

## LEP Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-70170

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

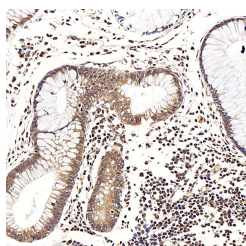
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated Synthetic peptide corresponding to Mouse Leptin
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

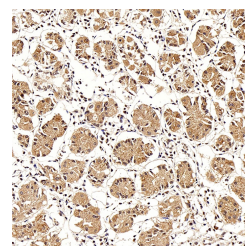
### Applications Recommended Dilution

**IHC** 1:100

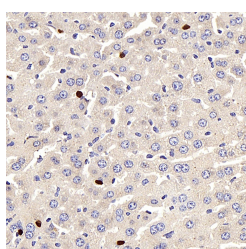
### Data



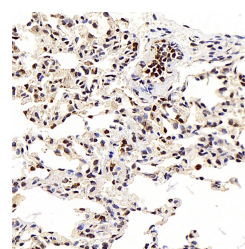
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon using LEP Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human stomach using LEP Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse liver using LEP Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat lung using LEP Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### Background

This gene encodes a type I transmembrane protein and is a tumor-specific endothelial marker that has been implicated in

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colorectal cancer. The encoded protein has been shown to also be a docking protein or receptor for *Bacillus anthracis* toxin, the causative agent of the disease, anthrax. The binding of the protective antigen (PA) component, of the tripartite anthrax toxin, to this receptor protein mediates delivery of toxin components to the cytosol of cells. Once inside the cell, the other two components of anthrax toxin, edema factor (EF) and lethal factor (LF) disrupt normal cellular processes. Three alternatively spliced variants that encode different protein isoforms have been described.