

Resistin Rat

Description: Resistin Rat Recombinant is manufactured with N-terminal fusion of His tag. Resistin Rat Recombinant His-Tagged Fusion Protein is an 11.9 kDa protein containing 94 amino acid residues of the Resistin Rat and 16 additional amino acid residues His Tag (underlined). MRGSHHHHHH GMASHMPSMS LCPMDEAISK KINQDFSSLL PAAMKNTVLH CWSVSSRGRL ASCPEGTTVT SCSCGSGCGS WDVREDTMCH CQCGSIDWTA ARCCTLRVGS.

Synonyms: Cysteine-rich secreted protein FIZZ3, Adipose tissue-specific secretory factor, ADSF, C/EBP-epsilon-regulated myeloid-specific secreted cysteine-rich protein, Cysteine-rich secreted protein A12-alpha-like 2, RSTN, XCP1, RETN1, MGC126603, MGC126609.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Filtered (0.4µm) and lyophilized from 0.5mg/ml in 20mM Tris pH 8.0.

Stability:

Store lyophilized protein at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show any change after two weeks at 4°C.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's 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:

It is recommended to add deionized water to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Product is not sterile! Please filter the product by an appropriate sterile filter before using it on cell culture.

Introduction:

Resistin, a product of the RSTN gene, is a peptide hormone belonging to the class of cysteine-rich secreted proteins (monomeric peptide contains 11 cysteine residues) referred to as the RELM family, and is also described as ADSF (Adipose Tissue-Specific Secretory Factor) or FIZZ3 (Found in Inflammatory Zone 3). Mouse resistin is expressed as a 114 amino acid prepeptide; its hydrophobic Nterminal 20 amino acid signal peptide is cleaved before its secretion. Mouse resistin circulates in blood as a homodimeric protein consisting of two 94 amino acid polypeptides, which are disulfide-linked via Cys26. Resistin may be an important link between obesity and insulin resistance. Mouse resistin, specifically produced and secreted by adipocyte, acts on skeletal muscle myocytes, hepatocytes and adipocytes themselves so that it reduces their sensitivity to insulin. Steppan et al. have suggested that resistin suppressed the ability of insulin to stimulate glucose uptake. They have also suggested that resistin was present at elevated levels in blood of obese mice, and was down regulated by fasting and by antidiabetic drugs. Way et al., on the other hand, have found that resistin expression is severely suppressed in obesity and is stimulated by several antidiabetic drugs. Other studies have shown that mouse resistin increases during the differentiation of adipocytes, but it also seems to inhibit adipogenesis. In contrast, the human

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adipogenic differentiation is likely to be associated with a down regulation of resistin gene expression.



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