

## DESCRIPTION

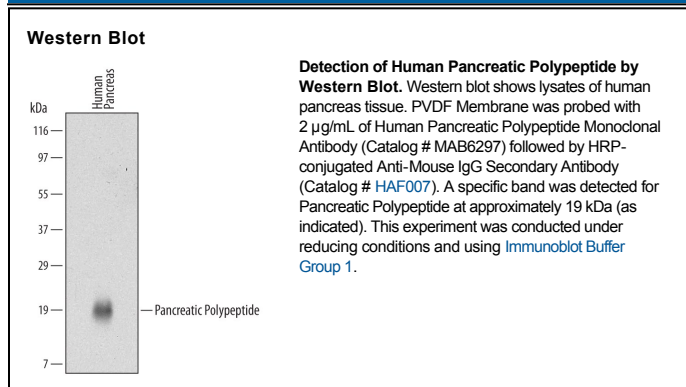
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects Pancreatic Polypeptide/PP in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 548301
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Pancreatic Polypeptide/PP Ala30-Leu95 Accession # P01298
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	2 µg/mL	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Pancreatic Polypeptide (PP) is an 11 kDa (calculated), unglycosylated member of the Neuropeptide-Y family of secreted peptide hormones. Human PP is synthesized with a 29 amino acid (aa) signal sequence and a 66 aa prohormone that contains the 36 aa PP hormone, a 20 aa icosapeptide of unknown function, and a C-terminal prosequence. PP is produced by pancreatic islet F-cells and released to the circulation following a meal. It slows stomach emptying time and insulin secretion and is thought to inhibit further food intake. The human PP prohormone shares 57% and 55% aa identity with mouse and rat PP, respectively.