

## NPY

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:** 11kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human NPY

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

PYY4; NPY; Neuropeptide Y CPON;

**Catalog #:** A1510

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 4852

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P01303

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

The NPY hormone family consists of NPY, PP and peptide YY. NPY (neuropeptide Y) is a 36 amino acid protein that consists of a polyproline stretch followed by an amphipathic  $\alpha$ -helix. NPY shares a 50% amino acid homology with pancreatic polypeptide gene (PP). NPY is expressed throughout the central and peripheral nervous system, particularly in the deep layers of the cortex and smaller cell bodies in the white matter. NPY interacts with the Y-receptor family of G protein-coupled receptors. NPY interacts with NPY receptor Y1 to increase corticotropin levels and decrease noradrenaline levels in the hypothalamus. Through interactions in the hypothalamus, NPY plays important roles in the regulation of energy balance by stimulating food intake. NPY favors energy storage by increasing lipoprotein lipase activity in white adipose tissue. A Leucine 7 to Proline 7 polymorphism has been implicated in an increase in alcohol preference, and decrease in cholesterol metabolism.

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