



ADIPOR1 Antibody

#24153

Catalog Number: 24153-1, 24153-2

Amount: 50µg/50µl, 100µg/100µl

Swiss-Prot No. : Q96A54

Form of Antibody: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Storage/Stability: Store at -20°C/1 year

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from Human ADIPOR1

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Specificity/Sensitivity: ADIPOR1 antibody detects endogenous levels of total ADIPOR1 protein

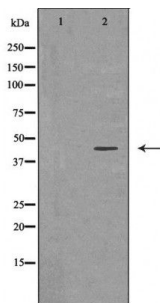
Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications:

Predicted MW: 43kd

WB: 1:500~1:2000

IHC: 1:50-200



Western blot analysis of extracts of Y79 cell line, using ADIPOR1 antibody.

Background : Adiponectin is a circulating hormone secreted by adipocytes that improves the metabolism of glucose and lipids, and is expressed at low levels in those with obesity and diabetes. Adiponectin receptors AdipoR1 and AdipoR2, also designated progestin and adipoQ receptor family members I and II, respectively, regulate fatty acid oxidation and the uptake of glucose by adiponectin. Each receptor activates a unique set of signaling molecules including AMPK, p38 MAPK and PPAR γ . AdipoR1 has a high-affinity for globular adiponectin and low-affinity for full-length adiponectin, while AdipoR2 has an intermediate affinity for both forms. AdipoR1 and AdipoR2 are mainly expressed in liver and muscle. Adiponectin, AdipoR1 and AdipoR2 are all associated with body composition, Insulin sensitivity, and metabolic parameters. Physical training increases circulating adiponectin and mRNA expression of AdipoR1 and AdipoR2 in muscle, which may mediate the improvement of Insulin resistance and the metabolic syndrome in response to exercise.