Adiponectin Human, Mouse Monoclonal Antibody, Clone: 7C11

Product Data Sheet

Source of Antigen: HEK293
Host: Mouse
Cat. No.: RD1820231007C11 (0.1 mg)

Other names: Adipocyte C1q and collagen domain-containing protein, Adipocyte complement-related 30 kDa protein, ACRP30, Adipose most abundant gene transcript 1 protein, apM-1, Gelatin-binding protein, ADIPOQ, ACDC, APM1, GBP28

Research topic
Chronic renal failure, Coronary artery disease, Diabetology - Other Relevant Products, Energy metabolism and body weight regulation

Preparation
The antibody is a mouse monoclonal antibody against recombinant Human Adiponectin.

Amino Acid Sequence
Total 234 AA. C-terminal flag tag, 8 extra AA (highlighted). Accession # Q15848.

Species Reactivity
Human
Not yet tested in other species.

Purification Method
Affinity chromatography on a column with immobilized protein G.

Antibody Content
0.1 mg (determined by BCA method, BSA was used as a standard)

Formulation
The antibody is lyophilized in 0.05 M phosphate buffer, 0.1 M NaCl, pH 7.2. AZIDE FREE.

Reconstitution
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.

Shipping
At ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store the product at the temperature recommended below.

Storage/Stability
The lyophilized antibody remains stable and fully active until the expiry date when stored at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles and store frozen at -80°C. Reconstituted antibody can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show decline in activity after one week at 4°C.

Expiration
See vial label.

Lot Number
See vial label.
Quality Control Test
Indirect ELISA - to determine titer of the antibody
SDS PAGE - to determine purity of the antibody

Applications
ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western blotting

Antibodies application

Introduction to the Molecule
Adiponectin, also referred to as Acrp30, AdipoQ and GBP-28, is a recently discovered 244 aminoacid protein, the product of the apM1 gene, which is physiologically active and specifically and highly expressed in adipose cells. The protein belongs to the soluble defence collagen superfamily; it has a collagen-like domain structurally homologous with collagen VIII and X and complement factor C1q-like globular domain. Adiponectin forms homotrimers, which are the building blocks for higher order complexes found circulating in serum. Together, these complexes make up approximately 0.01% of total serum protein. Adiponectin receptors AdipoR1 and AdipoR2 have been recently cloned; AdipoR1 is abundantly expressed in skeletal muscle, whereas AdipoR2 is predominantly expressed in the liver. Paradoxically, adipose tissue-expressed adiponectin levels are inversely related to the degree of adiposity. Adiponectin concentrations correlate negatively with glucose, insulin, triglyceride concentrations, liver fat content and body mass index and positively with high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol levels, hepatic insulin sensitivity and insulin-stimulated glucose disposal. Adiponectin has been shown to increase insulin sensitivity and decrease plasma glucose by increasing tissue fat oxidation. Of particular interest is that low adiponectin serum levels predict type 2 diabetes independent of other risk factors. Adiponectin also inhibits the inflammatory processes of atherosclerosis suppressing the expression of adhesion and cytokine molecules in vascular endothelial cells and macrophages, respectively. This adipokine plays a role as a scaffold of newly formed collagen in myocardial remodelling after ischaemic injury and also stimulates angiogenesis by promoting cross-talk between AMP-activated protein kinase and Akt signalling in endothelial cells. Low serum adiponectin levels are found in patients with coronary artery disease. Moreover, high circulating levels of adiponectin are associated with decreased risk of myocardial infarction, independent of other factors. Altogether, adiponectin has the potential to become a clinically relevant parameter to be measured routinely in subjects at risk for type 2 diabetes, atherosclerosis and the metabolic syndrome.

Note
This product is for research use only.