Claims:

[Claim 1.] Use of a glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment and/or prevention of a stomach and bowel-related disorder in a human patient, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-IIe-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;
X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;
R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and
Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt; and
wherein the GLP-2 analogue is manufactured to be administered to the patient once or twice weekly.

[Claim 2.] The use according to claim 1, wherein the stomach and bowel-related disorder is ulcers, digestion disorders, malabsorption syndromes, short-gut syndrome, cul-de-sac syndrome, inflammatory bowel disease, celiac sprue (for example arising from gluten induced enteropathy or celiac disease), tropical sprue, hypogammaglobulinemic sprue, enteritis, regional enteritis (Crohn's disease), ulcerative colitis, small intestine damage, or short bowel syndrome (SBS).

[Claim 3.] The use according to claim 2, wherein the stomach and bowel-related disorder is short bowel syndrome.

[Claim 4.] The use in a method for the treatment according to claim 1, wherein the stomach and bowel-related disorder is radiation enteritis, infectious or post-infectious enteritis, or small intestinal damage due to toxic or other chemotherapeutic agents or radiation treatment.

[Claim 5.] Use of a glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue in the manufacture of a medicament for use in increasing the longitudinal growth of the intestines in a human patient, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-IIe-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;
X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;
R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and
Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt; and
wherein the GLP-2 analogue is manufactured to be administered to the patient once or twice weekly.

[Claim 6.] The use according to claim 5, wherein:

(a) the intestine is increased by at least 30% compared to the control; and or

(b) an increase of absorptive capacity after administration has stopped is obtained; and/or

(c) the GLP-2 analogue is manufactured to be administered for once or twice weekly for at least 1 to 3 years; and/or

(d) wherein the human patient is a patient having SBS-intestinal failure; and/or

(e) the human patient is a patient being a patient having SBS-intestinal insufficiency and/or SBS-intestinal failure.

[Claim 7.] The use according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is for administration to the patient once weekly.

[Claim 8.] The use according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is for administration to the patient twice weekly.

[Claim 9.] The use according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is prepared for administration of a plurality of doses to the patient, wherein the doses are separated in time by one week, optionally wherein the doses are for administration to the patient for 1 to 3 years.

[Claim 10.] The use according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is for administration in a dose in the range between 0.5 mg and 25 mg

inclusive per patient once or twice weekly, optionally between 1 mg and 20 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly, optionally between 1 mg and 10 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly, optionally between 2 mg and 7 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly, optionally between 5 mg and 7 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly, or optionally between 2 mg and 5 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly.

[Claim 11.] The use according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is for administration in a fixed dose of 2 mg, 5 mg, 6 mg, 7 mg, 8 mg, 9, mg, 10 mg, 11 mg, 12 mg, 13 mg, 14 mg or 15 mg, once or twice weekly.

[Claim 12.] The use according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is for administration in a fixed dose of 10 mg, once or twice weekly.

[Claim 13.] The use according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is for administration in a fixed dose of 2 mg, once or twice weekly.

[Claim 14.] The use according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is for administration by injection.

{Claim 15.] The use according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein:

(a) the dose of the GLP-2 analogue is divided into two or three doses that are for administration at spatially separated injection sites; and/or

(b) the GLP-2 analogue is for administration by intravenous injection, subcutaneous injection or intramuscular injection; and/or

(c) the GLP-2 analogue is for administration that causes formation of a subcutaneous depot from which the GLP-2 analogue, or metabolites thereof, are released; and/or

(d) the GLP-2 analogue is for administration using an injection pen.

[Claim 16.] The use according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein X5 is Thr and/or X11 is Ala.

[Claim 17.] The use according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the GLP-2 analogue is:

ZP1848 H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKKKKK-NH_2,

ZP2949 H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKK-OH,
ZP2711 H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKK-OH,
ZP2469 H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDK-OH,
ZP1857 H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITD-NH_2, or
ZP2530 H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITD-OH.

[Claim 18.] The use according to claim 17 wherein the GLP-2 analogue is:

1848 H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKKKKK-NH_2

[Claim 19.] The use according to any one of claims 1 to 15, wherein X5 is Ser and/or X11 is Ser.

[Claim 20.] The use according to any one of claims 1 to 15, or 19 wherein the GLP-2 analogue is:

ZP1846 H-HGEGSFSSELSTILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKKKKK-NH_2,
ZP1855 H-HGEGSFSSELSTILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITD-NH_2, or
ZP2242 H-HGEGSFSSELSTILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDK-OH.

[Claim 21.] The use according to claim 20 wherein the GLP-2 analogue is:

1846 H-HGEGSFSSELSTILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKKKKK-NH_2

[Claim 22.] Use of a glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue in the manufacture of a medicament for use treating short bowel syndrome (SBS) in a human subject receiving a parenteral support (PS) regimen, the method comprising:

(i) preparing a GLP-2 analogue represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-IIe-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;
X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;

R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and
Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt; and

wherein the GLP-2 analogue is manufactured to be administered once or twice weekly for a time sufficient to lengthen and improve the function of the small intestine of the subject;

(ii) following step (i), reducing a frequency or volume of the parenteral support (PS) regimen in response to improved function of the small intestine; and

(iii) optionally repeating steps (i) and (ii) in response to the subject demonstrating improved function over time as a result of further longitudinal growth of the small intestine.

[Claim 23.] The use according to claim 22, wherein medicament is for administration to the subject for 18 to 150 weeks, for 18 to 100 weeks, or for 18 to 52 weeks.

[Claim 24.] The use according to claim 22 or 23, wherein the method comprises assessing an initial PS volume within a first few days of GLP-2 therapy, followed by a weekly assessment during the first month of GLP-2 therapy, a monthly assessment over the next 1-3 months of GLP-2 therapy, and/or an assessment every 3-6 months until the of GLP-2 therapy is concluded.

[Claim 25.] The use according to any one of claims 22 to 24, wherein in the above method, step (ii) comprises the steps of: (a) determining the volume of PS required by the subject at that point in the treatment, (b) comparing it to a baseline PS volume determined at the start of GLP-2 therapy and (c) reducing the frequency or volume of the PS where the subject demonstrates improved function of the small intestine.

[Claim 26.] Use of a glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue in the manufacture of a medicament for treatment and/or prevention of a patient having SBS-intestinal insufficiency (SBS-II), wherein the treatment prevents or delays the development of SBS-intestinal failure (SBS-IF), wherein the GLP-2 analogue is represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-IIe-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:

R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;

X5 is Ser or Thr;

X11 is Ala or Ser;

R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and

Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt; and

wherein the GLP-2 analogue is manufactured to be administered to the patient once or twice weekly and/or according to any of the other treatment regimes described herein.

[Claim 27.] The use according to claim 26, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is for administration to the patient once or twice weekly.