

RELM b Human, His

Description:RELM-beta Human Recombinant is a His-Tagged Fusion Protein which is 11 kDa protein containing 90 amino acid residues of the RELM-beta human and 12 additional amino acid residues - HisTag (underlined).MGSTQCSLDS VMDKKIKDVL NSLEYSPSPI SKKLSCASVK SQGRPSSCPA GMAVTGCACG YGCGSWDVQLETTCHCQCSV VDWTTARCCH LTKLRSHHHH HH.

Catalog #:CYP5-461

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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.

Source:Escherichia Coli.

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

Formulation:

Sterile filtered and lyophilized from 0.5 mg/ml in 0.05M Acetate buffer pH-4.

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:

Add 0.2 ml of 0.1M Acetate buffer pH-4 and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. For conversion into higher pH value, we recommend intensive dilution by relevant buffer to a concentration of 10g/ml. In higher concentrations the solubility of this antigen is limited.

Introduction:

RELM-beta (Resistin-Like Molecule-beta) is a member of a recently identified family of secreted proteins containing a conserved cystein-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 production in mice.

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