RD SYSTEMS a biotechne brand

Human Peptide YY Antibody

Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2581A Catalog Number: MAB94563

DESCRIPTION		
Species Reactivity	Human	
Specificity	Detects Peptide YY in direct ELISAs.	
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2581A	
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant	
Immunogen	Human Peptide YY synthetic peptide Accession # P10082	
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or 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
Simple Western	20 µg/mL	See Below

DATA				
Simple Western	Detection of Human Peptide YY by Simple Western [™] . Simple Western lane view shows lysates of human colon tissue and human small intestine tissue, loaded at 0.2 mg/mL. A specific band was detected for Peptide YY at approximately 3 kDa (as indicated) using 20 µg/mL of Rabbit Anti- Human Peptide YY Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB94563). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using the 2-40. kDa separation system.			
PREPARATION AND STORAGE				
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.			
Shipping	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			
Stability & Storage	 Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 			

BACKGROUND

Peptide YY (PYY), a secretory peptide, is expressed by L cells (enteroendocrine cells) in the small and large intestine, Islet of Langerhans cells, testis, and in some central and peripheral neurons. Because PYY is released from L cells after feeding, it is thought to produce a satiety signal. While the regulation of appetite by PYY and GLP-1 have been studied extensively, recent evidence supports a role for PYY in Islet of Langerhans beta cell survival. PYY secretion is also modulated by gut microbiota, and levels of colonic PYY have reduced in rats with DSS-induced colitis, and in humans with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), while circulating PYY increased in IBD.

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