bs-2265R **[Primary Antibody]**

PYY Rabbit pAb

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DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GeneID: 5697 **SWISS:** P10082

Target: PYY

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide human Peptide YY: 29-64/97.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: Peptide tyrosine tyrosine (PYY) was originally isolated from porcine gut, which exhibits striking sequence homology with members of the pancreatic polypeptide family, including neuropeptide tyrosine (NPY). The peptide is localized to enteroglucagon containing (L/EG) and pancreatic (A) cells in many mammalian and non-mammalian species. PYY gene expression is upregulated by various growth factors, including growth hormone and insulin-like growth factor and the physiological effects of PYY are mediated by G-protein (G alpha i2) coupled Y-type receptors ('Y2 receptors of a PYY preferring subtype'). Various actions have been reported for PYY, including the inhibition of upper intestinal and exocrine pancreatic secretion, small intestinal water flux and as the mediator for the fat-induced ileal brake. Recently, the infusion of normal postprandial concentrations of PYY[3-36] into human volunteers has been shown to significantly decrease appetite and reduce food intake, possibly via Y2R in the arcuate nucleus. Immunohistochemical studies on mice have shown that PYY is the earliest detectable peptide in both pancreatic islets and colonic endocrine cells which suggest that PYY may be a useful marker for endocrine progenitor cells.
This gene encodes a member of the neuropeptide Y (NPY) family of peptides. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate two alternative peptide products that differ in length by three amino acids. These peptides, secreted by endocrine cells in the gut, exhibit different binding affinities for each of the neuropeptide Y receptors. Binding of the encoded peptides to these receptors mediates regulation of pancreatic secretion, gut mobility and energy homeostasis. Rare variations in this gene could increase susceptibility to obesity and elevated serum levels of the encoded peptides may be associated with anorexia nervosa. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016]

PYY1-36(human):
Tyr-Pro-Ile-Lys-Pro-Glu-Ala-Pro-Gly-Glu-Asp-Ala-Ser-Pro-Glu-Glu-Leu-Asn-Arg-Tyr-Tyr-Ala-Ser-Leu-Arg-His-Tyr-Leu-Asn-Leu-Val-Thr-Arg-Gln-Arg-Tyr-NH2
CAS Number: 118997-30-1; Empirical Formula (Hill Notation): C194H295N55O57; Molecular Weight: 4309.75

Applications: **IHC-P** (1:100-500)
IHC-F (1:100-500)
IF (1:100-500)
ELISA (1:5000-10000)

Reactivity: (predicted: Human)

Predicted MW.: 4.4 kDa

Subcellular Location: Secreted

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=6.2]** Xuejun Yuan. et al.Multi-omics analysis explore the mechanism of deoxynivalenol inhibiting rabbit appetite through microbial-gut-brain axis..ECOTOXICOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY.2025 Feb:291:117849. Western blot ;Rabbit. 39965318
- **[IF=4.546]** Quancheng Liu. et al. FumDSB Can Reduce the Toxic Effects of Fumonisin B1 by Regulating Several Brain-Gut Peptides in Both the Hypothalamus and Jejunum of Growing Pigs. Toxins. 2021 Dec;13(12):874 WB,IHC ;Pig. 34941712
- **[IF=4.6]** Toni T. Lemmetyinen. et al. Mesenchymal GDNF promotes intestinal enterochromaffin cell differentiation. ISCIENCE. 2024 Oct 23 IF ;Mouse. 10.1016/j.isci.2024.111246