

## Recombinant Mouse Asprosin

Catalog No: CC27

<b>Description</b>	Recombinant Mouse Fibrillin-1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser2732-His2871 is expressed with a 8His tag at the N-terminus.
<b>Source</b>	Human Cells
<b>Alternative name</b>	Fibrillin-1; Fbn1; Asprosin; Fbn-1
<b>Accession No.</b>	Q61554
<b>Amino Acid Sequence</b>	HHHHHHHHSTNETDASDIQDGSEMEANVSLASWDVEKPASFAFNISHVSNKVRILELLPALTTLMNH NRYLIESGNEDGFFKINQKEGVSYLHFTKKNVAVAGTYSLQISSTPLYKKKELNQLEDYDKDYLSGEL GDNLMKMIQILLH
<b>Quality Control</b>	Purity: >95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: <1.0 EU per µg (1 IEU/µg).
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 50mM Glycine 50mM NaCl pH4.0.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Storage</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
<b>Background</b>	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.

### SDS-PAGE



