

Mouse anti-Human Adipophilin / ADRP Monoclonal Antibody | anti-ADRP antibody

Adipophilin / ADRP

CATALOG # AAA59283	HOST Mouse	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Adipophilin / ADRP; Monoclonal Antibody; anti-ADRP antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Form/Format	Adipophilin is a mouse monoclonal antibody derived from cell culture supernatant that is concentrated, dialyzed, filter sterilized and diluted in buffer pH 7.5, containing BSA and sodium azide as a preservative.
Sequence Length	450
Applicable Applications for anti-ADRP antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Localization	Membranous
Control	Adrenal, SCC, TCC Sebaceous Neoplasms
Intended Use	This antibody is intended for use in Immunohistochemical applications on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues (FFPE), frozen tissue sections and cell preparations. Interpretation of results should be performed by a qualified medical professional.
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to the C-terminus of human Adipophilin.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2 to 8 degree C. Do not use after expiration date listed on package label. Temperature fluctuations should be avoided. Store appropriately when not in use, and avoid prolonged exposure to room temperature conditions.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

IHC of Adipophilin on an FFPE Squamous Cell Carcinoma Tissue



Dilution Info

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ADRP antibody	Adipose differentiation-related protein, also known as perilipin 2 (PLIN2), ADRP or adipophilin, is a protein which in humans is encoded by the ADFP gene. Adipocyte differentiation-related protein is associated with the globule surface membrane material. This protein is a major constituent of the globule surface. Increase in mRNA levels is one of the earliest indications of adipocyte differentiation. Adipophilin occurs in a wide range of cultured cell lines, including fibroblasts and endothelial and epithelial cells. In tissues, however, expression of adipophilin is restricted to certain cell types, such as lactating mammary epithelial cells, adrenal cortex cells, Sertoli and Leydig cells of the male reproductive system, and steatosis or fatty change hepatocytes in alcoholic liver cirrhosis. Adipophilin expression in various sebaceous lesions and other cutaneous tumors with a clear cell histology that may mimic sebaceous differentiation. Adipophilin can be valuable in an immunohistochemical panel when evaluating cutaneous lesions with clear cell histology as it identifies intracytoplasmic lipid vesicles in sebaceous and xanthomatous lesions. In periocular lesions, it is effective in helping to exclude basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma when sebaceous carcinoma is under consideration. Adipophilin expression is not as useful for the differential identification that includes metastatic renal cell carcinoma, a rare but important, differential. The pattern of adipophilin reactivity is important to observe as membranous vesicular staining is suggestive of intracellular lipids whereas granular cytoplasmic reactivity is not. Adipophilin is suitable for immunostaining and is helpful in the identification of intracytoplasmic lipids, as seen in sebaceous lesions. It is especially helpful in identifying intracytoplasmic lipid vesicles in poorly differentiated sebaceous carcinomas in challenging cases such as small periocular biopsy specimens.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	5823591
NCBI GeneID	280981
UniProt Accession #	Q9TUM6; Q3T0Y0
Molecular Weight	49,102 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	adipophilin
NCBI Official Symbol	PLIN2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ADFP
NCBI Protein Information	perilipin-2
UniProt Protein Name	Perilipin-2
UniProt Gene Name	PLIN2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ADFP; ADRP; ADRP
UniProt Entry Name	PLIN2_BOVIN

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.