

## Rabbit Anti-CCK8 antibody

SL0764R

<b>Product Name</b>	CCK8
<b>Chinese Name</b>	胆囊收缩素 8 抗体
<b>Alias</b>	CCK 8; CCK; CCK8; CCK-8; Cholecystokinin 8; Cholecystokinin;Cholecystokinin preproprotein; Cholecystokinin8; Cholecystokinins precursor; MGC117187; Procholecystokinin precursor; CCKN_HUMAN.
<b>Research Area</b>	Growth factors and hormones
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species</b>	Mouse, Rat, (predicted: Human, Chicken, Pig, Cow, ) IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)
<b>Applications</b>	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Theoretical molecular weight</b>	12.6kDa
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Secretory protein
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CCK8: 96-103/115
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Attention</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>PubMed</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>

Cholecystokinin is a brain/gut peptide. In the gut, it induces the release of pancreatic enzymes and the contraction of the gallbladder. In the brain, its physiologic role is unclear. The cholecystokinin pro-hormone is processed by endo- and exo-proteolytic cleavages. Two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010].

**Function:**

Cholecystokinin (CCK) is one of the most important hormone regulators of the digestive process. The peptide is concentrated in the proximal small intestine (CCK cells) and is secreted into the blood in response to the ingestion of proteins and fats, where its actions include the stimulation of pancreatic secretion, the modulation of insulin output, the regulation of gastric emptying, and gallbladder contraction. In the central nervous system CCKergic fibres are widespread, being particularly abundant in the cerebral cortex. In some mesolimbic neurons projecting to the nucleus accumbens, CCK is colocalised with dopamine and it has been suggested that CCK might facilitate the function of dopamine in events such as stimulusreward associative behaviour. Secretion of CCK from the murine tumour cell line STC1 has been shown to be stimulated by pituitary adenylate cyclase activating protein (PACAP) and has raised the possibility that PACAP may function as a neuromodulator of CCK release from gut endocrine cells in vivo.

**Product  
Detail**

**Subunit:**

Binds to CCK-A receptors in the pancreas and CCK-B receptors in the brain.

**Subcellular Location:**

Secreted.

**Tissue Specificity:**

The shortest form (CCK8) is predominantly found in the brain, whereas the larger ones are found in the intestine.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the gastrin/cholecystokinin family.

**SWISS:**

P06307

**Gene ID:**

885

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 885](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 12424](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 25298](#) Rat

[Omim: 118440](#) Human

[SwissProt: P06307](#) Human

[SwissProt: P09240](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P01355](#) Rat

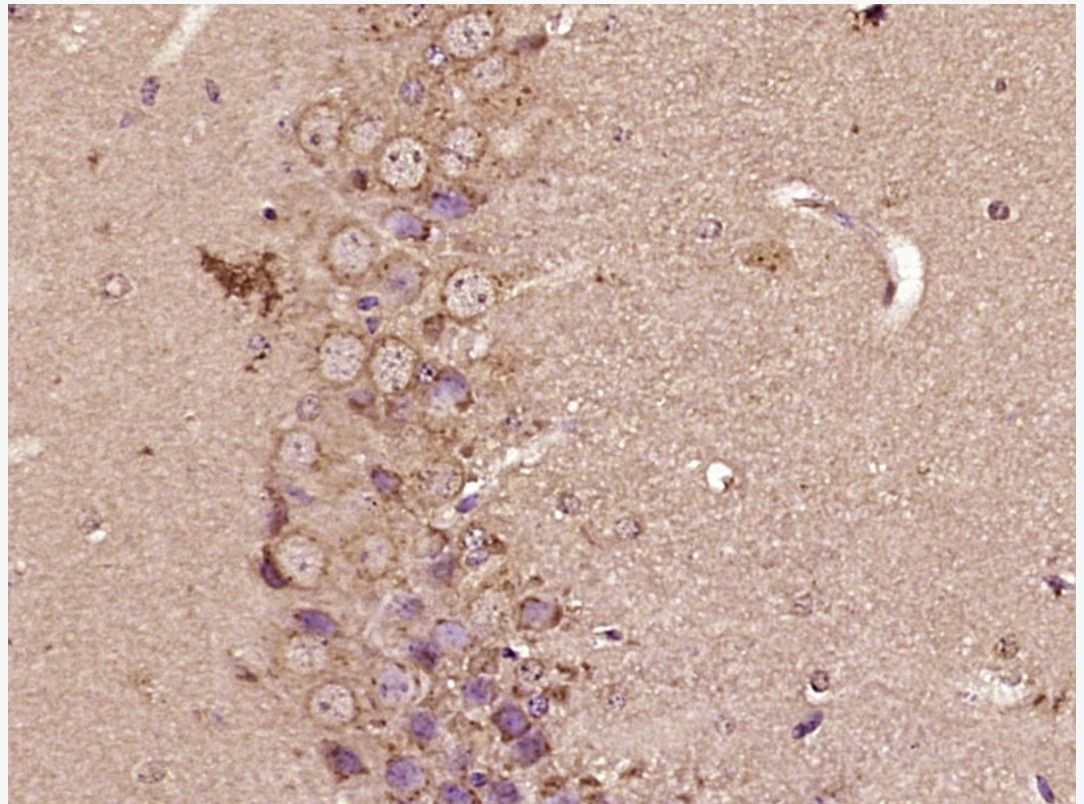
八肽胆囊收缩肽抗体 CCK8 在近期的研究中受到很大关注，学者认为：CCK8 是一种神经内分泌肽，也是一种激素，主要是参与神经元的 Signal transduction，尤其在中枢神经系统中的信号传递机制中起到很重要的作用。

胆囊收缩素八肽是国际上公认的有生物活性的多肽片断。

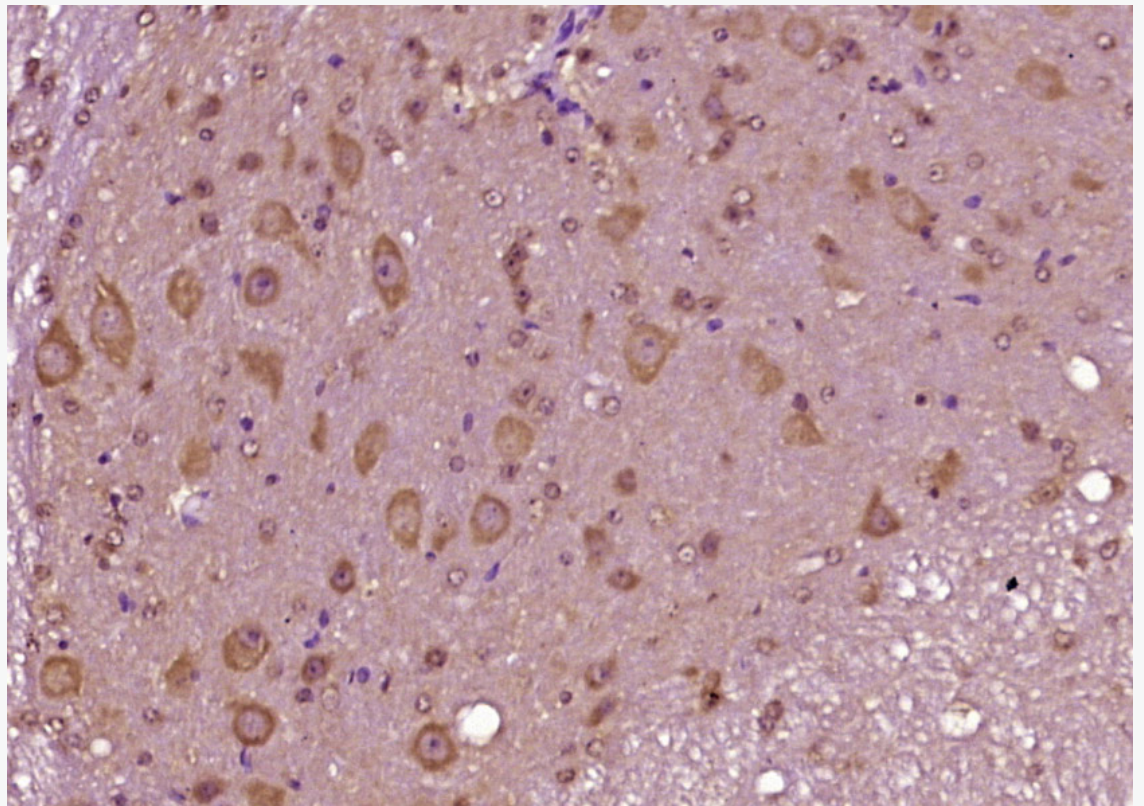
胆囊收缩素：为多种分子形式的多肽，人工合成的八肽胆囊收缩素（CCK8）具有全部天然活性：

- 1.在胃肠道和大脑广泛存在。对消化系统的作用包括收缩胆囊、促进胰酶和碳酸氢盐的分泌。抑制食管下括约肌、oddi 氏括约肌收缩及近端十二指肠蠕动，增强远端十二指肠和空肠的蠕动。
- 2.在中枢神经系统可发挥神经递质作用，对大脑一些细胞产生兴奋影响。作用于下丘脑饮食中枢导致厌食，通过刺激脑内啡肽的释放产生镇痛作用。
- 3.CCK8 同源性较高，如：CCK12、CCK58、CCK39、CCK33 等

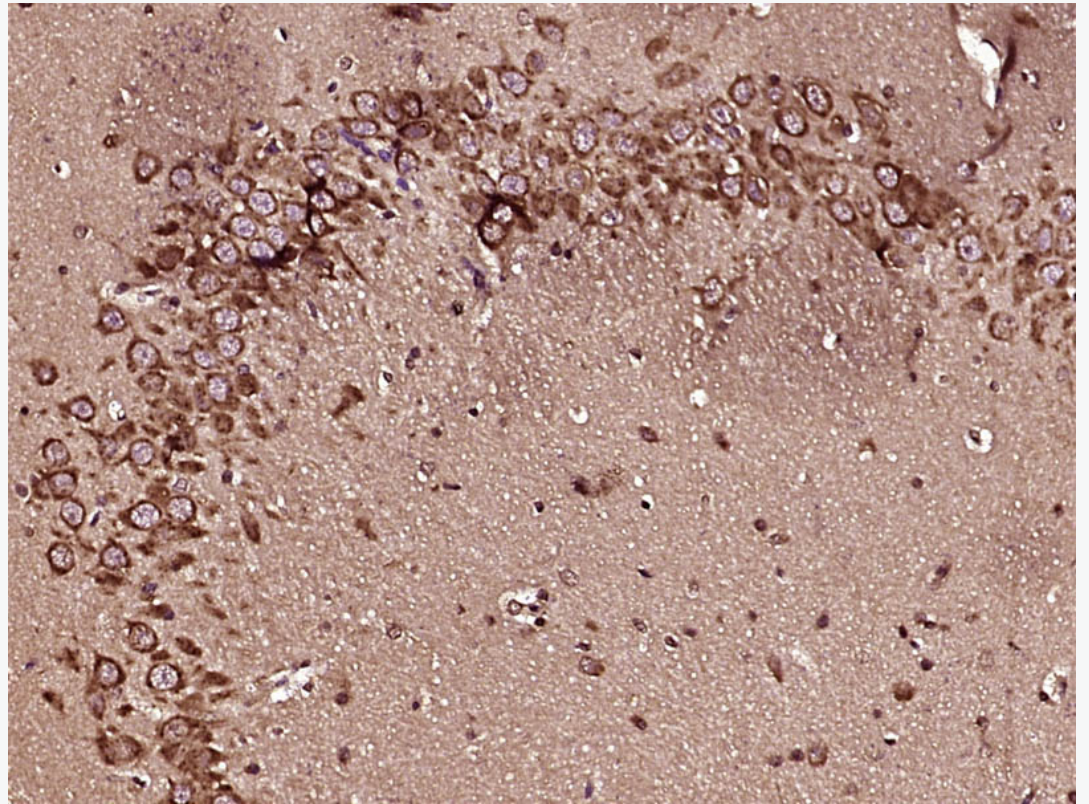
**Product  
Picture**



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (CCK8) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0764R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (CCK8) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0764R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (CCK8) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0764R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.