

Human Leptin R Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 52209 Catalog Number: MAB86712

DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Leptin R in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 52209
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Leptin R Phe22-Asp839 Accession # P48357
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

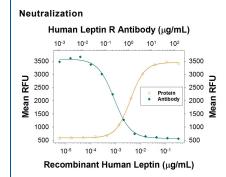
APPLICATIONS

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

Neutralization

Measured by its ability to neutralize Leptin/OB-induced proliferation in the BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected with human Leptin R. The Neutralization Dose (ND $_50$) is typically 0.2-1 μ g/mL in the presence of 10 ng/mL Recombinant Human Leptin/OB.

DATA



Cell Proliferation Induced by Leptin/OB and Neutralization by Human Leptin R Antibody. Recombinant Human Leptin/OB (Catalog # Catalog # 398-LP) stimulates proliferation in the BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected with human Leptin R in a dose-dependent manner (orange line), as measured by Resazurin (Catalog # Catalog # AR0002). Proliferation elicited by Recombinant Human Leptin/OB (10 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Human Leptin R Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB86712). The ND₅₀is typically 0.2-1 µg/mL.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

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

 * Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 $^\circ$ C

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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BACKGROUND

Leptin receptor (OB-R), also named B219, is a type I cytokine receptor family protein with significant amino acid sequence identity with 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 potentially encoding a 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 the *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 contain 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.

References:

- 1. Tartaglia, L.A. et al. (1995) Cell 83:1263.
- 2. Cioffi, J.A. et al. (1996) Nature Medicine 2:585.
- 3. Tartaglia, L.A. (1997) J. Biol. Chem. 272:6093.

