
Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Visfatin Human, His

Cat. No.: GP21060

Batch No.: 1

Product Data

Purity	>98%	Source	Escherichia Coli.
Physical Appearance	solid	Shipping Condition	Shipped with Ice Packs.

Synonyms PBEF; Pre-B cell colony-enhancing factor; Nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase NAmPRTase; Nampt; MGC117256; DKFZP666B131; 1110035O14Rik.

Amino Acid Sequence
 MGSSHHHHHH SGLVPRGSH MNPAAEAEFN ILLATDSYKV THYKQYPPNT
 SKVYSYFECR EKKTENSKLR KVKEYETVFY GLQYILNKYL KGKVVTKKI
 QEAKDVYKEH FQDDVFNEKG WNYILEKYDG HLPKIEKAVP EGFVIPRGNV
 LFTVENTDPE CYWLTNWIET ILVQSWYPIT VATNSREQKK ILAKYLLETS
 GNLDGLEYKL HDFGYRGVSS QETAGIGASA HLVNFKGTDT VAGLALIKKY
 YGTKDPVPGY SVPAAEHSTI TAWGKDHEKD AFEHIVTQFS SVPVSVVSDS
 YDIYNACEKI WGEDLRHLIV SRSTQAPLII RPDSGNPLDT VLKVLLEILGK
 KFPVTENSKG YKLLPPYLRV IQGDGVDINT LQEIVEGMKQ KMWSIENIAF
 GSGGGLLQKL TRDLLNCSFK CSYVVTNGLG INVFKDPVAD PNKRSKKGRL
 SLHRTPAGNF VTLEEGKGDLE EYGQDLLHT VFKNGKVTKS YSFDEIRKNA
 QLNIELEAAH H.

Formulation Visfatin His tag protein contains 20mM Tris pH-8, 0.1mM DTT & 10% glycerol.

Introduction

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

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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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.

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.

Background

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. The recombinant human Visfatin is fused to His tag at N-Terminus.

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