

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Adiponectin/Acrp30 in Western blots. In this format, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Adiponectin is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Adiponectin/Acrp30 (R&D Systems, Catalog # 1065-AP) Glu19-Asn244 Accession # Q15848
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Adiponectin/Acrp30 (Catalog # 1065-AP)

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Adiponectin, also known as Acrp30, is an adipocyte-derived protein with wide ranging paracrine and endocrine effects on metabolism and inflammation. It is induced during adipocyte differentiation, and its secretion is stimulated by insulin. It promotes adipocyte differentiation, fatty acid catabolism, and insulin sensitivity and is negatively correlated with obesity, type 2 diabetes, and atherogenesis. In this context, Adiponectin is an anti-inflammatory agent, but it exerts pro-inflammatory effects in nonmetabolic disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease (1-3). Adiponectin interacts with the receptors AdipoR1 and AdipoR2, calreticulin, and Cadherin-13/T-Cadherin, as well as with several growth factors (4-7). Mature human Adiponectin consists of a 60 amino acid (aa) N-terminal collagenous region and a 137 aa C-terminal C1q-like globular domain which can be cleaved by a leukocyte-derived elastase (8-9). Mature human Adiponectin shares 83% and 85% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat Adiponectin, respectively. Adiponectin associates into trimers that may assemble into medium molecular weight (MMW) hexamers and then into > 300 kDa high molecular weight (HMW) oligomers (10-12). The glycosylation of four hydroxylated lysine residues in the collagenous domain is required for the intracellular formation of HMW complexes (13). The various multimeric forms of Adiponectin exhibit distinct tissue specific and gender specific profiles and activities (12, 14).

### References:

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