

## Purified Rabbit Anti-mouse OB Receptor

**Catalog Number:** TP284

**Lot Number:**

**Content:** Protein A purified rabbit IgG, 200 µg, with 0.1% sodium azide, lyophilized.

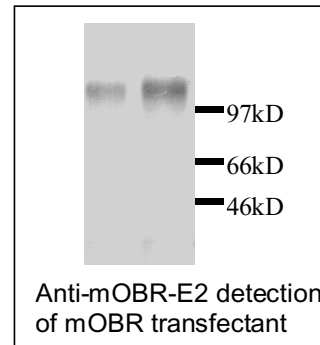
(Reconstitute to 1 mg/ml by adding 200 µl PBS)

**Product Description and Usage:** For research use only. This polyclonal antibody, which reacts with recombinant and natural mouse OB receptor, was generated using *E. coli*-expressed recombinant OB receptor, amino acid 217-376, as an immunogen. The tested titer for Western blot is 1:2,000.

Cross-reactivity to OB receptor of other species has not been determined.

**Storage Condition:** 4°C for short term storage or -20°C in small aliquots for long term storage. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw.

**Background:** OB (or leptin) is a 16-kDa protein produced primarily in white adipose tissue, but also in brown fat and the placenta. It is first identified by positional cloning<sup>1</sup>. It is involved in regulating the food intake, energy expenditure, whole-body energy balance in rodents and humans<sup>2,3,4,5</sup>. In addition to its metabolic control role, OB also plays important roles in reproduction,



immunological response and neuro-endocrine signalling<sup>6</sup>.

### References:

1. Zhang, Y. et al. (1994) Positional cloning of the mouse obese gene and its human homologue. *Nature* 372:425-432
2. Pelleymounter, M.A. et al. (1995) Effects of the obese gene product on body weight regulation in ob/ob mice. *Science* 269:540-543
3. Halaas, J.L. et al. (1995) Weight-reducing effects of the plasma protein encoded by the obese gene. *Science* 269:543-546
4. Campfield, L.A. et al. (1995) Recombinant mouse OB protein: evidence for a peripheral signal linking adiposity and central neural networks. *Science* 269:546-549
5. Saladin, R. et al. (1995) Transient increase in obese gene expression after food intake or insulin administration. *Nature* 377:527-529
6. Houseknecht, K.L. et al. (1998) The biology of leptin: a review. *J Anim Sci* 76(5):1405-1420