

Rabbit Ob Polyclonal Antibody | anti-Ob antibody

Ob Polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG # AAA296620	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human, Mouse, Rat	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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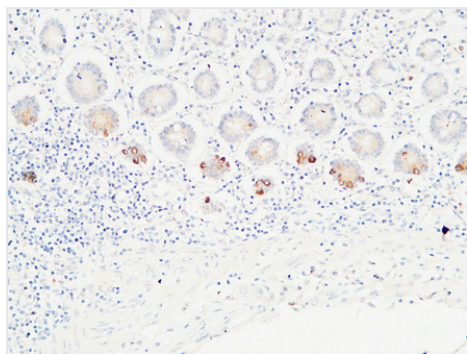
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Ob; Polyclonal Antibody; Ob Polyclonal Antibody; Leptin (Obese protein)(Obesity factor); anti-Ob antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

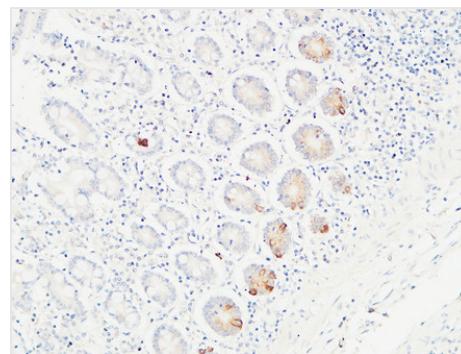
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applicable Applications for anti-Ob antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



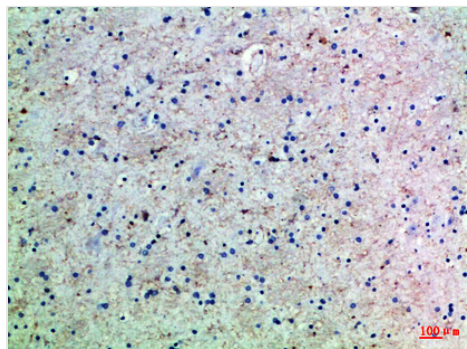
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Dilution: IHC-p 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000



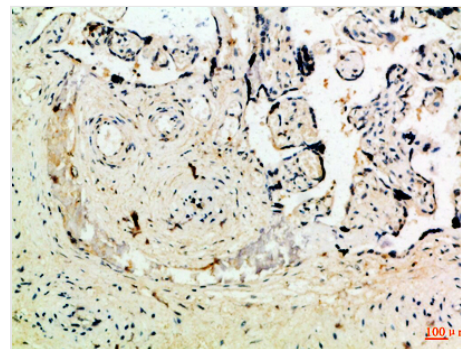
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Ob antibody	Key player in the regulation of energy balance and body weight control. Once released into the circulation, has central and peripheral effects by binding LEPR, found in many tissues, which results in the activation of several major signaling pathways (PubMed:15899045, PubMed:19688109). In the hypothalamus, acts as an appetite-regulating factor that induces a decrease in food intake and an increase in energy consumption by inducing anorexinogenic factors and suppressing orexigenic neuropeptides, also regulates bone mass and secretion of hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal hormones. In the periphery, increases basal metabolism, influences reproductive function, regulates pancreatic beta-cell function and insulin secretion, is pro-angiogenic for endothelial cell and affects innate and adaptive immunity (By similarity)(PubMed:11460888, PubMed:19688109, PubMed:24340098, PubMed:25060689). In the arcuate nucleus of the hypothalamus, activates by depolarization POMC neurons inducing FOS and SOCS3 expression to release anorexigenic peptides and inhibits by hyperpolarization NPY neurons inducing SOCS3 with a consequent reduction on release of orexigenic peptides (By similarity). In addition to its known satiety inducing effect, has a modulatory role in nutrient absorption. In the intestine, reduces glucose absorption by enterocytes by activating PKC and leading to a sequential activation of p38, PI3K and ERK signaling pathways which exerts an inhibitory effect on glucose absorption (PubMed:19688109). In adaptive immunity, promotes the switch of memory T-cells towards T helper-1 cell immune responses (By similarity). Increases CD4 (+)CD25 (-) T-cell proliferation and reduces autophagy during TCR (T-cell receptor) stimulation, through MTOR signaling pathway activation and BCL2 up-regulation (PubMed:25060689).
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4557715
NCBI GeneID	3952
NCBI Accession #	NP_000221.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000230.2
UniProt Accession #	P41159; O15158; Q56A88
Molecular Weight	18,641 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	leptin
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	leptin
NCBI Official Symbol	LEP
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	OB; OBS; LEPD
NCBI Protein Information	leptin; obese protein; obesity factor; obese, mouse, homolog of; leptin (murine obesity homolog); leptin (obesity homolog, mouse)
UniProt Protein Name	Leptin
UniProt Gene Name	LEP
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	OB; OBS
UniProt Entry Name	LEP_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/ob-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/296620>