

Product datasheet

anti-Adiponectin mouse monoclonal, A-492, purified

Short overview

Cat. No. 691528

Quantity1 ml (100 μ g/ml)Concentration100 μ g/ml

Product description

Host Mouse
Antibody Type Monoclonal
Isotype IgG1 kappa
Clone A-492
Immunogen Adiponectin

Formulation PBS with 0.02% sodium azide

UniprotID Q15848 (Human)

Synomym Adiponectin, 30 kDa adipocyte complement-related protein, Adipocyte complement-related 30 kDa

protein, ACRP30, Adipocyte, C1q and collagen domain-containing protein, Adipose most abundant gene transcript 1 protein, apM-1, Gelatin-binding protein, ADIPOQ, ACDC, ACRP30,

APM1, GBP28

Conjugate Unconjugated

Purification Affinity chromatography

Storage 2-8°C

Intended use Research use only

ApplicationELISA, IHCReactivityHuman

Applications

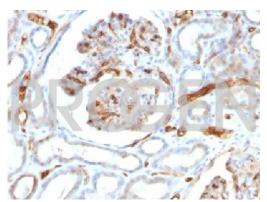
 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{ELISA} & Assay dependent \\ \textbf{Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - frozen} & 1:50-1:100 (1-2 $\mu g/ml) \\ \textbf{Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - paraffin} & 1:50-1:100 (1-2 $\mu g/ml) \\ \end{tabular}$

Background

A-492 reacts with adiponectin, an adipocytokin. Adipocytokines are hormones produced in adipose tissue. Adiponectin is abundantly present in plasma and has an insulin like effect on glucose levels in the blood. Plasma adiponectin levels are found in insulin resistant patients who are obese, have diabetes mellitus type 2 or HIV-lipodystrophy. In women adiponectin levels tend to be higher than in men, which may be due to androgens suppressing adiponectin levels. Furthermore, adiponectin and leptin are both indicated in regulating body weight through direct action on the hypothalamus, influencing appetite. Obese people have low adiponectin levels while levels in anorexia patients are high. Adiponectin acts as ligand for various receptors, two of which have been identified, one probably involved in carbohydrate assimilation, the other in tuning the rate of metabolism.

Positive control: human plasma, HeLa cells or kidney.

Product images



Human kidney