



Research use only

Obesity and Metabolic Syndrome Related Antibody Anti Human AdipoR1 Polyclonal Antibody

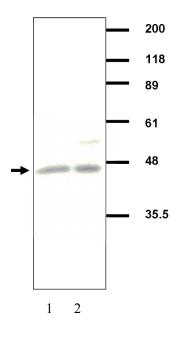
Obesity is a common etiology of diabetes mellitus and other diseases. Certain adipocytokines are considered beneficial due to their ability to enhance insulin sensitivity, while others, considered detrimental, enhance insulin resistance.

The beneficial adipocytokine adiponectin displays both anti-diabetic and anti-arteriosclerotic effects.

Two distinct adiponectin receptors have been identified. Both AdipoR1 and AdipoR2 are seven-pass transmembrane receptors but are structurally, topologically, and functionally distinct from G-protein coupled receptors (GPCR) (Ref.1). AdipoR1 is most abundant in muscle whereas AdipoR2 is most abundant in liver. Both receptors promote fatty acid oxidation and glucose uptake by AMP-activated protein kinase and PPAR α .

PPAR agonists are reported to increase expression of activated adiponectin. PPAR α agonists also increase expression of adiponectin receptors (Ref.2). Such findings have focused attention on the role of AdipoR1 in PPAR agonist development.

Package Size	100µg (400µL/vial)
Format	Rabbit polyclonal antibody 0.25mg/mL
Buffer	PBS [containing 2% Block Ace as a stabilizer, 0.1% Proclin as a bacteriostat]
Storage	Store below -20°C Once thawed, store at 4°C. Repeated freeze-thaw cycles should be avoided.
Purification method	This antibody was prepared from the serum of a rabbit immunized with a partial peptide representing the N-terminal domain of Human AdipoR1, and purified by peptide affinity chromatography.
Working dilution	For Western blotting: 1.0µg/ml



Western blotting

Sample:

- 1 Extracted proteins from mouse muscle
- 2 Extracted proteins from mouse heart





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[Reference]

- Yamauchi T. et al.: Cloning of adiponectin receptors that mediate antidiabetic metabolic effects. Nature. 2003 Jun 12;423(6941):762-9.
- Tsuchida A. et al. : Insulin/Foxo1 pathway regulates expression levels of adiponectin receptors and adiponectin sensitivity. J Biol Chem. 2004 Jul 16;279(29):30817-22.

