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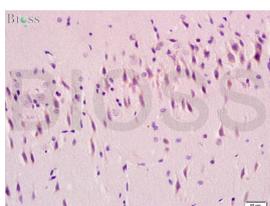
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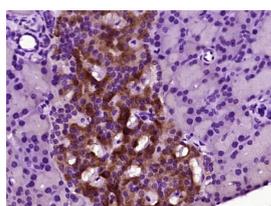
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Ghrelin Rabbit pAb**— DATASHEET —**

<p>Host: Rabbit</p> <p>Clonality: Polyclonal</p> <p>GeneID: 51738</p> <p>Target: Ghrelin</p> <p>Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Ghrelin: 31-117/117.</p> <p>Purification: affinity purified by Protein A</p> <p>Concentration: 1mg/ml</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Background: This gene encodes the ghrelin-obestatin preproprotein that is cleaved to yield two peptides, ghrelin and obestatin. Ghrelin is a powerful appetite stimulant and plays an important role in energy homeostasis. Its secretion is initiated when the stomach is empty, whereupon it binds to the growth hormone secretagogue receptor in the hypothalamus which results in the secretion of growth hormone (somatotropin). Ghrelin is thought to regulate multiple activities, including hunger, reward perception via the mesolimbic pathway, gastric acid secretion, gastrointestinal motility, and pancreatic glucose-stimulated insulin secretion. It was initially proposed that obestatin plays an opposing role to ghrelin by promoting satiety and thus decreasing food intake, but this action is still debated. Recent reports suggest multiple metabolic roles for obestatin, including regulating adipocyte function and glucose metabolism. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. In addition, antisense transcripts for this gene have been identified and may potentially regulate ghrelin-obestatin preproprotein expression. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2014]</p>	<p>Isotype: IgG</p> <p>SWISS: Q9UBU3</p>	<p>Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500)</p> <p>Reactivity: Rat (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Horse)</p> <p>Predicted MW.: 10 kDa</p> <p>Subcellular Location: Secreted</p>
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— VALIDATION IMAGES —

Tissue/cell: rat brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum, C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-Ghrelin Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-0467R) 1:100, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody (SP-0023) and DAB (C-0010) staining



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat pancreas); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Ghrelin) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-0467R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=4.546]** Quancheng Liu. et al. FumDSB Can Reduce the Toxic Effects of Fumonisin B1 by Regulating Several Brain-

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Gut Peptides in Both the Hypothalamus and Jejunum of Growing Pigs. *Toxins*. 2021 Dec;13(12):874 WB,IHC ;Pig. 34941712

- **[IF=5.29]** Wölnerhanssen, Bettina K., et al. "Deregulation of transcription factors controlling intestinal epithelial cell differentiation; a predisposing factor for reduced enteroendocrine cell number in morbidly obese individuals." *Scientific Reports* 7 (2017). IHC ;Human. 28811552
- **[IF=4.546]** Quanwei Zhang. et al. Zearalenone Affect the Intestinal Villi Associated with the Distribution and the Expression of Ghrelin and Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen in Weaned Gilts. *Toxins*. 2021 Oct;13(10):736 WB,IHC ;Pig. 34679029
- **[IF=3.23]** Lemarié F, Beauchamp E, Dayot S, Duby C, Legrand P, Rioux V (2015) Dietary Caprylic Acid (C8:0) Does Not Increase Plasma Acylated Ghrelin but Decreases Plasma Unacylated Ghrelin in the Rat. *PLoS ONE* 10(7): e0133600. IHC ;Rat. 26196391
- **[IF=2.784]** Liu et al. Ghrelin protects the myocardium with hypoxia/reoxygenation treatment through upregulating the expression of growth hormone, growth hormone secretagogue receptor and insulin-like growth factor-1, and promoting the phosphorylation of protein kinase B. (2018) *Int.J.Mol.Med.* 42:3037-3046 WB,IHC ;Rat. 30272367