## Human Putative peptide YY-3 (PYY3) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK7871

Package Size: #EK7871-1 48T #EK7871-2 96T



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## Description

Product Name	Human Putative peptide YY-3 (PYY3) ELISA Kit	
Brief Description	ELISA Kit	
Applications	ELISA	
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)	
Other Names	RP13-377G1_A.2;	
Accession No.	Q5JQD4	
Uniprot	Q5JQD4	
Storage	The stability of ELISA kit is determined by the loss rate of activity. The loss rate of this kit is less than 5%	
	within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.	
	The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test. Keep the kit at 37C for 4 and 7 days,	
	and compare O.D.values of the kit kept at 37C with that of at recommended temperature. (referring from China	
	Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation. For ELISA kit, 4 days storage	
	at 37C can be considered as 6 months at 2 - 8C, which means 7 days at 37C equaling 12 months at 2 - 8C).	

Application Details		
Detect Range:0.156-10 pg/mL		
Sensitivity:0.078 pg/mL		
Sample Type:Serum, Plasma, 0	Other biological fluids	
Sample Volume: 1-200 µL		
Assay Time:1-4.5h		
Detection wavelength:450 nm		

## Product Description

Detection Method:SandwichTest principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PYY3 in samples. An antibody specific for PYY3 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPYY3 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PYY3 is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of PYY3 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Peptide YY(3-36) , a Y2R agonist, is released from the gastrointestinal tract postprandially in proportion to the calorie content of a meal. PYY(3-36) also inhibits food intake in mice but not in Y2r-null mice, which suggests that the anorectic effect requires the Y2R. Peripheral administration of PYY(3-36) increases c-Fos immunoreactivity in the arcuate nucleus and decreases hypothalamic Npy messenger RNA. Intra-arcuate injection of PYY(3-36) inhibits food intake. PYY(3-36) also inhibits electrical activity of NPY nerve terminals, thus activating adjacent pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC) neurons. In humans, infusion of normal postprandial concentrations of PYY(3-36) significantly decreases appetite and reduces food intake by 33% over 24 h. Thus, postprandial elevation of PYY(3-36) may act through the arcuate nucleus Y2R to inhibit feeding in a gut-hypothalamic pathway.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only