

#2789 Store at -20°C

Adiponectin (C45B10) Rabbit mAb

100 µl
 (10 Western mini-blot)



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rev. 07/30/08

This product is for *in vitro* research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.
 This product is not intended for use as a therapeutic or in diagnostic procedures.

Entrez-Gene ID #9370
Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q15848

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Isotype
W	M, (H, R)	27 kDa	Rabbit IgG**

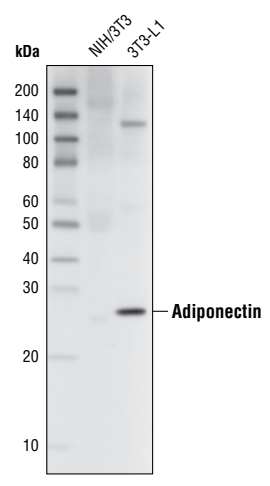
Background: Adiponectin, also termed AdipoQ, Acrp30, apM1 and GBP28, is an adipokine expressed exclusively in brown and white adipocytes (1). It is secreted into the blood and exists in three major forms: a low molecular weight trimer, a medium molecular weight hexamer and a high molecular weight multimer (1). Adiponectin levels are decreased in obese and insulin-resistant mice and humans (2), suggesting that this adipokine is critical to maintain insulin sensitivity. Adiponectin stimulates the phosphorylation of AMPK α at Thr172 and activates AMPK in skeletal muscle (3). It also stimulates glucose uptake in myocytes (3). The block of AMPK activation by a dominant-negative AMPK α 2 isoform inhibits the effect of adiponectin on glucose uptake, indicating that adiponectin stimulates glucose uptake and increases insulin sensitivity through its action on AMPK (3). Adiponectin mutants that are not able to form oligomers larger than trimers have no effect on the AMPK pathway (4). Mutations that render adiponectin unable to form high molecular weight multimers are associated with human diabetes (4), indicating the importance of multimerization for adiponectin activity.

Specificity/Sensitivity: Adiponectin (C45B10) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of total adiponectin protein monomer. It will not detect higher molecular weight forms of adiponectin.

Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing rabbits with a synthetic peptide (KLH-coupled) derived from human adiponectin.

Background References:

- (1) Kadowaki, T. et al. (2006) *J. Clin. Invest.* 116, 1784–1792.
- (2) Hu, E. et al. (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 10697–10703.
- (3) Yamauchi, T. et al. (2002) *Nat. Med.* 8, 1288–1295.
- (4) Waki, H. et al. (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* 278, 40352–40363.



Western blot analysis of extracts from NIH/3T3 and 3T3-L1 cells using Adiponectin (C45B10) Rabbit mAb.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by Western blot**
****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:
 Western blotting 1:1000

- Companion Products:**
- ATGL Antibody #2138
 - ATGL (30A4) Rabbit mAb #2439
 - Phospho-HSL (Ser563) Antibody #4139
 - Phospho-HSL (Ser565) Antibody #4137
 - Phospho-HSL (Ser660) Antibody #4126
 - PPAR γ (81B8) Rabbit mAb #2443
 - PPAR γ (D69) Antibody #2430
 - Tris Buffered Saline with Tween 20 (TBST - 10X) #9997
 - BSA #9998
 - Nonfat Dry Milk #9999
 - Phototope[®]-HRP Western Blot Detection System, Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP-linked Antibody #7071
 - Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP-linked Antibody #7074
 - Prestained Protein Marker, Broad Range (Premixed Format) #7720
 - Biotinylated Protein Ladder Detection Pack #7727
 - 20X LumiGLO[®] Reagent and 20X Peroxide #7003

IMPORTANT: For Western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebra fish B—bovine
 Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology.

Western Immunoblotting Protocol (Primary Antibody Incubation in BSA)

For Western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

A Solutions and Reagents

NOTE: Prepare solutions with Milli-Q or equivalently purified water.

- 1X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS)
- 1X SDS Sample Buffer:** 62.5 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8 at 25°C), 2% w/v SDS, 10% glycerol, 50 mM DTT, 0.01% w/v bromophenol blue or phenol red
- Transfer Buffer:** 25 mM Tris base, 0.2 M glycine, 20% methanol (pH 8.5)
- 10X Tris Buffered Saline (TBS):** To prepare 1 liter of 10X TBS: 24.2 g Tris base, 80 g NaCl; adjust pH to 7.6 with HCl (use at 1X).
- Nonfat Dry Milk (weight to volume [w/v])
- Blocking Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 with 5% w/v nonfat dry milk; for 150 ml, add 15 ml 10X TBS to 135 ml water, mix. Add 7.5 g nonfat dry milk and mix well. While stirring, add 0.15 ml Tween-20 (100%).
- Wash Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 (TBS/T)
- Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA)
- Primary Antibody Dilution Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 with 5% BSA; for 20 ml, add 2 ml 10X TBS to 18 ml water, mix. Add 1.0 g BSA and mix well. While stirring, add 20 µl Tween-20 (100%).
- Phototope[®]-HRP Western Blot Detection System #7071:** Includes biotinylated protein ladder, secondary anti-rabbit (#7074) antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP), anti-biotin antibody conjugated to HRP, LumiGLO[®] chemiluminescent reagent and peroxide.
- Prestained Protein Marker, Broad Range (Premixed Format) #7720
- Biotinylated Protein Ladder Detection Pack #7727
- Blotting Membrane:** This protocol has been optimized for nitrocellulose membranes, which CST recommends. PVDF membranes may also be used.

B Protein Blotting

A general protocol for sample preparation is described below.

- Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
- Aspirate media from cultures; wash cells with 1X PBS; aspirate.
- Lyse cells by adding 1X SDS sample buffer (100 µl per well of 6-well plate or 500 µl per plate of 10 cm diameter plate). Immediately scrape the cells off the plate and transfer the extract to a microcentrifuge tube. Keep on ice.
- Sonicate for 10–15 seconds to shear DNA and reduce sample viscosity.
- Heat a 20 µl sample to 95–100°C for 5 minutes; cool on ice.
- Microcentrifuge for 5 minutes.
- Load 20 µl onto SDS-PAGE gel (10 cm x 10 cm).

NOTE: CST recommends loading prestained molecular weight markers (#7720, 10 µl/lane) to verify electrotransfer and biotinylated protein ladder (#7727, 10 µl/lane) to determine molecular weights.

- Electrotransfer to nitrocellulose or PVDF membrane.

C Membrane Blocking and Antibody Incubations

NOTE: Volumes are for 10 cm x 10 cm (100 cm²) of membrane; for different sized membranes, adjust volumes accordingly.

- (Optional) After transfer, wash nitrocellulose membrane with 25 ml TBS for 5 minutes at room temperature.
- Incubate membrane in 25 ml of blocking buffer for 1 hour at room temperature.
- Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.
- Incubate membrane and primary antibody (at the appropriate dilution) in 10 ml primary antibody dilution buffer with gentle agitation overnight at 4°C.
- Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.
- Incubate membrane with HRP-conjugated secondary antibody (1:2000) and HRP-conjugated anti-biotin antibody (1:1000) to detect biotinylated protein markers in 10 ml of blocking buffer with gentle agitation for 1 hour at room temperature.
- Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.

D Detection of Proteins

- Incubate membrane with 10 ml LumiGLO[®] (0.5 ml 20X LumiGLO[®], 0.5 ml 20X Peroxide and 9.0 ml Milli-Q water) with gentle agitation for 1 minute at room temperature.

NOTE: LumiGLO[®] substrate can be further diluted if signal response is too fast.

- Drain membrane of excess developing solution (do not let dry), wrap in plastic wrap and expose to x-ray film. An initial 10-second exposure should indicate the proper exposure time.

NOTE: Due to the kinetics of the detection reaction, signal is most intense immediately following LumiGLO[®] incubation and declines over the following 2 hours.