

Cat# SP-100448-1

Description: Pancreatic Polypeptide (*rana temporaria*) (AA: Ala-Pro-Ser-Glu-Pro-His-His-Pro-Gly-Asp-Gln-Ala-Thr-Gln-Asp-Gln-Leu-Ala-Gln-Tyr-Tyr-Ser-Asp-Leu-Tyr-Gln-Tyr-Ile-Thr-Phe-Val-Thr-Arg-Pro-Arg-Phe-NH₂) (MW: 4240.65)

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 pentagastrine. 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-100446-1 Pancreatic Polypeptide (bovine)
SP-100447-1 Pancreatic Polypeptide (human)
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;

Rev. 150513SV