



Catalog Number:	RA24603	Host:	Rabbit
Product Type:	Whole Serum	Species Reactivity:	Chicken, Mouse, Human, Cat, Guinea pig, and Zebrafish,
Immunogen Sequence:	Neuropeptide Y; coupled to bovine thyroglobulin (BTg) with glutaraldehyde.	Format:	Lyophilized. 100 ul with 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative.
Applications:	Immunohistochemistry: 1:5,000-1:10,000 (biotin-streptavidin/HRP). Dilutions listed as a recommendation. Optimal dilution should be determined by investigator.		
Reconstitution:	Do not reconstitute until ready to use since the product is most stable when lyophilized. The product does not need to be cooled during shipping. For long-term storage, store lyophilized antibody until ready to use at -15° C or lower. Reconstitute with 100 µL of distilled or deionized water.		
Storage:	Maintain at +2-8°C for 3 months or at -20°C for longer periods. Stable for 1 year. <i>Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</i>		

Application Notes

Tissue Preparation:

10 µm cryostats or 50 µm vibratome

•Fixative: 4% paraformaldehyde in 0.1M phosphate buffer, pH 7.4; 500 mL over ~ 20 min.

•Post Fixation: 1.5 hour at 4°C in 4% paraformaldehyde in 0.1 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.4.

Note: If needed, low levels of glutaraldehyde (0.1-0.3%) may be used in conjunction with paraformaldehyde.

Immunohistochemistry/Immunofluorescence:

In rat central nervous system, the antiserum has significant staining with a very low background at a 1/5,000 – 1/10,000 dilution using the Biotin-Streptavidin/HRP detection method. All staining is blocked by pre-absorption of the diluted antiserum with excess NPY. Cross reactivity experiments in which diluted NPY antiserum was absorbed with excess peptide YY, avian pancreatic polypeptide, B-endorphin, vasoactive intestinal peptide, cholecystokinin or somatostatin showed no affect in blocking the intensity of staining. Incubate 18-24 hr at 2-8° C.

Description/Data:

Neuropeptide Y (NPY) is the most abundant neuropeptide in the brain and is known to function as a potent stimulator of feeding behavior. It is a member of a family of proteins that include pancreatic polypeptide, seminal plasmin and peptide YY. In addition to its function in the control of energy balance, several other physiological roles have been attributed to NPY, including involvement in nociception (pain transmission) circadian rhythms, sexual function, anxiety responses and vascular resistance.

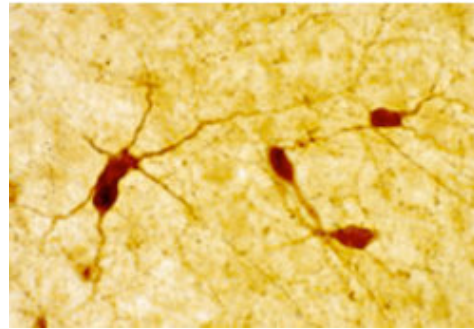


Image: NPY staining of rat brain tissue.

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