Fibrillin-1/Asprosin Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P7612
Synonyms:	rHuAsprosin, His; Fibrillin-1; FBN1; Asprosin; FBN
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P35555 (S2732-H2871)
Gene ID:	2200
Molecular Weight:	26-33 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	S T N E T D A S N I E D Q S E T E A N V S L A S W D V E K T A I F A F N I S H V S N K V R I L E L L P A L T T L T N H N R Y L I E S G N E D G F F K I N Q K E G I S Y L H F T K K K P V A G T Y S L Q I S S T P L Y K K K E L N Q L E D K Y D K D Y L S G E L G D N L K M K I Q V L L H
Biological Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Human MFAP4 at 0.5 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Biotinylated Human Fibrillin-1. The ED_{50} for this effect is ≤0.8473 μg/mL, corresponding to a specific activity is ≥1.18×10^3 Unit/mg.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS or 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	Asprosin is secreted by white adipose, circulates at nanomolar levels, and is recruited to the liver, where it activates the G protein-cAMP-PKA pathway, resulting in rapid glucose release into the circulation. Humans and mice with insulin resistance show pathologically elevated plasma Asprosin, and its loss of function via immunologic or genetic means has a profound glucose- and insulin-lowering effect secondary to reduced hepatic glucose release. Asprosin represents a glucogenic protein

hormone, and therapeutically targeting it may be beneficial in type II diabetes and metabolic syndrome[1].

REFERENCES

[1]. Chase Romere, et al. Asprosin, a Fasting-Induced Glucogenic Protein Hormone. Cell.2016 Apr 21;165(3):566-79.

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