PRODUCT INFORMATION



Neuropeptide Y (human, rat) (free acid) (trifluoroacetate salt) Item No. 24716

Synonym:	NPY (human, rat)	H Tur Bro Cor Luo Bro Aon Aon Bro Chu Chu
MF:	C189H284N54O58S • XCF3COOH	H - Tyl - Flo-Sel - Lys - Flo-Asp - Asl - Flo-Gly - Glu-
FW:	4,272.7	Asp—Ala—Pro—Ala—Glu—Asp—Met—Ala—Arg—Tyr –
Purity:	≥95%	Tyr-Ser-Ala-Leu-Arg-His-Tyr-Ile-Asn-Leu-
Supplied as:	A lyophilized powder	lle—Thr—Arg—Gln—Arg—Tyr—OH
Storage:	-20°C	• XCF ₃ COOH
Stability:	≥4 years	
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Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Neuropeptide Y (NPY) (human, rat) (free acid) (trifluoroacetate salt) is supplied as a lyophilized powder. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the NPY (human, rat) (free acid) (trifluoroacetate salt) in water. The solubility of NPY (human, rat) (free acid) (trifluoroacetate salt) in water is approximately 1 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

NPY is a neuropeptide abundantly distributed throughout the central and peripheral nervous systems that plays a major role in controlling appetite, blood pressure, cardiac contractility, and intestinal secretion.¹ The free acid form of NPY is less potent than NPY at inhibiting forskolin-induced cAMP accumulation in cultured bovine adrenal chromaffin cells.² Injection of the free acid form of NPY (78-235 pmol) into the paraventricular nucleus (PVN) of the hypothalamus of satiated rats does not alter food intake.³ Unlike NPY, the free acid form has no effect on memory retention in a T-maze foot-shock avoidance test in mice when administered at a dose of 5 µg.⁴

References

- 1. Balasubramaniam, A. Neuropeptide Y family of hormones: Receptor subtypes and antagonists. *Peptides* 18(3), 445-457 (1997).
- 2. Zhu, J., Li, W., Toews, M.L., et al. Neuropeptide Y inhibits forskolin-stimulated adenylate cyclase in bovine adrenal chromaffin cells via a pertussis toxin-sensitive process. J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 263(3), 1479-1486 (1992).
- 3. Stanley, B.G., Magdalin, W., Seirafi, A., et al. Evidence for neuropeptide Y mediation of eating produced by food deprivation and for a variant of the Y_1 receptor mediating this peptide's effect. Peptides 13(3), 581-587 (1992).
- 4. Flood, J.F., Hernandez, E.N., and Morley, J.E. Modulation of memory processing by neuropeptide Y. Brain Res. 421(1-2), 280-290 (1987).

WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFFTY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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