

Amylin



Physiological functions

What is amylin?

Amylin is a neuroendocrine peptide hormone comprised of 37 amino acids^{1,2}

What role does amylin play?

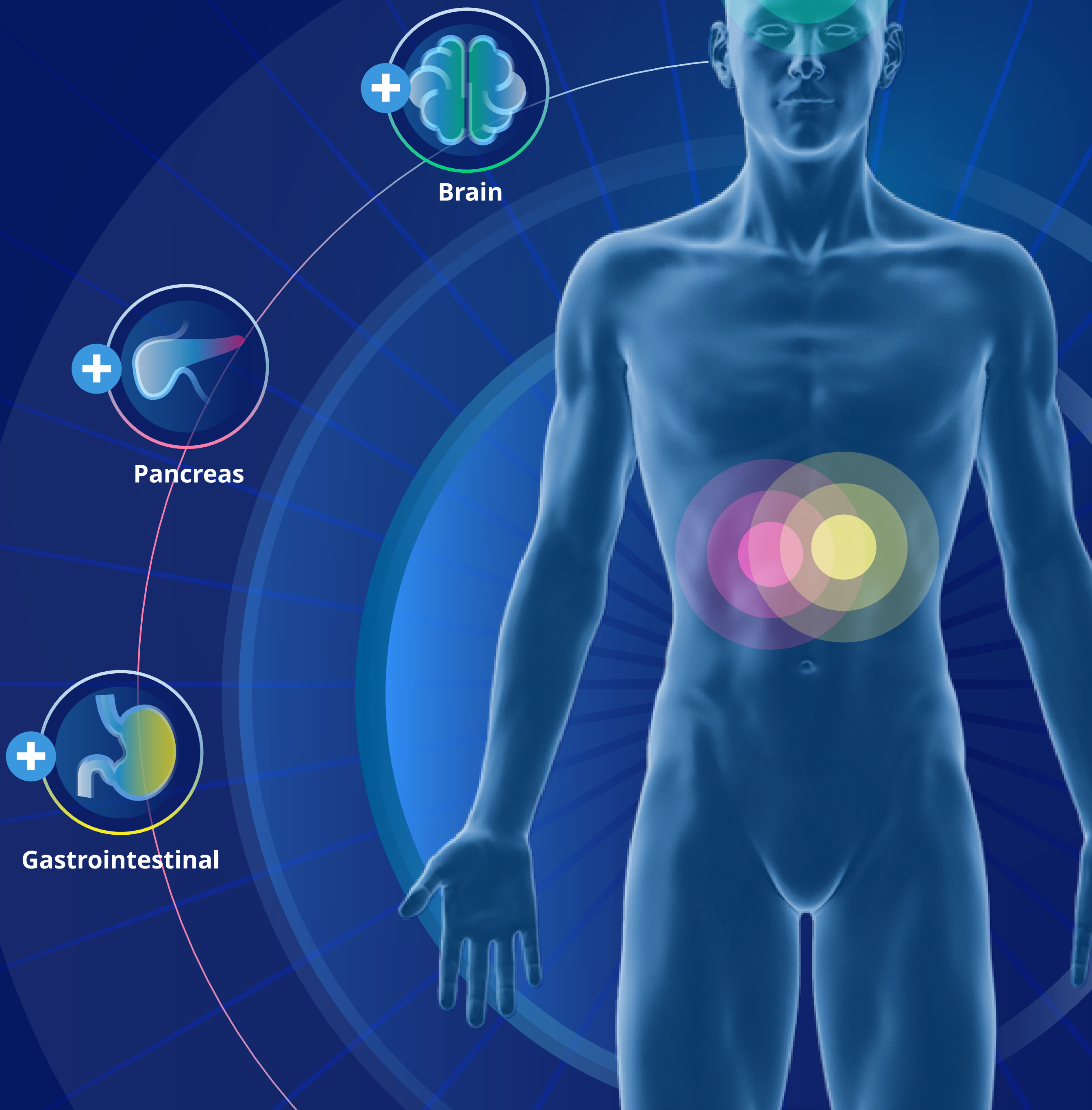
Amylin plays a vital role in many physiological processes, including:

Central appetite regulation

Glucose homeostasis, including postprandial glucose suppression

Slowing of gastric emptying

Learn more about amylin
and its role in the body:



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Brain

X

By targeting specific neurons in the hindbrain and the hypothalamus, and through subsequent downstream signalling in additional brain regions, amylin increases satiety and reduces food intake^{1,3,4}

Amylin increases responsiveness to leptin, partially restoring leptin's appetite-suppressing signals within the brain⁴⁻⁶



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Gastrointestinal

X

Amylin slows gastric emptying, an effect that may be mediated by central stimulation of neurons in the area postrema¹⁻³, which modulates gastric efferent vagal tone^{1,3}

Amylin's effect on gastric emptying slows the absorption of nutrients such as glucose, which can further reduce postprandial glucose levels³



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Pancreas

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Amylin is co-secreted with insulin from pancreatic β -cells in response to food intake¹

Amylin aids glucose regulation by suppressing the postprandial pancreatic release of glucagon, a hormone that stimulates glucose production, thereby reducing the post-meal surge in glucose levels¹⁻³

Amylin's effect on gastric emptying can further reduce postprandial glucose levels - see '*gastrointestinal*' section



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References

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