BACKGROUND

Adipose tissue of an organism plays a major role in regulating physiologic and pathologic processes such as metabolism and immunity by producing and secreting a variety of bioactive molecules termed adipokines (reviewed in 1). One highly conserved family of adipokines is adiponectin/ACRP30 and its structural and functional paralogs, the C1q/tumor necrosis factor-?-related proteins (CTRPs) 1-7 (2). Unlike the CTRPs, which are expressed in a wide variety of tissues, adiponectin is reported to be expressed exclusively by differentiated adipocytes (3). These proteins are thought to act mainly on liver and muscle tissue to control glucose and lipid metabolism. An analysis of the crystal structure of adiponectin revealed a structural and evolutionary link between TNF and C1q-containing proteins, suggesting that these proteins arose from a common ancestral innate immunity gene (4). It is present in high levels in normal human plasma, but is reduced in obese subjects and often in those with increased insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes, suggesting that adiponectin may be a useful pharmacological target in various metabolic diseases (5).

IMMUNOGEN

Rabbit polyclonal adiponectin antibody was raised against a 15 amino acid peptide from near the amino terminus of human adiponectin.

Western blot analysis of adiponectin in rat brain cell lysate with adiponectin antibody at (A) 1, (B) 2, and (C) 4 µg/ml.
**POSITIVE CONTROL/TISSUE EXPRESSION**
Positive Control Rat brain cell lysate
A secreted protein synthesized exclusively by adipocytes.6

**COMMENTS**
Adiponectin antibody can be used for the detection of adiponectin by Western blot at 1 ug/ml.

**PURIFICATION**
Antigen Immunoaffinity Purification

**SHIP CONDITIONS**
Ship at ambient temperature, freeze upon arrival

**STORAGE CUSTOMER**
Product should be stored at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid freeze/thaw cycles

**STABILITY**
Products are stable for one year from purchase when stored properly

**REFERENCES**

**PRODUCT SPECIFIC REFERENCES**