

DESCRIPTION

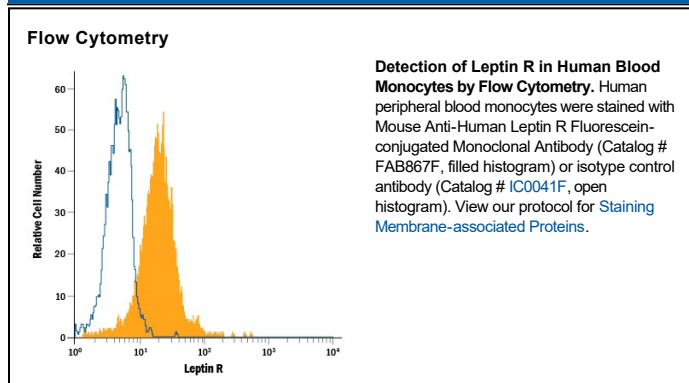
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Leptin R in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Leptin R is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 52263
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Leptin R Phe22-Asp839 (predicted) Accession # P48357
Conjugate	Fluorescein Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm (FITC)
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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
Flow Cytometry	10 µL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage **Protect from light. Do not freeze.**

- 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Leptin Receptor (OB-R), also named B219, is a type I cytokine receptor family protein with significant amino acid sequence identity to gp130, G-CSF receptor, and the LIF receptor. Multiple isoforms of human and mouse OB-R, including a long form (OB-R_L) with a large cytoplasmic domain capable of signal-transduction, and several receptor isoforms with short cytoplasmic domains (OB-R_S) lacking signal-transducing capabilities, have been identified. The extracellular domains of the short and long forms of OB-R are identical. An OB-R transcript, lacking a transmembrane domain and encoding a potentially soluble form of the receptor has also been described. OB-R_L transcripts were reported to be expressed predominantly in regions of the hypothalamus previously thought to be important in body weight regulation. Expression of OB-R_S transcripts have been found in multiple tissues, including the choroid plexus, lung, kidney, and primitive hematopoietic cell populations. OB-R has been shown to be encoded by the mouse diabetes (*db*) and rat fatty (*fa*) genes. Rodents homozygous for *db* or *fa* mutations have been known to exhibit an obesity phenotype. Human OB-R long form encodes a 1165 amino acid (aa) precursor protein with a 22 aa signal peptide, an 819 aa extracellular domain, a 21 aa transmembrane domain and a 303 aa cytoplasmic domain. The extracellular domain of OB-R contains two hemopoietin receptor domains, a fibronectin type III domain and the WSXWS domain. Recombinant soluble OB-R has been shown to bind Leptin with high affinity and is a potent Leptin antagonist.