

## Recombinant Human Asprosin

Catalog No: CP84

<b>Description</b>	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.	
<b>Source</b>	Human Cells	
<b>Alternative name</b>	Fibrillin-1; FBN1; Asprosin; FBN	
<b>Accession No.</b>	P35555	
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.	
<b>Quality Control</b>	Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 IEU/µg) as determined by LAL test.	
<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.	
<b>Amino Acid Sequence</b>	HHHHHHHHSTNETDASNIEDQSETEANVSLASWDVEKTAIFAFNISHVSNKVRILELLPALTTLTNHNRY LIESGNEDGFFKINQKEGISYLYHFTKKPVAGTYSLQISSTPLYKKKELNQLEDKYDKDYLSGELGDNLK MKIQVLLH	
<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

