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Secretin Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP74475

Product Information

Application	WB, E, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P09683
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	13016

Additional Information

Gene ID	6343
Other Names	Secretin
Dilution	WB~~WB 1:500-2000, ELISA(peptide)1:5000-20000 E~~N/A IHC-P~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

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

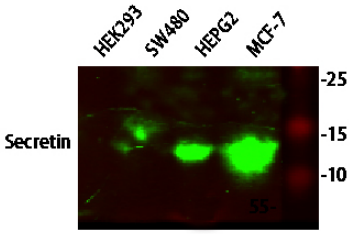
adipocytes (By similarity). Also plays an important role in cellular osmoregulation: released into the systemic circulation in response to hyperosmolality and acts at different levels in the hypothalamus, pituitary and kidney to regulate water homeostasis (By similarity). Also plays a role in the central 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

Stimulates formation of NaHCO(3)-rich pancreatic juice and secretion of NaHCO(3)-rich bile and inhibits HCl production by the stomach.

Images



Western blot analysis of various lysates, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night, secondary antibody(cat： RS23920)was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour.