

## Resistin Human

**Description:**9.9 kDa protein containing 93 amino acid residues.ASSKTLCSME EAINERIQEV  
AGSLIFRAIS SIGLECQSVT SRGDLATCPR GFAVTGCTCG SACGSWDVRA ETTCHCQCAG  
MDWTGARCCR VQP.

**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 98% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Purification Method:**

Two-step procedure using size exclusion chromatography before and after refolding.

**Specificity:**

The amino acid sequence of the Resistin Human Recombinant is homologous to the amino acid  
sequence of the Resistin Human without signal sequence.

**Formulation:**

Recombinant Human Resistin was lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) solution containing  
0.03% NaHCO<sub>3</sub>.

**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 deionized water and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely.

**Introduction:**

Resistin, a product of the RSTN gene, is a peptide hormone belonging to the class of cysteine-rich  
secreted proteins which is termed the RELM family, and is also described as ADSF (Adipose  
Tissue- Specific Secretory Factor) and FIZZ3 (Found in Inflammatory Zone). Human resistin  
contains 108 amino acids as a prepeptide, and its hydrophobic signal peptide is cleaved before its  
secretion. Resistin circulates in human blood as a dimeric protein consisting of two 92 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. Stepan et al. have suggested that resistin suppresses the ability of insulin to  
stimulate glucose uptake. They have also suggested that resistin is present at elevated levels in  
blood of obese mice, and is down regulated by fasting and antidiabetic drugs. Way et al., on the  
other hand, have found that resistin expression is severely suppressed in obesity and is stimulated

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

**Biological Activity:**

The biological activity was evidenced by the Resistin ability to prevent insulin-stimulated uptake of deoxy glucose in several cell lines at 10 ng/ml concentration corresponding to a Specific Activity of 100,000IU/mg.

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