

## RELM b Mouse

**Description:** Mouse RETNLB Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a monomeric, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 83 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 8.8 kDa. The Mouse RETNLB is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

**Catalog #:** CYP5-420

**Synonyms:** Resistin-like beta, RELM beta, Cysteine-rich secreted protein FIZZ2, Colon and small intestine-specific cysteine-rich protein, Cysteine-rich secreted protein A12-alpha-like 1, Colon carcinoma-related gene protein, RELM-b, XCP2, HXCP2.

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**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:** Brownish lyophilized powder

**Amino Acid Sequence:** MQCSFESLVD QRIKEALSRQ EPKTISCTSV TSSGRLASCP  
AGMVVTGCAC GYGCGSWDIR NGNTCHCQCS VMDWASARCC RMA.

**Purity:** Greater than 97% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

### Formulation:

The protein was lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) protein solution containing 10mM Acetic Acid.

### Stability:

Lyophilized RETNLB is stable at -20°C. After reconstitution the protein should be kept at all times at -20°C. It is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA) for long term storage.

### Usage:

NeoBiolabs products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

### Solubility:

Reconstitute at 0.1 mg/ml with sterile pyrogen free water.

### Introduction:

RELM-beta (Resistin-Like Molecule-beta) is a member of a recently identified family of secreted proteins containing a conserved cysteine-rich C-terminus. The RELM family consists of resistin (also called FIZZ3), RELM-alfa (FIZZ1), RELM-beta (FIZZ2) and RELM-gamma. Only resistin and RELM-beta were found in humans whereas all four RELM family members were identified in rodents. RELM-beta appears to be produced as a homodimer exclusively by intestinal goblet cells and can be found in high quantities in stool. Remarkably, stool of germ-free mice displaying sterile intestinal tract does not contain RELM-beta until bacterial colonization takes place after pathogen-free mice entered natural environment. Some, but not all, colon carcinoma cell lines secrete RELM-beta into the cell culture supernatant. The physiological function of RELM-beta is not known. High doses of recombinant RELM-beta showed hyperglycemic effects including lowered glucose disposal and increased hepatic glucose pr

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