

Neuropeptide Y

Cat.No. 394 006; Polyclonal chicken antibody, 200 µl specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Reconstitution/ Storage | 200 µl specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 200 µl H ₂ O. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. For detailed information, see back of the data sheet. |
| Applications | WB: not recommended IP: not tested yet ICC: 1 : 500 IHC: 1 : 500 (see remarks) IHC-P: not tested yet |
| Immunogen | Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 1 to 16 from mouse Neuropeptide Y (UniProt Id: P57774) |
| Reactivity | Reacts with: rat (P07808), mouse (P57774). Other species not tested yet. |
| Specificity | Specific for Neuropeptide Y, may cross-react with the unprocessed precursor protein. K.O. validated |
| Remarks | IHC: Antigen retrieval (10mM Tris, 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, overnight at 60°C) is recommended. |

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Background

Neuropeptide Y (NPY) is a 36-amino acid polypeptide that acts as a neurotransmitter in the brain and in the autonomic nervous system. It is produced and secreted by neurons of the sympathetic nervous system and neurons in the brain, e.g. the hypothalamus. NPY is involved in several physiological functions, including: increasing food intake and storage of energy as fat, reducing anxiety and stress, reducing pain perception, and lowering blood pressure.

Selected General References

- Neuropeptide Y and its receptors in ventricular endocardial endothelial cells.
Jacques D et al. Can. J. Physiol. Pharmacol. (2017) PubMed:28738162
- Arcuate neuropeptide Y inhibits sympathetic nerve activity via multiple neuropathways.
Shi Z et al. J. Clin. Invest. (2017) PubMed:28628036
- Neuropeptide Y expression marks partially differentiated β cells in mice and humans.
Rodnoi P et al. JCI Insight (2017) PubMed:28614797
- Neuropeptide Y modifies the hypertrophic response of adult ventricular cardiomyocytes to norepinephrine.
Kanevskij M et al. Cardiovasc. Res. (2002) PubMed:11922898
- Differential effects of serotonin (5-HT) lesions and synthesis blockade on neuropeptide-Y immunoreactivity and 5-HT1A, 5-HT1B/1D and 5-HT2A/2C receptor binding sites in the rat cerebral cortex.
Compan V et al. Brain Res. (1998) PubMed:9622647

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/394006> or scan the QR-code.



FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot a 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.