



Product Datasheet

Product Name	Visfatin Mouse Recombinant
Cata No	CB500349
Source	<i>Escherichia Coli.</i>
Synonyms	PBEF, Pre-B cell colony-enhancing factor, Nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase NAmpRTase, Nampt, MGC117256, DKFZP666B131, 1110035O14Rik.

Description

Excess adiposity is the most important risk in the development of insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). Adipose tissue produces several proteins (adipocytokines) such as leptin, adiponectin, resistin, tumor necrosis factor- α , and IL-6, that modulate insulin sensitivity and appear to play an important role in the pathogenesis of insulin resistance, diabetes, dyslipidemia, inflammation, and atherosclerosis. However, the mechanisms by which fat tissue induces insulin resistance and the role of adipocytokines in the pathogenesis of T2DM have not been well established. Visfatin, also known as pre-B cell colony-enhancing factor (PBEF), is a cytokine that is highly expressed in visceral fat and was originally isolated as a secreted factor that synergizes with IL-7 and stem cell factors to promote the growth of B cell precursors. Visfatin homologs have been identified in carp, invertebrate mollusks, and bacteria, as well as in vertebrates, including humans and the mouse. It has been postulated to play a role in innate immunity. Visfatin exerts insulin-mimetic effects that are dose-dependent and quantitatively similar to those of insulin in stimulating muscle and adipocyte glucose transport, and in inhibiting hepatocyte glucose production. Intravenous injection of recombinant visfatin in mice decreased plasma glucose in a dose-dependent fashion. In keeping with its insulin-mimetic effects, visfatin was as effective as insulin in reducing hyperglycemia in

insulin-deficient diabetic mice. Visfatin was also found to be bound to and activate insulin receptor, causing receptor phosphorylation and the activation of downstream signaling molecules. However, visfatin and insulin did not compete for binding to the insulin receptor, indicating that the two proteins were recognized by different regions of the receptor. Thus, visfatin might play a role in glucose homeostasis and dysregulation in biosynthesis or signal transduction, and might contribute to the pathogenesis of diabetes.

Visfatin Mouse Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing His tag and having 511 amino acids. The total molecular mass is 57 kDa. The Visfatin is purified by Flag-affinity chromatography.

Physical Appearance

Sterile Filtered colorless 1 mg/ml solution.

Purity

Greater than 90.0% as determined by:
(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.
(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

The protein solution contains 1x PBS pH-7.4.

Stability

Lyophilized Visfatin although stable 15°C for 1 week, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon

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arrival Visfatin should be stored at 4°C between 2- 7 days and for future use below -18°C.

For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).

Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Sequence

MGSSHHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MNAAAEAEFN
ILLATDSYKV THYKQYPPNT
SKVYSYFECREKKTENSKVR KVKEYEETVFY
GLQYILNKYL KGKVVTKEKI QEAKEVYREH
FQDDVFNERGWNYILEKYDG HLPiEVKAVP
EGSVIPRGNV LFTVENTDPE CYWLTNWIET
ILVQSWYPITVATNSREQKK ILAKYLLETS
GNLDGLEYKL HDFGYRGVSS QETAGIGASA

HLVNFKGTDT VAGIALI **Product Data sheet**

SVPAAEHSTI TAWGKDHEKD AFEHIVTQFS
SVPVSVVSDS
YDIYNACEKI WGEDLRHLIV SRSTEAPLII
RPDSGNPLDT VLKVL DILGK KFPVTENSKG
YKLLPPYLRV IQGDGVDINT LQEIVEGMKQ
KKWSIENVSF GSGGALLQKL TRDLLNCSFK
CSYVVTNGLG VNVFKDPVAD PNKRSKKGRL
SLHRTPAGNF VTLEEGKGD L
EEYGHDLLHTVFKNGKVTKS YSFDEVRKNA
QLNIEQDVAP H

Applications

ELISA, Western Blot