

Product Data Sheet

Cat# SP-100446-1

Description: Pancreatic Polypeptide (bovine) (AA: Ala-Pro-Leu-Glu-Pro-Glu-Tyr-Pro-Gly-Asp-Asn-Ala-Thr-Pro-Glu-Gln-Met-Ala-Gln-Tyr-Ala-Ala-Glu-Leu-Arg-Arg-Tyr-Ile-Asn-Met-Leu-Thr-Arg-Pro-Arg-Tyr-NH₂) (MW: 4225.81)

Size: 1 mg

Purity: >95%

Store: Desiccated at -20oC.

Pancreatic hormone is synthesized in pancreatic islets of Langerhans and acts as a regulator of exocrine pancreatic secretion, biliary tract motility, and food intake. Its secretion in humans is increased after a protein meal, fasting, exercise, and acute hypoglycemia and is decreased by somatostatin and intravenous glucose. Plasma PP has been shown to be reduced in conditions associated with increased food intake and elevated in anorexia nervosa. It stimulates the gastric juice secretion, but inhibits the gastric secretion induced by pentagastrin. It is the antagonist of cholecystokinin and inhibits the pancreatic secretion which was stimulated by cholecystokinin. On fasting, PP seric concentration is 80 pg/ml; after the meal, it rises up from 8 to 10 times more; glucose and fats also induce PP's level increase, but on parenteral introduction of those substances, the level of hormones doesn't change. The administration of atropine, the vagotomy, blocks the PP's after-meal secretion. The excitation of the vagus nerve, the administration of gastrin, secretin or cholecystokinin induce PP secretion.

References:

Lonovics J., (1981). Arch Surg. 116 (10): 1256–64. Batterham, RL., (2003). The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism 88 (8): 3989–92. Asakawa, A., (1999). Peptides 20: 1445-1448.

Related products

SP-100447-1 Pancreatic Polypeptide (human]
SP-100448-1 Pancreatic Polypeptide (rana temporaria)
SP-100449-5 Pancreatic Polypeptide (31-36) (human)
SP-100450-5 Pancreatic Polypeptide (31-36) (free acid) (human)
SP-52291-1 Pancreatic Polypeptide, Rat;
SP-52293-1 Pancreatic Polypeptide, Human;
SP-55301-05 Pancreatic Polypeptide, Avian;

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