

Recombinant Human LEPR/CD295 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH101021

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

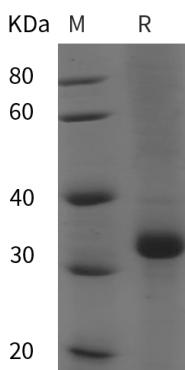
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human LEPR protein Phe22-Val333, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	34.2 kDa
Observed MW	35 kDa
Accession	P48357
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human LEPR/CD295 proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human LEPR/CD295 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 35 kDa.

Background

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Leptin Receptor or CD295 belongs to the gp130 family of cytokine receptors that are known to stimulate gene transcription via activation of cytosolic STAT proteins. This protein is a receptor for leptin (an adipocyte-specific hormone that regulates body weight), and is involved in the regulation of fat metabolism, as well as in a novel hematopoietic pathway that is required for normal lymphopoiesis. Leptin Receptor/CD295 is a transmembrane catalytic receptors found on NPY/AgRP and alpha-MSH/CART neurons in hypothalamic nuclei. Leptin receptors (Ob-Rs) are coded for by one human gene that produces six different isoforms, Ob-Ra-Ob-Rf. Ob-Rs exist as constitutive dimers at physiological expression levels. Only the Ob-Rb isoform can transduce intracellular signals and does so through activation of the JAK2/STAT3, PI 3-K and MAPK signaling cascades. Activation of Ob-Rs mediates transcriptional regulation of the hypothalamic melanocortin pathway and downregulates endocannabinoid expression. Leptin acts via leptin receptors. Leptin resistance has been proposed as a pathophysiological mechanism of obesity. In obese individuals, Ob-Ra (which is involved in active transport of leptin across the blood-brain barrier) expression is downregulated and the individual may be unresponsive to leptin signals. Ob-R antagonists are of great interest in the development of pharmacological treatments for obesity. Mutations in Leptin Receptor/CD295 have been associated with obesity and pituitary dysfunction.

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