

Pancreatic polypeptide/PPY Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN000330P**

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

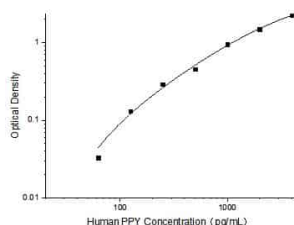
| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Reactivity | Human |
| Immunogen | Recombinant Human Pancreatic polypeptide/PPY protein expressed by E.coli |
| Host | Rat |
| Isotype | Rat IgG |
| Purification | Antigen Affinity Purification |
| Buffer | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% proclin 300. |

Applications

Recommended Dilution

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| ELISA Capture | 2-8 µg/mL |
| ELISA Detector | 0.1-0.4 µg/mL |

Data



Sandwich ELISA-Recombinant Human Pancreatic polypeptide/PPY protein standard curve. Background subtracted standard curve using Pancreatic polypeptide/PPY antibody(AN000330P)(Capture), Pancreatic polypeptide/PPY antibody(AN000330P)(Detector) in sandwich ELISA. The reference range value for Recombinant Human Pancreatic polypeptide/PPY protein is 62.5-4000 pg/mL.

Preparation & Storage

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Storage | Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended. |

Background

Pancreatic polypeptide (PP), 36-amino acid peptide, may function as an important feedback inhibitor of pancreatic secretion after a meal. It arises from both islet and acinar cells of the pancreas. Release of PP by a meal, primarily protein, occurs in a biphasic manner. PP is a negative regulator of energy homeostasis that suppresses food intake and lowers body weight. Similar to other gastrointestinal-derived peptides, PP also modulates gastrointestinal motility and may be involved in the regulation of anxiety. PP, a robust anorexigenic hormone, effectively modulates food intake and energy homeostasis, thus potentially aiding anti-obesity therapeutics. PP is produced in pancreatic islets of Langerhans and released into the circulation after ingestion of a meal. Peripherally administered PP suppresses food intake and gastric emptying. On the other hand, central administration of PP elicits food intake and gastric emptying.

For Research Use Only