



Visfatin, His Tag, human recombinant (rHuVisfatin-His)

Catalog No: 97219
Lot No: XXXXX
Source: *E. coli*
Synonyms: PBEF, Pre-B cell colony-enhancing factor, Nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase NAmPRTase, Nampt, MGC117256, DKFZP666B131, 1110035014Rik

Background

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.

Description

Visfatin human recombinant produced in *E. coli* is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 511 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 57 kDa. Human recombinant Visfatin is fused to His Tag at N-terminus.

Physical Appearance

Sterile filtered solution.

Formulation

The Visfatin His tag protein (1 mg/ml solution) contains 20 mM Tris pH 8, 0.1 mM DTT and 10% glycerol.

Stability

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. Please avoid freeze thaw cycles.

Purity

Greater than 95.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC, (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

CONTACT US TODAY

BIOMOL GmbH • Kieler Straße 303a • 22525 Hamburg • Germany • info@biomol.de • www.biomol.de

Fon: +49 (0)40-853 260 0 • TOLL FREE IN GERMANY: Fon: 0800-246 66 51



Amino Acid Sequence

MGSSHHHHH SGLVPRGSH MNPAAEAEFN ILLATDSYKV THYKQYPPNT SKVYSYFECR EKKTENSCLR KVKYEETV FY
GLQYILNKYL KGKVVTKKEI QEAKDVYKEH FQDDVFNEKG WNYILEKYDG HLP I E I K A V P E G F V I P R G N V L F T V E N T D P E
CYWLTNWIET ILVQSWYPIT VATNSREQKK ILAKYLLETS GNLDGLEYKL HDFGYRGVSS QETAGIGASA HLVNFKGTD T
VAGLALIKKY YGTKDPVPGY SVPAAEHSTI TAWGKDHEKD AFEHIVTQFS SVPVSVVSDS YDIYNACEKI WGEDLRHLIV
SRSTQAPLII RPDGNPLDT VLKVL E I L G K K F P V T E N S K G Y K L L P P Y L R V I Q G D G V D I N T L Q E I V E G M K Q K M W S I E N I A F
GSGGGLLQKL TRDLLNCSFK CSYVVTNGLG INVFKDPVAD PNKRSKKGRL SLHRTPAGNF VTLEEGKGD L E E Y Q D L L H T
VFKNGKVTKS YSFDEIRKNA QLNIELEAAH H

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