

Mouse Pancreatic prohormone (PPY) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11422



Package Size: #EK11422-1 48T #EK11422-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Mouse Pancreatic prohormone (PPY) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)
Other Names	PNP; pancreatic polypeptide Y
Accession No.	P10601
Uniprot	P10601
GeneID	19064;
Storage	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>

Application Details

Detect Range:Request Information

Sensitivity:Request Information

Sample Type:Serum, Plasma, 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 PPY in samples. An antibody specific for PPY has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPPY present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PPY 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 PPY bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Product Overview:Pancreatic polypeptide (PP) is a 36-amino-acid secretory peptide that is predominantly produced by the pancreas. The exact physiologic role of PP in healthy individuals has not been fully defined. This peptide affects the secretion of pancreatic enzymes, water, and electrolytes. Its effect is biphasic in that PP initially enhances secretion and then inhibits secretion. PP increases gastric emptying and gut motility. It also relaxes the pyloric and ileocecolic sphincters, the colon, and gallbladder. PP levels increase after ngestion of food and remain elevated from 4-8 hours. Prolonged fasting, diabetes, and exercise can also increase PP levels. Serum PP levels can be elevated in as many as 50% of patients with carcinoid syndrome. Increased levels can also be found in patients with duodenal ulcers and in patients with type I diabetes.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only