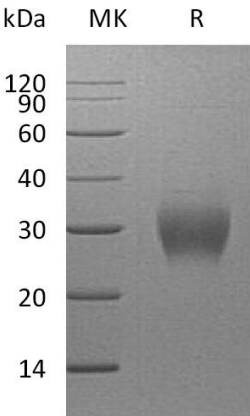


Recombinant Human Asprosin

Catalog#:P02178 Derived from Human Cells

DESCRIPTION	<p>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.</p> <p>Accession#: P35555</p> <p>Known as: Fibrillin-1; FBN1; Asprosin; FBN</p>
FORMULATION	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
SHIPPING	<p>The product is shipped at ambient temperature.</p> <p>Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.</p>
STORAGE	<p>Lyophilized protein should be stored at $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$, stable for one year after receipt.</p> <p>Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8$^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 2-7 days.</p> <p>Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 months.</p>
RECONSTITUTION	<p><i>Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.</i></p> <p><i>It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100$\mu\text{g/ml}$.</i></p> <p>Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.</p> <p>Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.</p>
QUALITY CONTROL	<p>Mol Mass: 17kDa AP Mol Mass: 25-35kDa, reducing conditions.</p> <p>Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.</p> <p>Endotoxin: Less than 0.1ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.</p>
BACKGROUND	<p>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.</p>
<p>SDS-PAGE</p>  <p>kDa MK R</p> <p>120</p> <p>90</p> <p>60</p> <p>40</p> <p>30</p> <p>20</p> <p>14</p>	