

Product datasheet

anti-Perilipin 1 (N-terminus) guinea pig polyclonal, serum

Short overview

Cat. No.	GP29
Quantity	100 µl

Product description

Host	Guinea pig
Antibody Type	Polyclonal
Immunogen	Duplicated N-terminus of mouse/ rat perilipin / PLIN1 (aa 1-20); MSMNKGPTLLDGDLPENV-C
Formulation	Contains 0.09% sodium azide
UniprotID	Q8CGN5 (Mouse), P43884 (Rat)
Note	Centrifuge prior to opening
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Stabilized antiserum
Storage	Short term at 2-8°C; long term storage in aliquots at -20°C; avoid freeze/thaw cycles
Intended use	Research use only
Application	IHC, WB
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
No reactivity	Human

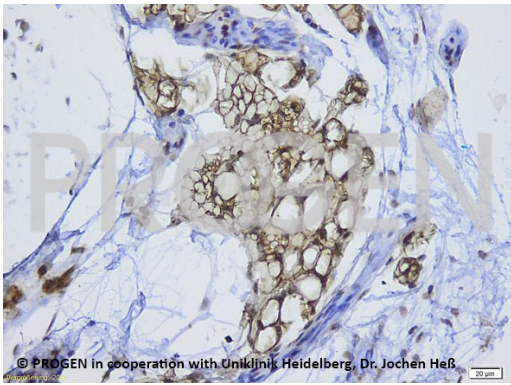
Applications

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - frozen	1:100-1:500
Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - paraffin	1:100-1:500 (microwave treatment recommended)
Western Blot (WB)	1:1,000-1:2,000

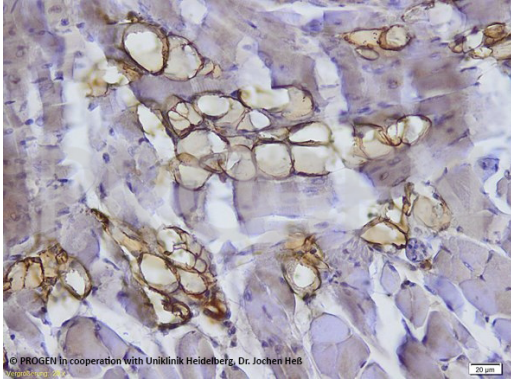
Background

Perilipins build a family of phosphoproteins. The predominant forms in adipocytes, PLIN1 A and B arise by alternative RNA splicing from a single gene, generating polypeptides of 57 and 46 kDa, respectively. The N-terminus, however, remains unchanged. The antiserum reacts specifically with PLIN1 (A and B) located at the surface of intracellular storage lipid droplets present e.g. in the adrenal gland, adipocytes of white and brown adipose tissue and cultured cells such as 3T3-L1 adipocytes and cultured steroidogenic adrenal cortical and Leydig cells. It also is a useful pathological marker since PLIN1 becomes expressed de novo in hepatocyte steatogenesis. The antiserum does not cross-react with ADRP (adipophilin, also named PLIN2) or TIP47 (also named PLIN3) proteins (or additional members of the PLIN/PAT-family, e.g. MLDP or OXPAT/PAT-1, also named PLIN5 or LSDP5).

Product images

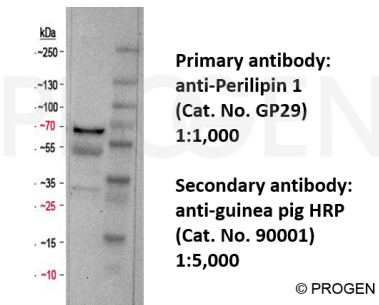


Mouse trachea (courtesy of J.Hess, University Hospital Heidelberg)



Mouse tongue (courtesy of J.Hess, University Hospital Heidelberg)

**mouse adipose
whole tissue lysate**



WB with anti-Perilipin 1 antibody (Cat. No. GP29, 1:1000), mouse adipose whole tissue lysate

References

Publication	Species	Application
Chika Suzuki, Takako Komiya, Hana Inoue, Takayuki Yoshimoto, Hajime Matsumura. Adding collagen to adipose tissue transplant increases engraftment by promoting cell proliferation, neovascularisation and macrophage activity in a rat model..	rat	IHC
Moroki, T. et al. Databases for technical aspects of immunohistochemistry: 2021 update. J Toxicol Pathol. 34, 161-180(2021).	rat	IHC
Liu, K. et al. Methoxy polyethylene glycol modification promotes adipogenesis by inducing the production of regulatory T cells in xenogeneic acellular adipose matrix. Mater. Today Bio 12, 100161 (2021).	Mouse	IHC-P-IF
Zhou, H. et al. Berardinelli-Seip congenital lipodystrophy 2/SEIPIN determines brown adipose tissue maintenance and thermogenic programming. Mol.Metab. 36, 100971 (2020)	mouse	WB
Müller, G. et al. CB1 Receptor-Dependent and Independent Induction of Lipolysis in Primary Rat Adipocytes by the Inverse Agonist Rimonabant (SR141716A). Molecules. 25, (2020)	rat	WB