

Secretin Polyclonal Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABV11764

Product Information

Application	WB, DB
Primary Accession	P09683
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	13016

Additional Information

Gene ID	6343
Positive Control	Dot blot
Application & Usage	Western blot: 1-4 µg/ml
Alias Symbol	Secretin
Other Names	Secretin, SCT {ECO:0000303 PubMed:11060443, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:10607}
Appearance	Colourless liquid
Formulation	100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) of antibody in PBS pH 7.2, 0.01 % BSA, 0.03 % ProClin® and 50 % glycerol.
Reconstitution & Storage	-20 °C
Background Descriptions	
Precautions	Secretin Polyclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SCT {ECO:0000303 PubMed:11060443, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:10607}
Function	Hormone involved in different processes, such as regulation of the pH of the duodenal content, food intake and water homeostasis (PubMed: 25332973). Exerts its biological effects by binding to secretin receptor (SCTR), a G protein-coupled receptor expressed in the basolateral domain of several cells (PubMed: 25332973 , PubMed: 33008599 , PubMed: 32811827). Acts as a key gastrointestinal hormone by regulating the pH of the duodenal content (By similarity). Secreted by S cells of the duodenum in the crypts of Lieberkuehn and regulates the pH of the duodenum by (1) inhibiting the secretion of

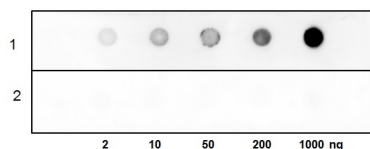
gastric acid from the parietal cells of the stomach and (2) stimulating the production of bicarbonate (NaHCO_3) from the ductal cells of the pancreas (By similarity). Production of bicarbonate is essential to neutralize the pH and ensure no damage is done to the small intestine by the gastric acid (By similarity). In addition to regulating the pH of the duodenal content, plays a central role in diet induced thermogenesis: acts as a non-sympathetic brown fat (BAT) activator mediating prandial thermogenesis, which consequentially induces satiation (Probable). Mechanistically, secretin released by the gut after a meal binds to secretin receptor (SCTR) in brown adipocytes, activating brown fat thermogenesis by stimulating lipolysis, which is sensed in the brain and promotes satiation (By similarity). Also able to stimulate lipolysis in white adipocytes (By similarity). Also plays an important role in cellular osmoregulation: released into the systemic circulation in response to hyperosmolality and acts at different levels in the hypothalamus, pituitary and kidney to regulate water homeostasis (By similarity). Also plays a role in the central nervous system, possibly by acting as a neuropeptide hormone: required for hippocampal synaptic function and neural progenitor cells maintenance (By similarity).

Cellular Location Secreted {ECO:0000269 | Ref.2}.

Background

Human Secretin stimulates the secretion of bicarbonate by the pancreas and inhibits the production of gastrin and acid production in the stomach. It also potentiates the release of digestive enzymes from the pancreas triggered by cholecystokinin

Images



Dot blot analysis of anti-Secretin antibody. Lane1: Secretin; Lane2: BSA

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.