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Secretin Blocking Peptide
Catalog # PBV10519b

Specification

Secretin Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	P09683
Calculated MW	13016

Secretin Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 6343

Application & Usage	**The peptide is used for blocking the antibody activity of ACTH (Cat. No. A1051-100). It usually blocks the antibody activity completely in Western blot analysis by incubating the peptide with equal volume of antibody for 30-60 minutes at 37°C.**

Other Names
Secretin, SCT

Target/Specificity
SCT

Formulation
50 µg (0.5 mg/ml) in PBS (pH 7.2) with 0.01 % BSA, 0.03 % ProClin® and 50 % glycerol

Background Descriptions

Precautions
Secretin Blocking Peptide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Secretin Blocking Peptide - 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). 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}.

Secretin Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Secretin Blocking Peptide - Images