

Human Asprosin

Origin:	Recombinant	Cat. No.:	41460
Tag:	N-terminal 6xHis	Size:	0.1 mg
Source:	<i>E.coli</i>	Purity:	>95%
Other Names:		Species:	Human

Description

Expressed in *E.coli* with total 176 AA. Mw: 20.0 KDa (calculated).
N-terminal 6xHis-tag and EK cleavage site, 36 extra AA (highlighted).

Recombinant antigen for research use or manufacturing only.

Introduction to the Molecule

Asprosin is a fasting-induced glucogenic protein that responds to low dietary glucose by stimulating hepatic glucose release. It is secreted by white adipose tissue and circulates in the plasma at nanomolar levels. Asprosin-induced hepatic glucose production is mediated by G protein-cAMP-protein kinase A pathway and is shown to be pathologically related with human and mouse insulin resistance.

Amino Acid Sequence

**MRGSHHHHHHGMASMTGGQMGRDLYDDDDKDRWGSSTNETDASNIEDQSETEANV
SLASWDVEKTAIFAFNISHVSNKVRILELLPALTTLTNHNRYLIESGNEDGFFKINQKEGISYLFH
TKKKPVAGTYSLQISSTPLYKKKELNQLQEDKYDKDYLSGELGDNLKMKIQVLLH**

Endotoxin Level

<0.2 EU/ug.

Applications

ELISA and Western blotting.

Formulation

Lyophilized at 1 mg/mL in NaCl 500mM, KCl 2.7mM, Na₂HPO₄ 10mM, KH₂PO₄ 1.8mM, pH 8.0.

Reconstitution

Add deionized water to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 1 mg/mL and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely.

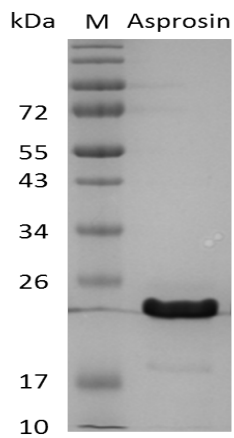
Storage

Store lyophilized protein at -20°C. Aliquot reconstituted protein and store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freezing /thawing cycles.

Quality Control Test

BCA to determine quantity of the protein.
SDS PAGE to determine purity of the protein.

SDS-PAGE Gel



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