

## Overview

### Method Name

Vasoactive Intestinal Polypeptide is measured by a direct ELISA.

### NY State Available

No

## Specimen

### Specimen Type

EDTA Plasma

### Specimen Required

**Patient Preparation:** The patient should fast for 10 to 12 hours prior to collection of specimen. Patient should not be on any antacid medications or medications that affect intestinal motility for at least 48 hours prior to collection.

**Specimen Type:** Plasma

**Collection Container/Tube:** Lavender top (EDTA)

**Submission Container/Tube:** Preservative-free plastic vial

**Specimen Volume:** 1 mL

**Collection Instructions:** Draw blood in an EDTA (lavender top) tube(s). Spin down and freeze immediately. Send 1 mL of plasma frozen in a preservative-free plastic vial.

### Specimen Minimum Volume

0.5 mL

### Reject Due To

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Gross hemolysis | Reject |
| Gross lipemia   | Reject |
| Gross icterus   | Reject |

### Specimen Stability Information

| Specimen Type | Temperature | Time     | Special Container |
|---------------|-------------|----------|-------------------|
| EDTA Plasma   | Frozen      | 180 days |                   |

## Clinical & Interpretive

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**Clinical Information**

Vasoactive Intestinal Polypeptide (VIP) is a 28 amino acid multifunctional peptide that is involved in gastrointestinal, vasodilator, and neuroendocrine functions. VIP is derived from larger pro-molecules that often exhibit the same or greater immunogenicity than the native VIP. It is structurally related to PHIM, Glucagon, Secretin, Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptide, Corticotropin Releasing Factor and Growth Hormone-Releasing Hormone. VIP stimulates pituitary release of Prolactin, Growth Hormone and ACTH; stimulates Luteinizing Hormone-Releasing Hormone, Serotonin, gastric Somatostatin, Steroids and Renin. VIP inhibits the release of Gastrin, hypothalamic Somatostatin, and Histamine. VIP release is stimulated by cholinergic agonists, Atropine, Serotonin, Prostaglandins E1 and D2, and Nerve Growth Factor. VIP actions are inhibited by Corticosteroids, Dopamine and opiate agonists. Elevated levels of VIP are found in patients with VIPomas, hepatic cirrhosis, and the Verner-Morrison's (Watery Diarrhea) Syndrome. Decreased levels are found in cystic fibrosis.

**Reference Values**

Up to 36 pg/mL  
(mean 14)

**Clinical Reference**

1. MS O'Dorisio, CL Wood, and TM O'Dorisio. Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide and Neuropeptide Modulation of the Immune Response. *Journal of Immunology* 135: 792, 1985.
2. S Ollerenshaw, D Jarvis, A Woolcock. Absence of Immunoreactive Vasoactive Intestinal Polypeptide in Tissue from the Lungs of Patients with Asthma. *New England Journal of Medicine* 320: 1244, 1989

**Performance****PDF Report**

No

**Day(s) Performed**

Monday through Friday

**Report Available**

5 to 9 days

**Performing Laboratory Location**

Inter Science Institute

**Fees & Codes****Fees**

- Authorized users can sign in to [Test Prices](#) for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact [Customer Service](#) 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

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- Prospective clients should contact their account representative. For assistance, contact [Customer Service](#).

**Test Classification**

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Inter Science Institute. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration. The FDA had determined that such clearance or approval is not necessary.

**CPT Code Information**

84586

**LOINC® Information**

| Test ID | Test Order Name | Order LOINC® Value |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------|
| FVIP2   | VIP, Plasma     | 3125-2             |

| Result ID | Test Result Name | Result LOINC® Value |
|-----------|------------------|---------------------|
| FVIP2     | VIP, Plasma      | 3125-2              |