

Adiponectin/Acrp30 Polyclonal Antibody(Capture/Detector)

catalog number: AN000200P

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

Description

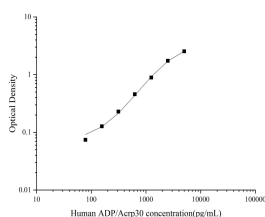
Reactivity	Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Rat Adiponectin/Acrp30 protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% proclin 300.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

ELISA Capture	2-8 µg/mL
ELISA Detector	0.1-0.4 µg/mL

Data



Sandwich ELISA-Recombinant Rat Adiponectin/Acrp30 protein standard curve. Background subtracted standard curve using Adiponectin/Acrp30 antibody(AN000200P) (Capture), Adiponectin/Acrp30 antibody(AN000200P) (Detector) in sandwich ELISA. The reference range value for Recombinant Rat Adiponectin/Acrp30 protein is 1.563-1000 ng/mL.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

Adiponectin, alternately named Adipocyte complement-related protein of 30 kDa (Acrp30), adiponectin, is the most abundant gene transcript 1 (apM1), and gelatin-binding protein of 28 kDa (GBP28), is an adipocyte-specific, secreted protein with potential roles in glucose and lipid homeostasis. Circulating Adiponectin levels are high, accounting for approximately 0.01% of total plasma protein. Adiponectin contains a modular structure that includes an N-terminal collagen-like domain followed by a C-terminal globular domain with significant sequence and structural resemblance to the complement factor C1q. Although they share little sequence identity, similar three-dimensional structure and certain conserved amino acid residues suggest an evolutionary link between the C1q-like domain of Adiponectin and members of the TNF superfamily. Adiponectin assembles into different complexes including trimers (low molecular weight), hexamers (middle molecular weight), and higher order oligomeric structures (high molecular weight) that may affect biological activity. Adiponectin is induced during adipocyte differentiation and its secretion is stimulated by insulin. Two receptors for Adiponectin, termed AdipoR1 and AdipoR2, have been cloned. Although functionally distinct from G-protein-coupled receptors, the genes encode predicted proteins containing 7 transmembrane domains. AdipoR1 is highly expressed in skeletal muscle, while AdipoR2 is primarily found in hepatic tissues.