

Product datasheet for DP2000

Leptin (LEP) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA. Immunohistochemistry. Immunoprecipitation. Western Blot.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human Leptin (E. coli).
Specificity:	The antibody was raised in rabbits by immunization with the recombinant Human Leptin.
Formulation:	0.05 M phosphate buffer, 0.1 M NaCl, pH 7.2. AZIDE FREE State: Aff - Purified State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction Preservative: None
Reconstitution Method:	Add 0.1 ml of deionized water and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Slight turbidity may occur after reconstitution, which does not affect activity of the antibody. In this case clarify the solution by centrifugation.
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml (after reconstitution)
Purification:	Immunoaffinity chromatography on a column with immobilized Human Leptin
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	leptin



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Database Link: [Entrez Gene 3952 Human P41159](#)

Background: Leptin, the product of the ob (obese) gene, is a single-chain 16 kDa proteohormone consisting of 146 amino acid residues. Leptin is produced by differentiated adipocytes, although production have been demonstrated in other tissues, such as fundus of the stomach, the skeletal muscle, the liver, and the placenta. Leptin is considered to play an important role in appetite control, fat metabolism and body weight regulation. It targets the central nervous system, in particular the hypothalamus, suppressing food intake and stimulating energy expenditure. In humans, leptin levels correlate with body mass index (BMI) and percentage body fat, and are elevated even in obese individuals. Leptin has a dual action; it decreases the appetite and increases energy consumption, causing more fat to be burned.

Synonyms: LEP, OB, OBS, Obesity factor, Obese protein