

## Product datasheet for **PP050B2**

### Lep Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<u>ELISA:</u> (Direct): To detect mLeptin by direct ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25-1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This biotinylated polyclonal antibody, in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, allows the detection of at least 0.2- 0.4 ng/well of recombinant mLeptin. (Sandwich): To detect mLeptin by sandwich ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25-1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This biotinylated polyclonal antibody, in conjunction with Polyclonal Anti-Murine Leptin (PP050P1, PP050P2) as a capture antibody, allows the detection of at least 0.2-0.4 ng/well of recombinant mLeptin. <u>Western Blot:</u> To detect mLeptin by Western Blot analysis this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1-0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant mLeptin is 1.5-3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (>98%) recombinant mLeptin (murine Leptin)
Specificity:	Recognises Murine Leptin.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives. Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction. Label: conjugated
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile PBS containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity chromatography.
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store the antibody prior to reconstitution at -20°C. Following reconstitution the antibody can be stored at 2-8°C for one month or at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.



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<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: One year from despatch.
<b>Gene Name:</b>	leptin
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 16846 Mouse P41160</a>
<b>Background:</b>	<p>Leptin plays a critical role in the regulation of body weight by inhibiting food intake and stimulating energy expenditure. Defects in Leptin production cause severe hereditary obesity in rodents and humans. In addition to its effects on body weight, leptin has a variety of other functions, including the regulation of hematopoiesis, angiogenesis, wound healing, and the immune and inflammatory response. The Leptin gene is the human homolog of the gene (ob) mutant in the mouse 'obese' phenotype.</p> <p>Defects in the Leptin gene are the cause of profound obesity and type II diabetes.</p>
<b>Synonyms:</b>	LEP, OB, OBS, Obesity factor, Obese protein
<b>Note:</b>	Centrifuge vial prior to opening!