

## Ghrelin

Cat.No. 468 003; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Reconstitution/<br>Storage | 50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 50 µl H <sub>2</sub> O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet. |
| Applications               | <b>WB:</b> not tested yet<br><b>IP:</b> not tested yet<br><b>ICC:</b> not tested yet<br><b>IHC:</b> 1 : 500<br><b>IHC-P:</b> 1 : 200 up to 1 : 1000  |
| Immunogen                  | Synthetic octanoylated Ghrelin peptide corresponding to AA 24 to 51 from mouse Ghrelin precursor (UniProt Id: Q9EQX0). (UniProt Id: Q9EQX0)  |
| Reactivity                 | Reacts with: mouse (Q9EQX0), rat (Q9QYH7).<br>Other species not tested yet.  |
| Specificity                | The antibody is specific for Ghrelin. It may crossreact with the unprocessed precursor protein.  |

**TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY**  
**NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS**

## Background

Ghrelin is an orexigenic peptide hormone belonging to the motilin family. It is a well conserved 28 amino acid peptide generated by post-translational cleavage of the preproghrelin precursor protein (1).

Ghrelin is produced predominantly by endocrine X/A-like cells of the stomach submucosa, from where it is secreted into the plasma (1). It is also present in other parts of the gastrointestinal tract, while substantially lower amounts derive from other tissues including the pancreas. In pancreatic islets, ghrelin producing epsilon cells are primarily found during gestational development (2,3). After birth, epsilon cell numbers gradually decline (2,3).

Ghrelin circulates in two major forms: acyl-ghrelin, which possesses an n-octanoyl modification at Ser3, and des-acyl ghrelin without this modification (1). Des-acyl ghrelin is the predominant circulating form of ghrelin, although the lipid modification is required for binding to the growth hormone secretagogue receptor GHSR, which induces growth hormone release from the pituitary gland (1,3). Ghrelin has an appetite stimulating effect, induces adiposity, and it regulates gastric acid secretion, gastrointestinal motility, and pancreatic glucose-stimulated insulin secretion. It also plays a crucial role in cardioprotection, muscle atrophy, bone metabolism and cancer (3,4).

Inhibitors of ghrelin have attracted enormous interest as potential anti-obesity therapeutic targets (5).

## Selected General References

Ghrelin is a growth-hormone-releasing acylated peptide from stomach.  
Kojima M et al. Nature (1999) PubMed:10604470

Ghrelin: much more than a hunger hormone.  
Pradhan G et al. Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metab Care (2013) PubMed:24100676

Role of SST, CORT and ghrelin and its receptors at the endocrine pancreas.  
Chanclón B et al. Front Endocrinol (Lausanne) (2012) PubMed:23162532

Ontogeny of ghrelin, obestatin, preproghrelin, and prohormone convertases in rat pancreas and stomach.  
Walia P et al. Pediatr Res (2009) PubMed:18784614

Emerging therapeutic strategies for obesity.  
Foster-Schubert KE et al. Endocr Rev (2006) PubMed:17122357

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/468003> or scan the QR-code.



# FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

## Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

## Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

## Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

## Product Specific Hints for Storage

### Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

### Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

### Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

### Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

# Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

## FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

### Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot a 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.