Product Name: Recombinant Human Asprosin (N-8His) Catalog #: PHH2055



Summary

Name Asprosin/Fibrillin-1/FBN1/FBN

Purity Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin level <1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.

Construction Recombinant Human Asprosin is produced by our Mammalian expression

system and the target gene encoding Ser2732-His2871 is expressed with a

8His tag at the N-terminus.

Accession # P35555

Host **Human Cells**

Species Human

Predicted Molecular Mass 17 KDa

Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. **Formulation**

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 Stability&Storage

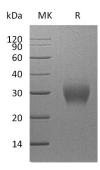
months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

cycles.

Reconstitution Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is

not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names Fibrillin-1; FBN1; Asprosin; FBN

Background Asprosin is a protein hormone that is produced by white adipose tissue in

mammals (and potentially by other tissues), which is then transported to the liver and stimulates it to release glucose into the blood stream. In the liver asprosin activates rapid glucose release by a cAMP-dependent pathway. The glucose release by the liver into the blood stream is vital for brain function and survival during fasting. People with neonatal progeroid syndrome lack asprosin, while people with insulin resistance have it in abundance. In animal tests asprosin showed potential for treating type 2 diabetes. When antibodies targeting asprosin were injected into diabetic mice, blood glucose and insulin levels improved.

Note

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