

Ob-R (phospho Tyr1141) Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP68132**Specification**

Ob-R (phospho Tyr1141) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P48357
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

Ob-R (phospho Tyr1141) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3953**Other Names**

LEPR; DB; OBR; Leptin receptor; LEP-R; HuB219; OB receptor; OB-R; CD antigen CD295

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Ob-R (phospho Tyr1141) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** LEPR**Synonyms** DB, OBR**Function**

Receptor for hormone LEP/leptin (Probable) (PubMed:22405007). On ligand binding, mediates LEP central and peripheral effects through the activation of different signaling pathways such as JAK2/STAT3 and MAPK cascade/FOS. In the hypothalamus, LEP acts as an appetite- regulating factor that induces a decrease in food intake and an increase in energy consumption by inducing anorexigenic factors and suppressing orexigenic neuropeptides, also regulates bone mass and secretion of hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal hormones (By similarity) (PubMed:9537324). In the periphery, increases basal metabolism, influences reproductive function, regulates pancreatic beta-cell function and insulin secretion, is pro-angiogenic and affects innate and adaptive immunity (PubMed:12504075, PubMed:25060689, PubMed:8805376). Control of energy homeostasis and melanocortin production

(stimulation of POMC and full repression of AgRP transcription) is mediated by STAT3 signaling, whereas distinct signals regulate NPY and the control of fertility, growth and glucose homeostasis. Involved in the regulation of counter-regulatory response to hypoglycemia by inhibiting neurons of the parabrachial nucleus. Has a specific effect on T lymphocyte responses, differentially regulating the proliferation of naive and memory T -cells. Leptin increases Th1 and suppresses Th2 cytokine production (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Basolateral cell membrane

Tissue Location

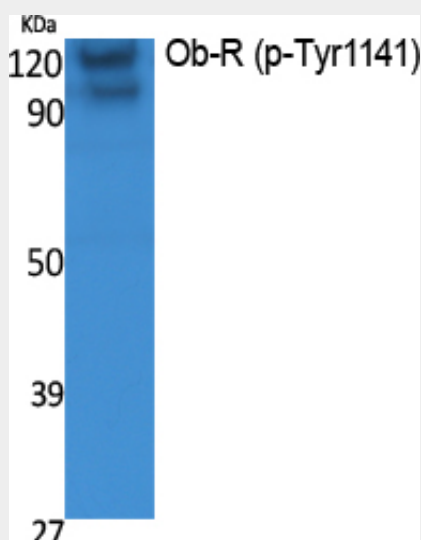
Isoform A is expressed in fetal liver and in hematopoietic tissues and choroid plexus. In adults highest expression in heart, liver, small intestine, prostate and ovary. Low level in lung and kidney. Isoform B is highly expressed in hypothalamus, but also in skeletal muscle. Detected in fundic and antral epithelial cells of the gastric mucosa (PubMed:19159218). Isoform B and isoform A are expressed by NK cells (at protein level) (PubMed:12504075)

Ob-R (phospho Tyr1141) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Ob-R (phospho Tyr1141) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Ob-R (phospho Tyr1141) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Receptor for hormone LEP/leptin (Probable) (PubMed:22405007). On ligand binding, mediates LEP central and peripheral effects through the activation of different signaling pathways such as

JAK2/STAT3 and MAPK cascade/FOS. In the hypothalamus, LEP acts as an appetite-regulating factor that induces a decrease in food intake and an increase in energy consumption by inducing anorexigenic factors and suppressing orexigenic neuropeptides, also regulates bone mass and secretion of hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal hormones (By similarity) (PubMed:9537324). In the periphery, increases basal metabolism, influences reproductive function, regulates pancreatic beta-cell function and insulin secretion, is pro-angiogenic and affects innate and adaptive immunity (PubMed:25060689, PubMed:12504075, PubMed:8805376). Control of energy homeostasis and melanocortin production (stimulation of POMC and full repression of AgRP transcription) is mediated by STAT3 signaling, whereas distinct signals regulate NPY and the control of fertility, growth and glucose homeostasis. Involved in the regulation of counter-regulatory response to hypoglycemia by inhibiting neurons of the parabrachial nucleus. Has a specific effect on T lymphocyte responses, differentially regulating the proliferation of naive and memory T -cells. Leptin increases Th1 and suppresses Th2 cytokine production (By similarity).