	F	V	E1	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH											125
125	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH											126
126	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH											127
127	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											128
128	G5	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH											129
129	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	K	I	A	Q	Q	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											130

CPMD No.	LINKER	LIPID	N-TER	C-TER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	SEQ ID No.
130	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	Alb	A	Q	Q	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											131
131	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	Alb	A	Q	A	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											132
132	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	I	A	Q	Alb	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											133
133	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	A	A	Q	Alb	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											134
134	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	I	A	Q	Q	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			135
135	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	I	A	Q	R	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			136
136	GGPAPAPgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Alb	Km	Q	Alb	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH										137
137	G5	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Alb	Km	D	R	Alb	A	Q	Alb	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											138
138	G5	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Alb	A	Q	Alb	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			139
139	G5	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Alb	Km	D	R	Alb	A	Q	Alb	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											140
140	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Alb	A	Q	Alb	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											141
141	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Alb	L	D	R	Alb	A	Q	Alb	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											142
142	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	I	A	Q	Q	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											143
143	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	I	A	Q	R	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											144
144	G5	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Alb	A	Q	Alb	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											145
145	G5	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Alb	Km	D	R	A	A	Q	Alb	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											146
146	G5	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Alb	A	Q	A	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											147
147	G5	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Alb	Km	D	R	Alb	A	Q	R	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											148
148	G5	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Alb	Km	D	R	A	A	Q	A	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											149
149	G5	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Alb	A	Q	A	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											150
150	G5	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Alb	Km	D	S	Alb	A	Q	Alb	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											151
151	G5	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Alb	Km	D	S	A	A	Q	Alb	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											152
152	G5	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Alb	Km	D	S	Alb	A	Q	A	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											153
153	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	I	A	Q	Alb	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											154
154	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	A	A	Q	Alb	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											155
155	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	Alb	A	Q	A	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											156

CPMD No.	LINKER	LIPID	N-TER	C-TER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	SEQ ID No.
156	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	Aib	A	Q	R	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										157
157	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Aib	D	K	A	A	Q	Q	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										158
158	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Aib	D	K	A	A	Q	A	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										159
159	2OEGgEgE	C20DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										160
160	2OEGgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	I	Km	Q	Aib	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										161
161	2OEGgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	A	Km	Q	Aib	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										162
162	2OEGgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	Aib	Km	Q	A	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										163
163	2OEGgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	Aib	Km	Q	A	N	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										164
164	2OEGgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Aib	D	K	A	Km	Q	Q	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										165
165	2OEGgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Aib	D	K	A	Km	Q	A	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										166
166	2OEGgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Aib	D	K	I	Km	Q	A	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										167
167	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	K	A	A	Q	Q	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										168
168	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	K	A	A	Q	A	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										169
169	2OEGgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	K	A	Km	Q	Q	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										170
170	2OEGgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	K	A	Km	Q	Q	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										171
171	2OEGgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	K	A	Km	Q	A	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										172
172	2OEGgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	K	I	Km	Q	A	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										173
173	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	I	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										174
174	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	A	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										175
175	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	I	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										176
176	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	A	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										177
177	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	A	Q	Q	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			178
178	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	A	A	Q	Q	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH										179
179	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	I	A	Q	R	N	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			180
180	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	I	A	Q	R	N	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH										181
181	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	H	Q	Q	E*	F	V	K*	W	L	L	A	Q	Km	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				182

CPMD No.	LINKER	LIPID	N-TER	C-TER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	SEQ ID No.
182	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	H	Q	E*	N	F	K*	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				183
183	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	E*	H	Q	K*	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				184
184	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	E*	D	R	K*	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				185
185	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	E*	L	L	K*	Q	Km	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				186
186	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	Km	L	A	Q	R													187
187	2OEGgE	C18DA		OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	K	I	H	Q	Q	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	K	K	N	D	W	K	H	N	I	T	Q	188
188	2OEGgE	C18DA		OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	M	D	K	Km	H	Q	Q	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	K	K	N	D	W	K	H	N	I	T	Q	189
189	2OEGgE	C18DA		OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	M	D	K	I	H	Q	Q	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km	G	K	K	N	D	W	K	H	N	I	T	Q	190
190	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	H	Q	Q	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				191
191	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me		Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	H	Q	Q	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km													192
192	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S													193
193	gEgEgE	C17DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K													194
194	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											195
195	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			196
196	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	A	Q	Q	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH										197
197	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	I	A	Q	Q	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH										198
198	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	I	A	Q	Q	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			199
199	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	I	A	Q	Q	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH										200
200	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	OH										201
201	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	H	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										202
202	2OEGgEgE	C18 (stea)	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										203
203	2OEGgEgE	C18 (stea)	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	OH										204
204	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	NH2										205
205	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	G	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										206
206	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	A	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										207
207	OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH										208

CPMD No.	LINKER	LIPID	N-TER	C-TER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	SEQ ID No.
208	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											209
209	3OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											210
210	GSgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											211
211	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	K	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											212
212	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	A	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											213
213	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											214
214	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	A	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											215
215	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	A	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											216
216	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	A	A	Q	A	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											217
217	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	dA	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											218
218	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	A	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											219
219	2OEG	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											220
220	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	K	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											221
221	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Km	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											222
222	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											223
223	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Km	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											224
224	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											225
225	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km	G	OH											226
226	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	I	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											227
227	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	A	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				228
228	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	Km	Q	A	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				229
229	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	Km	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				230
230	2OEGgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	I	Km	Q	Q	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											231
231	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	I	Km	Q	Q	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											232
232	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	Km	Q	A	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				233
233	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	Km	Q	Q	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				234

CPMD No.	LINKER	LIPID	N-TER	C-TER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	SEQ ID No.
234	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	Km	Q	Q	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				235
235	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	Km	Q	Q	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				236
236	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	Km	Q	Q	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											237
237	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	I	A	Q	Km	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											238
238	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	Km	Q	Q	N	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				239
239	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	A	Q	Q	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			240
240	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	A	Q	R	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH			241
241	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	A	A	Q	R	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											242
242	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	K	I	A	Q	R	Km	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											243
243	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me		Y	DA	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	H	Q	Q	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km													244
244	2OEGgE	C18DA	Ac		Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	H	Q	Q	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km													245
245	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me		Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	I	H	Q	Q	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K													246
246	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me		Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	H	Q	Q	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K													247
247	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me		Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	H	Q	Km	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K													248
248	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me		Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km													249
249	2OEGgE	C18DA			Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	H	Q	Q	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	Km													250
250	G5	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R													251
251	G5	C18DA	Me		Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R													252
252	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	I	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R													253
253	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Q	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R													254
254	2OEGgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R													255
255	2OEGgE	C17DA	Me		Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K													256
256	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R													257
257	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	H	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R													258
258	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Km	R													259
259	G5	C17DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				260

CPMD No.	LINKER	LIPID	N-TER	C-TER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	SEQ ID No.
260	G5gE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				261
261	G5gE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				262
262	G5gE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				263
263	2OEGgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				264
264	G5gEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R													265
265	G5gE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R													266
266	2OEGgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				267
267	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R													268
268	2OEGgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				269
269	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R													270
270	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Km	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				271
271	2OEGgEgE	C17DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Km	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	G	G	G	S							272
272	2OEGgEgE	C20DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R													273
273	G5	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				274
274	G5	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				275
275	G5	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				276
276	G5	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S				277
277	G6	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	L	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	R			278
278	G6	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	Q	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	R			279
279	G6	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	S	R	Km	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	R			280
280	G6	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	K	R	Km	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	R			281
281	G5	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	K	Aib	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	K	K	N	N	W	K	H	N				282
282	G5K	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	L	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	R			283
283	G4KG	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	L	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	H	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	R			284
284	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	L	D	R	Km	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											285
285	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	I	A	Q	Q	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	OH							286

CPMD No.	LINKER	LIPID	N-TER	C-TER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	SEQ ID No.
286	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	A	Q	Q	Km	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											287
287	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	I	Km	Q	Q	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	OH									288
288	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	A	Q	Q	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	P	S	S	G	OH									289
289	GGPAPAP	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	K	G	OH											290
290	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Km	A	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	G	OH											291
291	G5	C18DA	H	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	A	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	E	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											292
292	G5	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	Km	D	R	I	A	Q	Q	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	OH				293
293	2OEGgEgE	C18DA	Me	NH2	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	A	L	D	R	Aib	Km	Q	Aib	N	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	S	P	S	S	G	A	P	P	P	S	NH2				294
294	GGGGG	C18DA	Me	OH	Y	Aib	E	G	T	F	I	S	D	Y	S	I	Aib	Km	D	R	Aib	A	Q	Aib	D	F	V	N	W	L	L	A	Q	R	G	OH											295

N-TER means N-terminus; C-TER means C-terminus; C17DA means C_{17} diacid; C18DA means C_{18} diacid; C20DA means C_{20} diacid

[00569] Biological Examples

[00570] Methods for performing GIP and GLP receptor binding assays, assays for inhibition of emesis, vomiting and nausea, caused by various stimuli, including from drug or chemotherapy induced emesis are specifically described in Applicant's International PCT Application No. PCT/JP2018/013540, filed on March 30, 2018, ranging from pages 213 to 255, and are specifically incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

[00571] **Example 9. Evaluation of Peptide Agonist Activity on Human GIPR and Human GLP1R by Measuring Intracellular cAMP Accumulation**

[00572] GIPR Assay

[00573] HEK-293T cells overexpressing full-length human GIPR with a sequence identical to GenBank accession number NM_000164 with an N-terminal FLAG tag are purchased from Multispan, Inc (Hayward, CA). Cells are cultured per the manufacturer's protocol in DMEM with 10% fetal bovine serum and 1 μg/mL puromycin and stored in frozen aliquots to be used as assay ready cells. On the day of the assay, cells are removed from frozen storage, washed two times in 1x Kreb's Ringer Buffer (Zenbio, Research Triangle Park, NC), and re-suspended to a concentration of 4×10^5 cells/mL in 1x Kreb's Ringer Buffer. 50 nL of test compound in 100% DMSO spanning a final concentration range of $3 \times 10^{-10} - 5.08 \times 10^{-15}$ M are acoustically dispensed in low volume, white, 384-well polypropylene plates (Corning, Tewksbury, MA), followed by the addition of 4×10^3 cells per well in total volume of 10 μL. Cells are incubated with test compound for 1 hr at room temperature in the dark, and cAMP accumulation is measured using the Cisbio HiRange cAMP assay kit (Bedford, MA) per the manufacturer's protocol. Anti-cAMP antibody and d2-cAMP tracer reagents diluted in lysis/detection buffer are incubated in the dark for 1 hr, and results are measured on an Envision plate reader (Perkin Elmer, Waltham, MA). Data is normalized using 1 nM GIP as 100% activity, and DMSO alone as 0% activity.

[00574] HEK-293T cells overexpressing full-length human GLP-1R with a sequence identical to GenBank accession number NM_002062 with an N-terminal FLAG tag may be purchased from Multispan, Inc (Hayward, CA). Cells are cultured per the manufacturer's protocol in DMEM with 10% fetal bovine serum and 1 μg/mL puromycin and stored in frozen

aliquots to be used as assay ready cells. On the day of the assay, cells are removed from frozen storage, washed two times in 1x Kreb's Ringer Buffer (Zenbio, Research Triangle Park, NC), and re-suspended to a concentration of 4 x 10^5 cells/mL in 1x Kreb's Ringer Buffer. 50 nL of test compound in 100% DMSO spanning a final concentration range of 1 x 10^{-6} – 1.69 x 10^{-11} M are acoustically dispensed in low volume, white, 384-well polypropylene plates (Corning, Tewksbury, MA), followed by the addition of 4 x 10^3 cells per well in total volume of 10 µL. Cells are incubated with test compound for 1 hr at room temperature in the dark, and cAMP accumulation is measured using the Cisbio HiRange cAMP assay kit (Bedford, MA) per the manufacturer's protocol. Anti-cAMP antibody and d2-cAMP tracer reagents diluted in lysis/detection buffer are incubated in the dark for 1 hr, and results are measured on an Envision plate reader (Perkin Elmer, Waltham, MA). Data is normalized using 1 nM GLP-1 as 100% activity, and DMSO alone as 0% activity.

[00575] Table 4. GIP receptor selective activation of various GIP receptor agonist peptides of the disclosure

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	Human GIPR cAMP EC50, HEK293T (nM)	Human GLP1R cAMP EC50, HEK293T (nM)
1	2	0.0004	10.4713
2	3	0.0003	524.8075
3	4	0.0006	10.4713
4	5	0.001	38.9045
5	6	0.0007	123.0269
6	7	0.0004	83.1764
7	8	0.0004	588.8437
8	9	0.0003	41.4477
9	10	0.0004	7.9433
10	11	0.0002	37.1535
11	12	0.0003	1000
12	13	0.0002	954.9926
13	14	0.0004	48.9779
14	15	0.0003	171.7908
15	16	0.0003	35.8922
16	17	0.0004	35.0752
21	22	0.0004	34.6737
22	23	0.0005	524.8075
23	24	0.0003	50.1187
24	25	0.0004	190.5461

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	Human GIPR cAMP EC50, HEK293T (nM)	Human GLP1R cAMP EC50, HEK293T (nM)
25	26	0.0019	144.544
26	27	0.0003	38.9045
27	28	0.0004	87.0964
28	29	0.0003	20.893
29	30	0.0004	416.8694
30	31	0.0006	104.7129
31	32	0.0003	169.8244
32	33	0.0003	1000
33	34	0.0008	436.5158
34	35	0.0004	1000
35	36	0.0007	89.1251
36	37	0.0007	87.0964
37	38	0.0005	44.6684
38	39	0.0006	45.7088
39	40	0.0017	13.1826
40	41	0.0007	5.6
41	42	0.0011	13.8038
42	43	0.0008	5.4954
43	44	0.001	61.6595
44	45	0.0017	10.7152
45	46	0.0006	8.2224
46	47	0.0003	104.7129
47	48	0.0008	147.9108
48	49	0.0007	87.0964
49	50	0.0006	107.1519
50	51	0.0007	20.4174
51	52	0.0006	14.7911
52	53	0.0005	16.9824
53	54	0.0005	47.863
54	55	0.0006	120.2264
55	56	0.0009	741.3102
56	57	0.0006	>1000
57	58	0.0006	>1000
58	59	0.0004	>1000
59	60	0.0005	>1000
60	61	0.0003	100
61	62	0.0007	>1000
62	63	0.0004	>1000.0000
63	64	0.0002	75.8578
64	65	0.0002	109.6478
65	66	0.001	40.738

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	Human GIPR cAMP EC50, HEK293T (nM)	Human GLP1R cAMP EC50, HEK293T (nM)
66	67	0.0008	32.3594
67	68	0.0013	33.8844
68	69	0.0007	>1000.0000
69	70	0.0008	102.3293
70	71	0.0002	43.6516
71	72	0.0003	34.6737
72	73	0.0005	43.1519
73	74	0.0003	363.0781
74	75	0.0005	467.7351
75	76	0.0005	549.5409
76	77	0.0006	28.8403
77	78	0.0003	16.9824
78	79	0.0003	26.9153
80	81	0.0003	114.8154
81	82	0.0002	33.8844
82	83	0.0003	17.378
83	84	0.0007	66.0693
84	85	0.0002	58.8844
85	86	0.0004	41.6869
86	87	0.0003	58.8844
87	88	0.0004	>1000.0000
88	89	0.0004	13.4896
89	90	0.0004	42.658
90	91	0.0005	72.4436
91	92	0.0005	30.903
92	93	0.0006	36.3078
93	94	0.0006	29.5121
94	95	0.0006	63.0957
95	96	0.0004	17.378
96	97	0.0003	9.5499
97	98	0.0006	52.4807
98	99	0.0004	112.2018
99	100	0.0005	478.6301
100	101	0.0006	>1000.0000
101	102	0.0009	39.8107
102	103	0.0005	117.4898
103	104	0.0017	29.5121
104	105	0.0005	66.0693
105	106	0.0005	562.3413
106	107	0.0004	12.0226
107	108	0.0004	45.7088

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	Human GIPR cAMP EC50, HEK293T (nM)	Human GLP1R cAMP EC50, HEK293T (nM)
108	109	0.0002	41.6869
109	110	0.0004	204.1738
110	111	0.0003	100
111	112	0.0001	14.1254
112	113	0.0003	21.3796
113	114	0.0003	13.4896
114	115	0.0001	11.749
115	116	0.0003	40.738
116	117	0.001	109.6478
117	118	0.002	44.6684
118	119	0.0007	91.2011
119	120	0.0009	50.1187
120	121	0.0003	15.8489
121	122	0.0005	89.1251
122	123	0.0008	3.5481
123	124	0.0005	74.131
124	125	0.0003	123.0269
125	126	0.0005	19.9526
126	127	0.0004	30.903
127	128	0.0007	63.0957
128	129	0.0009	7.2444
129	130	0.0004	114.8154
130	131	0.0003	95.4993
131	132	0.0004	151.3561
132	133	0.0009	66.0693
133	134	0.0012	58.8844
134	135	0.0006	169.8244
135	136	0.0007	8.3176
136	137	0.0007	63.0957
137	138	0.0013	3.4674
138	139	0.0008	2.0417
139	140	0.0015	8.9125
140	141	0.0007	3.9811
141	142	0.0005	5.2481
142	143	0.0004	158.4893
143	144	0.0004	4.8978
144	145	0.0009	15.1356
145	146	0.0018	9.3325
146	147	0.0008	7.0795
147	148	0.0008	1.6596
148	149	0.0004	8.7096

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	Human GIPR cAMP EC50, HEK293T (nM)	Human GLP1R cAMP EC50, HEK293T (nM)
149	150	0.0007	15.8489
150	151	0.0004	13.4896
151	152	0.0003	5.0119
152	153	0.0006	33.1131
153	154	0.0003	6.7608
154	155	0.0003	8.9125
155	156	0.0008	85.1138
156	157	0.0013	10.2329
157	158	0.0003	436.5158
158	159	0.0005	338.8442
159	160	0.0009	11.749
160	161	0.0003	537.0318
161	162	0.0001	85.1138
162	163	0.0004	588.8437
163	164	0.0002	218.7762
164	165	0.0002	>1000
165	166	0.0001	>1000
166	167	0.0005	74.131
167	168	0.0009	38.0189
168	169	0.0009	16.5959
169	170	0.0008	177.8279
170	171	0.0005	61.6595
171	172	0.0006	83.1764
172	173	0.0011	93.3254
173	174	0.0003	104.7129
174	175	0.0004	47.863
175	176	0.0007	58.8844
176	177	0.0003	40.738
177	178	0.0003	100
178	179	0.0006	186.2087
179	180	0.0008	2.884
180	181	0.0009	5.7544
181	182	0.0004	
182	183	0.0525	213.7962
183	184	0.0007	162.181
184	185	0.0005	
185	186	0.001	1000
186	187	0.0003	1000
187	188	0.0032	562.3413
188	189	0.0019	131.8257
189	190	0.0011	218.7762

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	Human GIPR cAMP EC50, HEK293T (nM)	Human GLP1R cAMP EC50, HEK293T (nM)
190	191	0.0005	97.7237
191	192	0.0032	97.7237
192	193	0.0002	177.8279
200	201	0.0006	77.6247
201	202	0.0009	61.6595
202	203	0.0042	2.5119
203	204	0.0013	4.1687
204	205	0.0003	6.6069
205	206	0.0008	33.1131
206	207	0.0004	26.3027
207	208	0.0004	36.3078
208	209	0.0003	9.3325
209	210	0.0004	20.893
210	211	0.0003	10.7152
211	212	0.0005	23.4423
212	213	0.0003	42.658
213	214	0.0011	40.738
214	215	0.0014	28.8403
215	216	0.0005	61.6595
216	217	0.0005	79.4328
217	218	0.0006	134.8963
218	219	0.0005	38.0189
219	220	0.0008	17.378
220	221	0.0005	0.3802
293	294	0.0004	128.825
294	295	0.0009	38.9045

[00576] Table 4 provides the selective binding activity of the GIPR agonist peptides of the present disclosure. As can be seen, the peptide compounds provided here have a Human GLP1R cAMP EC_{50}/Human GIPR cAMP EC_{50} ratios ranging from about 800 to about 10,000,000, thus indicating incredibly selective GIPR agonist binding activity. Most of the GIPR agonist peptide compounds display Human GLP1R cAMP EC_{50}/Human GIPR cAMP EC_{50} ratios of greater than 1,000, or greater than 5,000, or greater than 10,000, or greater than 50,000, or greater than 100,000, or greater than 500,000.

[00577] Example 10. Oral glucose tolerance test

An oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) was carried out using C57BL/6J mice with a 50% dextrose solution dosed at 5 ml/kg . Testing concentrations of 0.1nmol/kg, 0.3nmmol/kg,

3 nmol/kg or 10nmol/kg were selected depending on the peptide. Each peptide or a vehicle (control group) was subcutaneously administered 24 hours (unless shown otherwise) before glucose loading and the blood glucose was measured at 0, 15, 30, and 60 minutes after glucose dosing. The action of the compound was calculated by the calculation formula below and expressed as the % decrease in glucose as measured over 60 min using AUC.

% inhibition = (1 - (AUC cpd- AUC naïve / AUC veh- AUC naïve)) x 100. Results are shown in Table 5. As shown in Table 5, it is verified that the compounds of the present invention suppress increase in blood glucose level caused by oral glucose loading.

[00578] Table 5. Oral glucose tolerance test

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	Oral Glucose Tolerance Test Percent decrease in blood glucose AUC (%) over 60 mins at different compound doses (nmol/kg)
8	9	54% (3nmol/kg)
11	12	28% (3nmol/kg)
12	13	30% (3nmol/kg)
13	14	55% (3nmol/kg)
14	15	25% (3nmol/kg)
15	16	34% (3nmol/kg)
16	17	40% (3nmol/kg)
18	19	8% (0.1nmol/kg)
20	21	30% (3nmol/kg)
21	22	32% (3nmol/kg)
23	24	46% (3nmol/kg)
25	26	9% (3nmol/kg)
26	27	44% (3nmol/kg); 72hrs pretreatment
27	28	45% (3nmol/kg)
30	31	27% (3nmol/kg)
31	32	43% (3nmol/kg)
33	34	72% (3nmol/kg)
35	36	47%, (3nmol/kg)
36	37	28% (3nmol/kg)
37	38	54% (3nmol/kg)
38	39	97% (3nmol/kg)
39	40	24% (3nmol/kg)
40	41	102% (3nmol/kg)
41	42	45% (3nmol/kg), 15% (10nmol/kg)
42	43	62% (3nmol/kg)
43	44	97% (3nmol/kg)
44	45	119% (3nmol/kg)

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	Oral Glucose Tolerance Test Percent decrease in blood glucose AUC (%) over 60 mins at different compound doses (nmol/kg)
45	46	95 % , 43% , 68% (3nmol/kg)
47	48	48% (3nmol/kg)
48	49	87% (3nmol/kg)
49	50	36% (3nmol/kg)
50	51	89, 69% (3nmol/kg)
51	52	50% (3nmol/kg)
52	53	65% (3nmol/kg)
53	54	59% (3nmol/kg)
54	55	43% (3nmol/kg)
55	56	13% (3nmol/kg)
56	57	47% (3nmol/kg)
57	58	48% (3nmol/kg)
58	59	34% (3nmol/kg)
61	62	44% (3nmol/kg)
62	63	16% (3nmol/kg)
63	64	41% (3nmol/kg)
64	65	53% (3nmol/kg)
66	67	67% (3nmol/kg)
70	71	56% (3nmol/kg)
71	72	68% (3nmol/kg)
72	73	73% (0.1nmol/kg), 66%(0.3nmol/kg), 38% (3nmol/kg)
73	74	49% (3nmol/kg)
74	75	18% (3nmol/kg)
80	81	22% (3nmol/kg)
81	82	66% (3nmol/kg)
82	83	72% (3nmol/kg)
83	84	68% (3nmol/kg)
84	85	72% (3nmol/kg)
85	86	47% (3nmol/kg)
86	87	29% (3nmol/kg)
87	88	50% (3nmol/kg)
88	89	64% (3nmol/kg)
89	90	32% (3nmol/kg)
90	91	41% (3nmol/kg)
91	92	44% (3nmol/kg)
93	94	24% (3nmol/kg)
94	95	40% (3nmol/kg)
96	97	80% (3nmol/kg)
99	100	35% (3nmol/kg)
100	101	17% (3nmol/kg)
104	105	78% (3nmol/kg)

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	Oral Glucose Tolerance Test Percent decrease in blood glucose AUC (%) over 60 mins at different compound doses (nmol/kg)
105	106	82% (3nmol/kg)
106	107	40% (3nmol/kg)
107	108	28% (3nmol/kg)
108	109	65% (3nmol/kg)
110	111	57% (3nmol/kg)
111	112	44% (3nmol/kg)
114	115	50% (3nmol/kg)
115	116	40% (3nmol/kg)
117	118	30% (3nmol/kg)
119	120	12% (3nmol/kg)
122	123	19% (3nmol/kg)
123	124	10% (3nmol/kg)
124	125	06% (3nmol/kg)
128	129	57% (3nmol/kg)
136	137	19% (3nmol/kg)
137	138	23% (3nmol/kg)
138	139	80% (3nmol/kg)
139	140	93% (3nmol/kg)
141	142	16% (3nmol/kg)
144	145	35% (3nmol/kg)
145	146	52% (3nmol/kg)
146	147	52% (3nmol/kg)
148	149	51% (3nmol/kg)
149	150	13% (3nmol/kg)
153	154	58% (3nmol/kg)
154	155	51% (3nmol/kg)
155	156	6% (3nmol/kg)
156	157	13% (3nmol/kg)
159	160	54% (3nmol/kg)
161	162	4% (3nmol/kg)
167	168	2% (3nmol/kg)
174	175	41% (3nmol/kg)
176	177	53% (3nmol/kg)
177	178	47% (3nmol/kg)
179	180	58% (3nmol/kg)

[00579] As shown in Table 5, the GIPR agonist peptide compounds of the present disclosure suppress an increase in blood glucose level caused by oral glucose loading.

[00580] Example 11: PYY-1119-induced vomiting in dogs

[00581] Effects of single subcutaneous administration of the GIPR agonist compounds of the present disclosure on Neuropeptide Y2 receptor (Y2R) agonist compound PYY-1119 (4-imidazolecarbonyl-Ser-D-Hyp-Iva-Pya(4)-Cha-Leu(Me)-Asn-Lys-Aib-Thr-Arg-Gln-Arg-Cha-NH2) (10 μg/kg [about 5 nmol/kg], s.c.) induced emesis were evaluated in dogs. The GIPR agonist peptide compounds of the present disclosure or vehicle (0.09% [w/v] Tween 80/10% DMSO/PBS) were administered subcutaneously (sc) at 3-10nmol/kg to female beagle dogs (10 months old), followed by sc injections with Y2R agonist ((4-imidazolecarbonyl-Ser-D-Hyp-Iva-Pya(4)-Cha-Leu(Me)-Asn-Lys-Aib-Thr-Arg-Gln-Arg-Cha-NH2), 10 μg/kg), 10 μg/kg) at 1 hour or specified hours in the table postdose. Emetic episodes were counted for 2 hours after administration (by blinded analysis).

[00582] Table 6 shows that the compounds suppressed the PYY-1119-induced emetic symptoms. In the below table, results are shown as percent inhibition (%) at the dose of peptide compound (nmol/kg) shown, at the hour(s) postdose of PYY-1119, calculated as (1- (number of emetic episodes with peptide compound / number of emetic episodes with vehicle)) X 100.

[00583] Table 6. Suppression of PYY-1119-induced vomiting in dogs.

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	Inhibition (%) of PYY-1119-induced emetic event at 1hour or 8 hours(upper) and 72 hours(lower) post-dose at different compound doses
11	12	79% 1h (10nmol/kg) 100% (10nmol/kg)
13	14	71 % (3nmol/kg) 100% (3nmol/kg)
14	15	87 % (10nmol/kg) 84% (10nmol/kg)
15	16	82% (10nmol/kg) 100% (10nmol/kg)
16	17	90% 1h (10nmol/kg) 100% (10nmol/kg)
21	22	71 % (3nmol/kg) 88% (3nmol/kg)
27	28	93% (3nmol/kg) 90% (3nmol/kg)
41	42	88% (3nmol/kg) 78% (3nmol/kg)
45	46	70% (3nmol/kg) 90% (3nmol/kg)
50	51	96% (3nmol/kg)

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	Inhibition (%) of PYY-1119-induced emetic event at 1hour or 8 hours(upper) and 72 hours(lower) post-dose at different compound doses
		97% (3nmol/kg)
72	73	100% (3nmol/kg) 97% (3nmol/kg)
108	109	93% (3nmol/kg) 96% (3nmol/kg)
110	111	76% (3nmol/kg) 98% (3nmol/kg)
141	142	93% (3nmol/kg) 89% (3nmol/kg)
153	154	93% (3nmol/kg) 89% (3nmol/kg)
154	155	93% (3nmol/kg) 98% (3nmol/kg)
156	157	58% (3nmol/kg) 55% (3nmol/kg)
161	162	78% (3nmol/kg) 86% (3nmol/kg)
163	164	59% (3nmol/kg) 76% (3nmol/kg)
174	175	75% (3nmol/kg) 87% (3nmol/kg)
176	177	90% (3nmol/kg) 90% (3nmol/kg)
177	178	84% (3nmol/kg) 83% (3nmol/kg)
179	180	25% (3nmol/kg) 45% (3nmol/kg)

[00584] As shown in Table 6, it is verified that the peptide compounds of the present invention inhibited PYY-1119 induced emesis, including symptoms of vomiting in dogs.

[00585] **Example 12: Vomiting suppression test in ferrets**

[00586] 1. Effect of subcutaneously administered GIP receptor agonist peptide in morphine-induced acute emetic model.

[00587] To evaluate the antiemetic effect, the GIP receptor agonist peptides other than natural human GIP are subcutaneously administered into male ferrets 24hrs before morphine administration. Up to 60 minutes after morphine administration, the condition of the ferrets is monitored to record the frequencies and time points of abdominal contraction motions, vomiting behaviors, licking with the tongue, and fidgety behavior occurring. GIP receptor

agonist peptide compounds of the present disclosure dosed at 0.3-10 nmol/kg attenuated the morphine (0.6 mg/kg, s.c.)-induced emesis in the ferrets.

[00588] GIP receptor agonist peptides are dissolved with a vehicle (0.09 w/v% tween 80/10% DMSO/saline), respectively, to prepare test solutions. 0.5 mg/kg of the test solutions and the vehicle are subcutaneously administered to ferrets (4 in each group), respectively. At the time of each of 4 or 24 hours after administration, 0.6 mg/kg of morphine is subcutaneously administered. Up to 60 minutes after morphine administration, the condition of the ferrets is monitored to record the number of animals that did not vomit, the number of emetic episodes, the latency period in minurtes to observe the emetic episodes, the duration of the observed emesis if any.

[00589] Table 7. Percent inhibition of emetic symptoms induced by morphine in ferrets treated with GIPr agonist peptides of the present disclosure.

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	% inhibition of emetic events at doses (nmol/kg) and timepoints shown in ferret morphine model
72	73	24hrs: 95% (1nmol/kg); 100% (3nmol/kg); 100% (10nmol/kg)
84	85	24hrs: 65% (1nmol/kg); 86% (3nmol/kg); 100% (10nmol/kg)
50	51	4hrs: 27% (0.3nmol/kg); 69% (1nmol/kg); 95% (3nmol/kg)

[00590] Results from the above example, clearly illustrate that peptide compounds72, 84, and 50 are effective in completely inhibiting the frequency of emesis, including frequency of vomiting in ferrets dosed with morphine.

[00591] Example 13: Apomorphine (ApoM) testing Observation Protocol of Apomorphine-Induced Emesis Symptoms in Dogs

[00592] Dogs are transferred to an observation cage (700 mm W × 700 mm D ×700 mm H [W × D × H], without food) on 1 day before each apomorphine challenge. The dogs are weighed by using an electronic balance then test peptide compounds and vehicle will be administrated via the subcutaneous route. Apomorphine is challenged at 8 hr after the

administration and emetic events will be monitored for 1 h by video recording. The second apomorphine challenge will be 72 hr after the administration and emetic events will be recorded by the same protocol. Emesis symptoms are continuously recorded using a video camera and stored on a blue ray disc. Observation of symptoms include retching (a rhythmic contraction of the abdomen) and vomiting (vomiting behavior, including the elimination of vomitus or similar behavior). Besides, the combination of retching and vomiting is defined as emesis, and the number of episodes, latency (time elapsed from morphine administration until the onset of the first emesis symptom), duration (time elapsed between the onset of the first and final episodes of emesis), and frequency (number of animals showing emesis/number of experimental animals) of each of these symptoms is calculated. The latency in cases where emesis symptoms are not noted is taken as the maximum value (1 h for apomorphine challenge) at the end of observation. When the duration of the emesis symptoms is less than 1 min, the duration is recorded, for convenience, as 1 min. Table 8 shows the results of the ApoM testing:

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	% inhibition of emetic events at doses (nmol/kg) shown in dog apomorphine model after 8hrs(upper) and 72 hours(lower)
13	14	47% (10 nmol/kg) 48% (10 nmol/kg)
15	16	47% (10 nmol/kg) 48% (10 nmol/kg)
16	17	63% (10 nmol/kg) 68% (10 nmol/kg)
36	37	64% (30 nmol/kg) 72% (30 nmol/kg)
41	42	55% (60nmol/kg) 69% (60nmol/kg)
45	46	70% (30 nmol/kg) 72% (30 nmol/kg)
50	51	82% (30 nmol/kg) 86% (30 nmol/kg)
85	86	69% (10 nmol/kg) 78% (10 nmol/kg)
108	109	50% (10 nmol/kg) 54% (10 nmol/kg)
128	129	56% (10 nmol/kg) 60% (10 nmol/kg)

[00593] Results from the above example, clearly illustrate that Compounds 36, 45, 50, and

85, are effective in inhibiting the frequency of emetic events (≥70% inhibition) in ferrets dosed with apomorphine.

[00594] Example 14: Serum half-life and Percentage remaining at 48 hours

[00595] Serum Half-Life Analysis

[00596] Human plasma (mixed gender: sodium heparin is used as anti-coagulant; pre-adjusted to pH 7.4 - NB altemative species may be used) is spiked with each test peptide (500 nM) and incubated ·cn=3) at 37°C for 48 hours in a 5% CO_2 environment. Aliquots are taken at 0. 1, 2, 4, 7, 24 and 46 hours and pH adjusted to pH 3 with 20% formic acid prior to analysis. Appropriate positive control compounds will be incubated in parallel, in addition to a no plasma control, sampled at 0 and 8 hours. All samples will be treated with ice-cold acetonitrile/methanol (4: 1 (v/v)) containing internal standard prior to centrifugation at 2000g and 4°C for 10 minutes and subjected to LC-MS/MS analysis.

[00597] Sample Analysis

[00598] The samples are analyzed by LC-MS/MS using a 6500 (or equivalent) triple quadrupole mass spectrometer (AB Sciex) coupled to an appropriate Liquid Chromatography (LC) system. Protein binding and stability values are determined via peak area ratios using multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) parameters following compound optimisation. Multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) is a highly sensitive method of targeted mass spectrometry (MS) that can be used to selectively detect and quantify peptides based on the screening of specified precursor peptide-to-fragment ion transitions.

[00599] Table 9 shows the results of the Serum half-life of the compounds and the percentage remaining at 48 hours:

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	Serum $t_{1/2}$ (hours)	% Remaining at 48 hr
1	2	> 48	100
2	3	24.13	27
3	4	15.94	13
4	5	17.14	15
15	16	> 48	131.1

[00600] Table 9 provides two sets of data points related to the pharmacokinetic activity of the GIPR agonist peptides of the present disclosure. Optimum values for the use of the GIPR

agonist peptides of the present disclosure range between a serum T1/2 (half life) of > 48 hours for once weekly dosing. As can be seen from Table 9, when the T1/2 in serum approaches 48 hours and greater, the amount remaining after 48 hours exceeds 90%, which indicates that the peptide is available to exert its pharmacological activity for the duration of 5-7 days.

[00601] Example 15: Human and Dog PPB

[00602] Human Plasma Protein Binding (PPB)

[00603] Stock Solutions

[00604] Stock solutions: (1000 μM) of the peptides are prepared in DMSO.

[00605] Plasma Protein Binding (PPB) Analysis

[00606] Human plasma (mixed gender; containing K2-EDTA as anti-coagulant; pre-adjusted to pH 7.4 - NB alternative species may be used) is spiked individually with each test peptide (1000 nmol/L), sampled for analysis and then incubated (n=4) at 37°C in a water bath for 30 minutes. Following the incubation period, the plasma is sampled for analysis, then transferred to ultracentifugation tubes and centrifuged (n=3) at -450,000g and 4°C for 3 hours, after which the supernatant is sampled for analysis. An additional aliquot of the supernatant is taken at the end of the centrifugation period to determine the total protein concentration. An aliquot of the incubated plasma will be stored at 4°C for 3 hours and then sampled for analysis. At the point of sampling, all samples are matrix-matched, treated with ice-cold acetonitrile/methanol (4:1 (vfv)) containing internal standard, centrifuged al 2000g and 4°C for 10 minutes and stored prior to LC-MS/MS analysis. An appropriate positive control compound control will be incubated and centrifuged in parallel; control plasma is also centrifuged to generate samples for matrix-matching. Fraction unbound in plasma (Fu_{plasma}) values is determined by comparison of the analyte response in plasma to the analyte response in the supernatant, determined via peak area response ratios.

[00607] Plasma Stability Analysis

[00608] Human plasma (mixed gender: sodium heparin is used as anti-coagulant; pre-adjusted to pH 7.4 - NB altemative species may be used) is spiked with each test peptide (500 nM) and incubated ·cn=3) at 37°C for 48 hours in a 5% CO_2 environment. Aliquots are taken at 0. 1, 2, 4, 7, 24 and 46 hours and pH adjusted to pH 3 with 20% formic acid prior to analysis.

Appropriate positive control compounds will be incubated in parallel, in addition to a no plasma control, sampled at 0 and 8 hours. All samples will be treated with ice-cold acetonitrile/methanol (4: 1 (v/v)) containing internal standard prior to centrifugation at 2000g and 4°C for 10 minutes and subjected to LC-MS/MS analysis.

[00609] Sample Analysis

[00610] The samples are analyzed by LC-MS/MS using a 6500 (or equivalent) triple quadrupole mass spectrometer (AB Sciex) coupled to an appropriate Liquid Chromatography (LC) system. Protein binding and stability values are determined via peak area ratios using multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) parameters following compound optimisation. Multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) is a highly sensitive method of targeted mass spectrometry (MS) that can be used to selectively detect and quantify peptides based on the screening of specified precursor peptide-to-fragment ion transitions.

[00611] Dog PPB values presented below are obtained essentially as described for Human PPB samples, with the difference being that dog serum is used instead of human serum. Table 10 is provided with the values of (Fu,plasma) as fraction unbound expressed as a percentage compared to the percent bound.i.e. if the value is 0.0123, then the fraction unbound is (0.0123/100)%, which is 1.23% of the peptide is unbound and 98.77% is bound in plasma. Methods and analysis for performing the dog PPB protocol and results are the same as noted herein as for the Human PPB protocol and analysis.

[00612] Table 10 shows the results of the dog PBB and Human PBB:

Compound No.	SEQ ID No.	Human PPB (Fu_{plasma})	Dog PPB (Fu_{plasma})
8	9	0.0009	0.0016
11	12	0.0038	≤0.0024
13	14	<0.002	< 0.002
15	16	0.0017	0.0021
16	17	<0.0012	≤0.00116
19	20	0.0011	0.0005
27	28	0.0013	< 0.002
36	37	< 0.002	0.0034
37	38	0.0010	0.0012
39	40	0.0112	0.0015

Compound No.	SEQ ID No.	Human PPB (Fu_{plasma})	Dog PPB (Fu_{plasma})
40	41	< 0.002	0.0004
41	42	< 0.002	0.0007
44	45	0.0007	0.0004
50	51	< 0.002	0.0006
72	73	0.0036	0.0062
84	85	0.0009	0.0003
293	294	< 0.002	< 0.002
294	295	< 0.002	0.0111

[00613] As can be seen in Table 10, the GIPR agonist peptides of the present disclosure provide a percent of unbound or active drug in human serum for antiemetic activity, which ranges from about 0.1% to about 0.4%. The efficacy of the GIPR agonist peptide will be related to the exposure to the amount of unbound drug in plasma, i.e. the proportion free peptide to penetrate into surrounding tissues. The bound peptide in plasma can also serve as a reservoir for free peptide removed by various elimination processes thus prolonging the duration of action. These GIPR agonist peptides also demonstrate that due to the high proportion of the drug being bound in human for example, (99.9% to 98.9%), the duration of action can be extended for longer periods of time. GIPR agonist peptides of the present disclosure provide an optimum range of unbound to plasma protein for once weekly dosing to human subjects between less than 0.5% unbound. It is believed that GIPR agonist peptides of the present disclosure having a free fraction of about 0.1% to about 0.5% translates to a peptide having a desirable pK profile, demonstrating suitable absorption and desired elimination to prevent excessive accumulation. Several compounds in Table 10 demonstrate optimum free unbound peptide, in human plasma, for example, compounds 8, 11, 15, 16, 27, 41, 50, 72, 84, 293 and 294 suitable for once per week (QW) dosing.

[00614] Example 16: Solubility of the compounds

[00615] Solubility measurment pH 7.4

[00616] Solubility of the GIPR agonist compounds

[00617] 3 mg of peptides are weighted out in a small glass vial. 100uL of 200mM Phosphate buffer pH 7.4 are added and the vial is sonicated/votexed as necessary for a maximum of 1 min. A visual inspection is performed, If the sample is fully dissolved, the solubility is

recoreded as 30mg/mL. If insoluble material is observed in the tube the addition of 100uL of buffer and mixing is repeated until complete dissolution. If the peptide is not soluble in 500uL of buffer, it is labeled as solubility < 6mg/mL. The solubility can be confirmed by RP-HPLC after filtration on 0.2μm filter on an Agilent 1200 system with a Kinetex column form Phenomenex® (2.6μm EVO C18 100 Å, LC Column 50 x 3.0 mm) kept at 40°C, the eluent A is 0.05% TFA in Water, B is 0.035% TFA in Acetonitrile at a 0.6ml/min flow rate. The gradient was from 20 to 70 over 5 min, the column is then washed for 1min at 90% B. UV monitoring at 215nm was used to monitor peptide concentration.

[00618] Table 11 shows the results of the solubility of the compounds in phosphate buffer at pH 7.4:

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	pH 7.4 Phosphate Buffer - Solubility (mg/mL)
1	2	30
2	3	30
3	4	30
4	5	30
5	6	27
6	7	15
7	8	30
8	9	15
9	10	30
10	11	30
11	12	30
12	13	30
13	14	30
14	15	30
15	16	30
16	17	30
17	18	30
18	19	30
19	20	30
20	21	15
21	22	30
22	23	30
23	24	30
24	25	30
25	26	30
26	27	30
27	28	30

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	pH 7.4 Phosphate Buffer - Solubility (mg/mL)
28	29	30
29	30	30
30	31	30
31	32	30
32	33	30
33	34	30
34	35	30
35	36	30
36	37	60
37	38	30
38	39	30
39	40	30
40	41	30
41	42	30
42	43	30
43	44	30
44	45	30
45	46	60
46	47	30.00
47	48	30
48	49	30
49	50	30.00
50	51	60
51	52	30
52	53	30
53	54	30
54	55	30
55	56	30
56	57	30
57	58	30
58	59	30
59	60	30
60	61	30
61	62	30
62	63	30
63	64	15
64	65	30
65	66	30
66	67	30
67	68	30
68	69	30
69	70	30

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	pH 7.4 Phosphate Buffer - Solubility (mg/mL)
70	71	30
71	72	30
72	73	60
73	74	30
74	75	30
75	76	30
76	77	30
77	78	30
78	79	30
79	80	30
80	81	30
81	82	30
82	83	30
83	84	30
84	85	60
85	86	30
86	87	30
87	88	30
88	89	30
89	90	60
90	91	60
91	92	60
92	93	60
93	94	60
94	95	60
95	96	60
96	97	60
97	98	60
98	99	30
99	100	60
100	101	60
101	102	60
102	103	60
103	104	60
104	105	60
105	106	60
106	107	30
107	108	60
108	109	60
109	110	60
110	111	60
111	112	30

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	pH 7.4 Phosphate Buffer - Solubility (mg/mL)
112	113	30
113	114	30
114	115	30
115	116	30
116	117	30
117	118	30
118	119	30
119	120	30
120	121	30
121	122	15
122	123	30
123	124	30
124	125	30
125	126	30
126	127	30
127	128	30
128	129	30
129	130	30
130	131	30
131	132	30
132	133	30
133	134	30
134	135	30
135	136	30
136	137	30
137	138	30
138	139	30
139	140	30
140	141	30
141	142	30
142	143	30
143	144	30
144	145	30
145	146	30
146	147	30
147	148	15
148	149	30
149	150	30
150	151	30
151	152	30
152	153	30
153	154	30

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	pH 7.4 Phosphate Buffer - Solubility (mg/mL)
154	155	30
155	156	30
156	157	30
157	158	30
158	159	30
159	160	30
160	161	30
161	162	30
162	163	30
163	164	30
164	165	30
165	166	30
166	167	30
167	168	30
168	169	30
169	170	30
170	171	30
171	172	30
172	173	30
173	174	30
174	175	30
175	176	30
176	177	30
177	178	30
178	179	30
179	180	30
180	181	15
243	244	7
244	245	9.4
245	246	7.5
246	247	0.7
247	248	9.9
248	249	6.8
249	250	6.8
250	251	0.7
251	252	7
252	253	7.3
253	254	7.4
254	255	7.2
255	256	10
256	257	6
257	258	7.5

Compound No.	Sequence ID No.	pH 7.4 Phosphate Buffer - Solubility (mg/mL)
258	259	6
259	260	<6
260	261	<6.00
261	262	<6.00
262	263	<6.00
263	264	7.5
264	265	<6.00
265	266	7.5
266	267	<6.00
267	268	<6.00
268	269	10
269	270	7.5
270	271	7.5
271	272	6
272	273	7.5
273	274	6
274	275	10
275	276	<15
276	277	<15
277	278	<15
278	279	<15
279	280	<15
280	281	<15
281	282	<15
282	283	<15
283	284	<15
284	285	<15
285	286	<6
286	287	<6
287	288	<6
288	289	<6
289	290	10
290	291	7.5
291	292	<6
292	293	<6
293	294	30
294	295	30

[00619] As shown in Table 11, several of the tested GIPR agonist peptides demonstrate high solubility in physiological buffer (Phosphate buffer at pH 7.4) of 15 mg/mL and above. Compounds 1-180, 293, and 294 exhibit a solubility in phosphate buffer at pH 7.4 of 15

mg/mL or greater, which are the preferred compounds for dosing in volumes that facilitate once per week or QW dosing. Compounds and 243-292 have a solubility of less than 15 mg/mL, for example less than 15 mg/mL, or from 10mg/mL to 15 mg/mL are less preferred, and peptide compounds having less than 10mg/mL solubility as described in Example 16 are excluded from the GIPR agonist peptides that are suitable for QW dosing. In some embodiments, GIPR agonist peptide compounds of the present disclosure having less than 15mg/mL solubility as described in Example 16 are excluded from the GIPR agonist peptides that are suitable for QW dosing.

[00620] Example 17: Summary of Pharmacokinetic (PK) and Pharmacodynamic (PD) studies of selective GIP receptor agonist peptides

[00621] Pharmacokinetic (PK) were conducted in dog in order to determine the half-life after IV and SC dosing. The peptide was dissolved in 10%DMSO/0.09% Polysorbate/PBS pH 7.4 to a concentration of 3nmol/mL and the animal were dose with a volume of 1mL/kg SC or IV. Blood sample were collected at 0, 0.033, 0.083, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 48, 72, 96, 120, 168, 336 hours for IV dosing and 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 48, 72, 96, 120, 168, 336 for SC dosing, EDTA-K2 was used as anticoagulant. The plasma concentration of the peptide was measured using LCMS. Allometric scaling of lipidated peptide pharmacokinetics including T1/2 and MRT is known in the art for rodent to dog and mini pig and to humans. In one illustrative embodiment, a lipidated peptide was shown to have MRT = 145 hrs following s.c. dosing in dog and is dosed QW in humans. See for example, Discovery and Development of Liraglutide and Semaglutide. Knudsen, L. B.; Lau, J. Frontiers in Endocrinology, 2019, vol 10, Article 155.

[00622] Table 12 shows PK and PD data of selective compounds:

Compound No.	Dog PK IV & SC 3nmol/kg IV T1/2 (SC MRT 0-last) in hours
45	62(125)
16	38h (59)
15	57h (64)
84	62 (82)
50	74 (103)
41	115 (119)
72	92 (125)
27	77(109)
293	68(83)
294	59(97)

[00623] As shown above in Table 12, peptide compounds 45, 15, 84, 50, 41, 72, 27, 293, and 294 all demonstrate exemplary pharmacokinetic activity providing the optimal exposure for once per week dosing (QW). As shown in Table 12, the IV T1/2 life (data provided for dogs) ranging from IV T12 life ranging from 57 to 115 hours when dosed at 3 nmol/kg. In comparison, compound no. 16 demonstrates an unacceptably short mean residence time (MRT) of 59 hours for once per week dosing. GIPR agionist compounds of the present disclosure are therapeutically effective for once per week QW dosing when the MRT as shown in Table 12 are greater than 60 hours, or greater than 70 hours, or greater than 80 hours, when tested under the conditions shown in Example 17.

[00624] **Formulation Example 1**

(1) Compound 10 10.0 mg

(2) Lactose 70.0 mg

(3) Cornstarch 50.0 mg

(4) Soluble starch 7.0 mg

(5) Magnesium stearate 3.0 mg

[00625] Compound 10 (10.0 mg) and magnesium stearate (3.0 mg) are granulated with an aqueous soluble starch solution (0.07 mL) (7.0 mg as soluble starch), dried and mixed with

lactose (70.0 mg) and cornstarch (50.0 mg). The mixture is compressed to give a tablet.

[00626] Formulation Example 2

(1) Compound 5 5.0 mg

(2) Sodium chloride 20.0 mg

(3) Distilled water to total amount 2 mL

[00627] Compound 5 (5.0 mg) and sodium chloride (20.0 mg) are dissolved in distilled water, and water is added to a total amount of 2.0 ml. The solution is filtered, and filled in a 2 ml ampoule under aseptic conditions. The ampoule is sterilized and tightly sealed to give a solution for injection.

Industrial Applicability

[00628] The GIP receptor agonist peptides of the present disclosure have superior GIP receptor selective agonist activity, and are useful as a drug for the prophylaxis or treatment of emesis and conditions caused by associated with GIP receptor activity, for example, emesis and diseases associated with vomiting or nausea and the like. In one embodiment, the selective GIP receptor agonist peptides are useful as a drug or medicament, or for use in the prophylaxis or treatment of emesis and conditions caused by associated with GIP receptor activity, for example cyclic vomiting syndrome, and nausea and/or vomiting associated with administration of a chemotherapeutic or anti-cancer agent as illustrated herein.

[00629] All the publications, patents, and the patent applications cited herein are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

[Free Text for Sequence Listing]

SEQ ID NO: 1: Natural human GIP (1-42 peptide)

SEQ ID NO: 2 to 295 Synthetic peptides (Formulas (I)-(V)

OTHER EMBODIMENTS

[00630] It is to be understood that while the invention has been described in conjunction with the detailed description thereof, the foregoing description is intended to illustrate and not limit the scope of the invention, which is defined by the scope of the appended claims. Other aspects, advantages, and modifications are within the scope of the claims.

CLAIMS

[Claim 1] A GIP receptor agonist peptide represented by formula (I):

P^1-Tyr-A2-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Ile-Ser-A9-Tyr-Ser-Ile-A13-A14-Asp-A16-A17-A18-Gln-A20-A21-Phe-Val-A24-Trp-Leu-Leu-Ala-Gln-A30-A31-A32-A33-A34-A35-A36-A37-A38-A39-A40-A41-A42-P^2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

wherein

P^1 represents a group represented by formula

$-R^{A1}$,

$-CO-R^{A1}$,

$-CO-OR^{A1}$,

$-CO-COR^{A1}$,

$-SO-R^{A1}$,

$-SO_2-R^{A1}$,

$-SO_2-OR^{A1}$,

$-CO-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$,

$-SO_2-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$,

$-C(=NR^{A1})-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$, or

is absent,

wherein R^{A1}, R^{A2}, and R^{A3} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group;

P^2 represents $-NH_2$ or -OH;

A2: represents Aib, D-Ala, Ala, Gly, or Pro;

A9: represents Asp or Leu;

A13: represents Aib, or Ala;

A14: represents Leu, Aib or Ile;

A16: represents Arg, Ser, or Lys;

A17: represents Aib, Ala, or Ile;

A18: represents Ala, His, or Lys;

A19: represents Gln;

A20: represents Aib, Gln, or Ala;

A21: represents Asp, Asn, or Lys;

A24: represents Asn, Gln, or Glu;

A30: represents Arg, Ser, Gln, or Lys;

A31: represents Gly, Pro, or a deletion;

A32: represents Ser, Lys, Pro, Gly, or a deletion;

A33: represents Ser, Lys, Gly, or a deletion;

A34: represents Gly, Asn, or a deletion;

A35: represents Ala, Asp, Ser, Asn, or a deletion;

A36: represents Pro, Trp, or a deletion;

A37: represents Pro, Lys, or a deletion;

A38: represents Pro, His, or a deletion;

A39: represents Ser, Asn, or a deletion;

A40: represents Ile, or a deletion;

A41: represents Thr, or a deletion; and

A42: represents Gln, or a deletion.

[Claim 2] The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to claim 1 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein A31 is Gly, A32-A42 are deletion; or A32 is Gly, A 33-A42 are deletion.

[Claim 3] The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to claim1 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein A31 is Pro and A32 is Gly, and A33-A42 are deletion.

[Claim 4] The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of claims 1-3 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein P^2 is OH.

[Claim 5] A GIP receptor agonist peptide represented by formula (II):

P^1-Tyr-A2-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Ile-Ser-Asp-Tyr-Ser-Ile-A13-A14-Asp-A16-A17-A18-A19-A20-A21-Phe-Val-A24-Trp-Leu-Leu-Ala-A29-A30-A31-A32-A33-A34-A35-A36-A37-A38-A39-A40-A41-A42-P^2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

P^1 represents a group represented by formula

$-R^{A1}$,

$-CO-R^{A1}$,

$-CO-OR^{A1}$,

$-CO-COR^{A1}$,

$-SO-R^{A1}$,

$-SO_2-R^{A1}$,

$-SO_2-OR^{A1}$,

$-CO-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$,

$-SO_2-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$, or

$-C(=NR^{A1})-NR^{A2}R^{A3}$

wherein R^{A1}, R^{A2}, and R^{A3} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group;

P^2 represents $-NH_2$ or -OH;

A2: represents Aib, D-Ala, or Gly;

A13: represents Aib, or Ala;

A14: represents Leu, Aib or Ile, or Lys(R);

A16: represents Arg, Ser, or Lys;

A17: represents Aib, Ala, Ile, or Lys(R);

A18: represents Ala, His, or Lys(R);

A19: represents Gln or Ala;

A20: represents Aib, Gln, Arg, or Ala;

A21: represents Asp, Asn, or Lys(R);

A24: represents Asn, Gln, or Glu;

A29: represents Gln, or Lys(R)

A30: represents Arg, Lys, Ser, Gln, or Lys(R);

A31: represents Gly, Pro, or a deletion;

A32: represents Ser, Lys, Pro, Gly, or a deletion;

A33: represents Ser, Lys, Gly, or a deletion;

A34: represents Gly, Asn, or a deletion;

A35: represents Ala, Asp, Ser, Asn, or a deletion;

A36: represents Pro, Trp, or a deletion;

A37: represents Pro, Lys, or a deletion;

A38: represents Pro, His, or a deletion;

A39: represents Ser, Asn, or a deletion;

A40: represents Ile, or a deletion;

A41: represents Thr, or a deletion;

A42: represents Gln, or a deletion.

wherein in the residue Lys(R), the (R) portion represents X-L-, wherein L represents a linker, and is selected from the following group consisting of 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, 2OEGgE, 3OEGgEgE, G5gEgE, 2OEGgEgEgE, 2OEG and G5gEgE; and X represents a lipid.

[Claim 6] A GIP receptor agonist peptide represented by formula (IV):

P^1-Tyr-Aib-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Ile-Ser-Asp-Tyr-Ser-Ile-A13-A14-Asp-A16-A17-A18-A19-A20-A21-Phe-Val-A24-Trp-Leu-Leu-Ala-A29-A30-A31-A32-A33-A34-A35-A36-A37-A38-A39-P^2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

P^1 represents H or C_{1-6} alkyl;

P^2 represents $-NH_2$ or -OH;

A13: represents Aib, Ala, or Lys;

A14: represents Leu, Aib, Lys, or Lys(R);

A16: represents Arg, Ser, or Lys;

A17: represents Aib, Ala, Ile, Glu, Lys, or Lys(R);

A18: represents Ala, His, Glu, Lys, or Lys(R);

A19: represents Gln or Ala;

A20: represents Aib, Ala, Gln, Arg, or Lys;

A21: represents Asp, Asn, Lys, or Lys(R);

A24: represents Asn or Glu;

A29: represents Gln, Lys, or Lys(R);

A30: represents Arg, Ser, Gln, Lys, Lys(Ac), or Lys(R);

A31: represents Gly, Pro, or a deletion;

A32: represents Ser, Gly, or a deletion;

A33: represents Ser, Gly, or a deletion;

A34: represents Gly or a deletion;

A35: represents Ala, Ser, or a deletion;

A36: represents Pro or a deletion;

A37: represents Pro or a deletion;

A38: represents Pro or a deletion; and

A39: represents Ser or a deletion;

wherein in the residue Lys(R), the (R) portion represents X-L-, wherein L represents a linker and is selected from the group consisting of 2OEGgE, 2OEGgEgE, G4gE, GGGGG, G5gE, G5gEgE, G6, gEgEgE, OEGgEgE, OEGgEOEGgE, GGPAPAP, and GGPAPAPgE; and X represents C_{17}-C_{22} monoacid or C_{17}-C_{22} diacid.

[Claim 7] The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to claim 6 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

A17: represents Aib, Ala, Ile, Glu, or Lys(R);

A18: represents Ala, His, Glu, or Lys(R);

A21: represents Asp, Asn, or Lys(R); and

A29: represents Gln or Lys(R).

[Claim 8] The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to claim 6 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

A13: represents Aib or Ala;

A14: represents Leu, Lys, or Lys(R);

A16: represents Arg;

A17: represents Aib, Lys, or Lys(R);

A18: represents Ala, Lys, or Lys(R);

A20: represents Aib;

A29: represents Gln;

A30: represents Arg, Ser, or Lys;

A31: represents Gly or Pro;

A33: represents Ser or a deletion; and

A35: represents Ala or a deletion;

wherein L is selected from the group consisting of 2OEGgE, 2OEGgEgE, OEGgEgE, OEGgEOEGgE, G5, GGPAPAP, and GGPAPAPgE.

[Claim 9] The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to claim 8 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

A14: represents Leu or Lys(R);

A17: represents Aib or Lys(R);

A18: represents Ala or Lys(R); and

A21: represents Asp, Asn, or Lys(R).

[Claim 10] The GIPR agonist peptide of any one of claims 5-9 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the lipid X is C_{17}-C_{20} monoacid or C_{17}-C_{20} diacid.

[Claim 11] The GIPR agonist peptide of claim 10 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the lipid X is a C_{18} diacid

[Claim 12] The GIPR agonist peptide of any one of claims 5-11 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof , wherein the linker L is 2OEGgEgE or GGGGG.

[Claim 13] The GIPR agonist peptide of any one of claims 5-12 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein (R) is 2OEGgEgE-C_{18} diacid or GGGGG-C_{18} diacid.

[Claim 14] The GIPR agonist peptide of any one of claims 5-13 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the peptide has a Lys(R) amino acid residue at amino acid position A14 and (R) is GGGGG-C_{18} diacid.

[Claim 15] The GIPR agonist peptide of any one of claims 5-13 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the peptide has a Lys(R) amino acid residue at amino acid position A18 or A21 and (R) is 2OEGgEgE-C18diacid

[Claim 16] The GIPR agonist peptide of claim 5 or 6, represented by formula (V):
Me-Tyr-Aib-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Ile-Ser-Asp-Tyr-Ser-Ile-A13-A14-Asp-Arg-A17-Ala-Gln-Aib-A21-Phe-Val-Asn-Trp-Leu-Leu-Ala-Gln-A30-A31-A32-A33-A34-A35-A36-A37-A38-A39-P^2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein
P^2 represents -NH_2 or -OH;
A13: represents Aib or Ala;
A14: represents Leu, Lys, or Lys(R);
A17: represents Aib, Lys, or Lys(R);
A21: represents Asp, Asn, Lys, or Lys(R);
A30: represents Arg, Ser, Lys, or Lys(R);
A31: represents Gly or Pro;
A32: represents Ser, Gly, or a deletion;
A33: represents Ser or a deletion;
A34: represents Gly or a deletion;
A35: represents Ala or a deletion;
A36: represents Pro or a deletion;
A37: represents Pro or a deletion;
A38: represents Pro or a deletion; and

A39: represents Ser or a deletion,

wherein L is 2OEGgEgE or GGGGG; and X represents C_{18} diacid.

[Claim 17] The GIPR agonist peptide of claim 16 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

A14: represents Leu or Lys(R);

A17: represents Aib or Lys(R);

A21: represents Asp, Asn, or Lys(R); and

A30: represents Arg, Ser, Lys, or Lys(R).

[Claim 18] The GIPR agonist peptide of claim 16 or 17 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, represented by the formula:

Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-Km-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-D-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-G-OH;

Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-Km-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-N-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-OH;

Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-L-D-R-Km-A-Q-Aib-D-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-NH_2;

Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-L-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-Km-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-K-G-OH;

Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-Aib-L-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-Km-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-R-G-OH;

Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-Aib-L-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-N-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-Km-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-NH_2.

[Claim 19] The GIPR agonist peptide of claim 18 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, represented by the formula:

Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-Km-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-D-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-G-OH;

wherein Km is Lys-GGGGG-C_{18} diacid.

[Claim 20] The GIPR agonist peptide of claim 18 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, represented by the formula:

Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-Km-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-N-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-OH; wherein Km is Lys-GGGGG-C_{18} diacid.

[Claim 21] The GIPR agonist peptide of claim 18 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, represented by the formula:
Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-L-D-R-Km-A-Q-Aib-D-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-S-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-NH_2; wherein Km is Lys-GGGGG-C_{18} diacid.

[Claim 22] The GIPR agonist peptide of claim 18 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, represented by the formula:
Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-A-L-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-Km-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-K-G-OH; wherein Km is Lys-2OEGgEgE-C_{18} diacid.

[Claim 23] The GIPR agonist peptide of claim 18 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, represented by the formula:
Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-Aib-L-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-Km-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-R-G-OH; wherein Km is Lys-2OEGgEgE-C_{18} diacid.

[Claim 24] The GIPR agonist peptide of claim 18 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, represented by the formula:
Me-Y-Aib-E-G-T-F-I-S-D-Y-S-I-Aib-L-D-R-Aib-A-Q-Aib-N-F-V-N-W-L-L-A-Q-Km-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-NH_2; wherein Km is Lys-2OEGgEgE-C_{18} diacid.

[Claim 25] The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of claims 1 to 24 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the GIP receptor agonist peptide has a selectivity ratio, expressed as a ratio of (GLP1R EC50 / GIPR EC50) of greater than 10, or greater than 100, or greater than 1,000, or greater than 100,000.

[Claim 26] The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of claims 1 to 24 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the GIP receptor agonist peptide has a human IV T1/2 life of elimination of greater than 50 hours.

[Claim 27] The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of claims 7 and 9-15 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the GIP receptor agonist peptide has a solubility of 15 mg/mL or greater.

[Claim 28] A medicament comprising the GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of claims 1-27, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[Claim 29] A pharmaceutical composition comprising the GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of claims 1-27, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[Claim 30] The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of claims 1-27 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the medicament according to claim 28, or the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 29, which is administered to treat emesis as a monotherapy.

[Claim 31] The GIP receptor agonist peptide according to any one of claims 1-27 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the medicament according to claim 28, or the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 29, which is administered Q1W, or once per four to seven days, or once per four to five days, or once every four days, or once every five days, or once every six days, or once every seven days, or once everyeight days, or once every nine days, or once every ten days.

[Claim 32] The medicament according to claim 28, which is an activator of a GIP receptor.

[Claim 33] The medicament according to claim 32, which is a suppressant for vomiting or nausea.

[Claim 34] Use of the GIP receptor agonist peptide of any one of claims 1-27, or a salt thereof, or the medicament according to claim 28, or the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 29, for the manufacture of a suppressant for vomiting or nausea.

[Claim 35] The GIP receptor agonist peptide of any one of claims 1-27, or a salt thereof, or the medicament according to claim 28, or the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 29, for use in suppressing vomiting or nausea.

[Claim 36] A method for preventing or treating emesis in a subject, comprising administering an effective amount of the peptide of any one of claims 1-27, or a salt thereof, or the medicament according to claim 28, or the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 29, to the subject.

[Claim 37] The method according to claim 36, wherein the emesis is nausea and/or vomiting.

[Claim 38] The medicament according to claim 33, the use according to claim 34, the peptide, medicament, or pharmaceutical composition according to claim 35, or the method according to claim 37, where the emesis, vomiting or the nausea is caused by one or more conditions or causes selected from the following (1) to (10):

(1) Diseases accompanied by vomiting or nausea such as gastroparesis, gastrointestinal hypomotility, peritonitis, abdominal tumor, constipation, gastrointestinal obstruction, chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction, functional dyspepsia, chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV), chronic unexplained nausea and/or vomiting, Cyclic vomiting syndrome (CVS), nausea and/or vomiting associated with gastroparesis, acute pancreatitis, chronic pancreatitis, hepatitis, hyperkalemia, cerebral edema, intracranial lesion, metabolic

disorder, gastritis caused by an infection, postoperative disease, myocardial infarction, migraine, intracranial hypertension, and intracranial hypotension (e.g., altitude sickness);
(2) Vomiting and/or nausea induced by chemotherapeutic drugs such as (i) alkylating agents (e.g., cyclophosphamide, carmustine, lomustine, chlorambucil, streptozocin, dacarbazine, ifosfamide, temozolomide, busulfan, bendamustine, and melphalan), cytotoxic antibiotics (e.g., dactinomycin, doxorubicin, mitomycin-C, bleomycin, epirubicin, actinomycin D, amrubicin, idarubicin, daunorubicin, and pirarubicin), antimetabolic agents (e.g., cytarabine, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil, enocitabine, and clofarabine), vinca alkaloids (e.g., etoposide, vinblastine, and vincristine), other chemotherapeutic agents such as cisplatin, procarbazine, hydroxyurea, azacytidine, irinotecan, interferon α, interleukin-2, oxaliplatin, carboplatin, nedaplatin, and miriplatin; (ii) opioid analgesics (e.g., morphine); (iii) dopamine receptor D1D2 agonists (e.g., apomorphine); (iv) cannabis and cannabinoid products including cannabis hyperemesis syndrome;
(3) Vomiting or nausea caused by radiation sickness or radiation therapy for the chest, the abdomen, or the like used to treat cancers;
(4) Vomiting or nausea caused by a poisonous substance or a toxin;
(5) Vomiting and nausea caused by pregnancy including hyperemesis gravidarium; and
(6) Vomiting and nausea caused by a vestibular disorder such as motion sickness or dizziness
(7) Opioid withdrawal;
(8) Pregnancy including hyperemesis gravidarium;
(9) A vestibular disorder such as motion sickness or dizziness; or
(10) A physical injury causing local, systemic, acute or chronic pain.

[Claim 39] The method according to claim 36, wherein the emesis is a result of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV), chronic unexplained nausea and/or vomiting, Cyclic vomiting syndrome (CVS), and nausea and/or vomiting associated with gastroparesis.

[Claim 40] The method of claim 36, wherein the subject is a non-type 2 diabetes mellitus subject.

[Claim 41] The method according to claim 36, wherein the emesis is delayed emesis or anticipatory emesis.

[Claim 42] The method according to any one of claims 36-41, wherein emesis is treated in the subject without inducing anxiety or sedation in the subject.

[Claim 43] The method according to any one of claims 36-42, wherein emesis is treated in the subject without inducing suppression of glucagon secretion when plasma glucose levels are above fasting levels.

[Claim 44] The method according to any one of claims 36-43, wherein emesis is treated in the subject without substantially activating the GLP-1 receptor.

[Claim 45] The method according to claim 43 or 44, wherein emesis is treated in the subject without concomitant, subsequent, or prior administration of a GLP-1 receptor agonist.

[Claim 46] The method according to any one of claims 36-45, wherein emesis is treated in a subject not taking a medicament to control a metabolic syndrome disorder.

[Claim 47] The method according to any one of claims 36-45, wherein emesis is treated in a subject taking a medicament to control a metabolic syndrome disorder.

[Claim 48] The method according to claim 47, wherein the metabolic syndrome disorder is type 2 diabetes mellitus or obesity.

[Claim 49] The method according to any one of claims 36-48, wherein the emesis is caused by or causes cyclic vomiting syndrome, or nausea or vomiting associated with chemotherapy.

[Claim 50] The method according to claim 38 or 49, wherein where the chemotherapy or chemotherapeutic agent comprises: (i) alkylating agents (e.g., cyclophosphamide, carmustine, lomustine, chlorambucil, streptozocin, dacarbazine, ifosfamide, temozolomide, busulfan, bendamustine, and melphalan), cytotoxic antibiotics (e.g., dactinomycin, doxorubicin, mitomycin-C, bleomycin, epirubicin, actinomycin D, amrubicin, idarubicin, daunorubicin, and pirarubicin), antimetabolic agents (e.g., cytarabine, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil, enocitabine, and clofarabine), vinca alkaloids (e.g., etoposide, vinblastine, and vincristine), other chemotherapeutic agents such as cisplatin, procarbazine, hydroxyurea, azacytidine, irinotecan, interferon α, interleukin-2, oxaliplatin, carboplatin, nedaplatin, and miriplatin; (ii) opioid analgesics (e.g., morphine); (iii) dopamine receptor D1D2 agonists (e.g., apomorphine); (iv) cannabis and cannabinoid products including cannabis hyperemesis syndrome

[Claim 51] The method according to claim 36, wherein the subject has type 2 diabetes mellitus.

[Claim 52] The method according to any one of claims 36-51, wherein the GIP receptor agonist peptide or medicament is administered subcutaneously, intravenously, intramuscularly, intraperitonealy, orally or via inhalation.

[Claim 53] The method according to any one of claims 36-52, wherein the effective amount of the GIP receptor agonist peptide administered to the subject is about 0.01 to 0.5 mg/kg/day, 0.1 to 5 mg/kg/day, 5 to 10 mg/kg/day, 10 to 20 mg/kg/day, 20 to 50 mg/kg/day, 10 to 100 mg/kg/day, 10 to 120 mg/kg/day, 50 to 100 mg/kg/day, 100 to 200 mg/kg/day, 200 to 300 mg/kg/day, 300 to 400 mg/kg/day, 400 to 500 mg/kg/day, 500 to 600 mg/kg/day, 600 to 700 mg/kg/day, 700 to 800 mg/kg/day, 800 to 900 mg/kg/day or 900 to 1000 mg/kg/day.

[Claim 54] The method according to any one of claims 36-53, wherein the subject is human.

[Claim 55] The method according to any one of claims 36-54, wherein the GIP receptor agonist peptide or medicament is administered to the subject before, during, or after the subject develops the disease-state.

[Claim 56] The method according to any one of claims 36-55, wherein the GIP receptor agonist peptide or medicament is administered to the subject once per week, or once per 5-7 days, or four to six times per month.

[Claim 57] The method according to any one of claims 36-56, wherein the GIP receptor agonist peptide or medicament is administered to the subject for 1-5 weeks, 1-5 months, or 1-5 years.