

Y1 NEUROPEPTIDE Y RECEPTOR, HUMAN RECOMBINANT (Sf9)

Product Number N 1399

ProductInformation

Product Description

Y1 Neuropeptide Y (NPY-Y1) Receptor, human recombinant (Sf9) is a frozen aliquot of membranes from Sf9 cells transfected with the human recombinant Y1 neuropeptide Y receptor.

Reagent

Y1 Neuropeptide Y Receptor, human recombinant (Sf9) is suspended at 2.0mg/mL in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 10 % glycerol, and 1 % bovine serum albumin (BSA).

Procedure

Incubation buffer:
50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4
120 mM NaCl
5 mM KCl
2 mM CaCl₂
1 mM MgCl₂
0.3 % BSA (add just before use)
0.1 % Bacitracin

Binding Protocol

Membranes:

Dilute in incubation buffer (0.5 mL of membrane + 7.0 mL incubation buffer).

Assay mixture:

150 μl diluted membranes 10 μl radioligand 10 μl buffer or unlabeled ligand

Radioligand:

[125] Peptide YY (porcine) at a final concentration of 0.14 nM for competition studies.

Unlabeled ligand:

BIBP3226 at a concentration of 1.0 µM

Incubation time:

60 minutes at 27 °C

Separation:

Over GF/C filter (9 mm diam., presoaked in 0.3 % polyethylamine prepared in incubation buffer) then washed 9x with 200 μl of ice cold 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4 at 4 °C.

Results

Typical affinities using standard binding assay above. Results may vary from lot to lot.

Ligand	K _i (nM)
[125] Peptide YY (porcine)	0.14 (Kd)
Peptide YY	0.80
Peptide YY (Leu ³¹ , Pro ³⁴)	4.5
BIBP3226	7.8

Storage/Stability

Store tightly sealed at $-80~^{\circ}$ C. Long term stability of this product is being evaluated. Initial studies indicate that the receptor can retain its original specific activity for several months when stored at $-80~^{\circ}$ C in its original packing solution. Repeated freeze-thaw of this product is not recommended.

Precautions

While no human toxicity data is available for this substance, it should be handled with care. Precautions should be taken to avoid contact by all routes of exposure.

References

- 1. Franco-Cereceda, A. and Liska, J., Eur. J. Pharmacol., **349**, 1-14 (1998).
- 2. Hoyle, C.H., Brain Res., 848, 1-25 (1999).
- 3. Landry, M. et al., Exp. Neurol., **162**, 361-384 (2000).

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