

Mouse Resistin / ADSF / RETN Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 50488-M01H



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

ADSF, Fizz3, Rstn, Xcp4

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse RETN (Q99P87) (Ser 21-Ser 114) was fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the N-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 80 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Glu

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse RETN/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 354 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 38.6 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the monomer is approximately 40 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

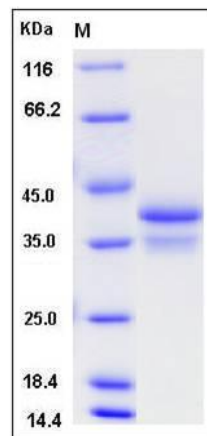
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

Resistin also known as adipose tissue-specific secretory factor (ADSF) or C/EBP-epsilon-regulated myeloid-specific secreted cysteine-rich protein (XCP1) or RETN is a cysteine-rich protein belonging to the resistin / FIZZ family. Resistin is a hormone produced by fat cells and is a postulated to be a molecular link between obesity and type 2 diabetes. This hormone is expressed only in fatty tissues and seems to suppress insulin ability to stimulate glucose uptake into adipose cells. RETN α is a secreted protein that has a restricted tissue distribution with highest levels in adipose tissue. Another family member, RETN β , is a secreted protein expressed only in the gastrointestinal tract, particularly the colon, in both mouse and human. Plasma resistin levels are correlated with markers of inflammation and are predictive of coronary atherosclerosis in humans, independent of CRP.

References

1. Verma S. et al., 2003, Circulation. 108 (6): 736-40.
2. Reilly MP. et al., 2005, Circulation. 111 (7): 932-9.
3. Stepanan CM. et al., 2002, Trends Endocrinol Metab. 13 (1): 18-23.

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