Resistin Human, 
Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product Data Sheet

Source of Antigen: *E. coli*  
Cat. No.: RD184016220  
Host: Goat  
Other names: Cysteine-rich secreted protein FIZZ3, Adipose tissue-specific secretory factor, ADSF, C/EBP-epsilon-regulated myeloid-specific secreted cysteine-rich protein, Cysteine-rich secreted protein A12-alpha-like 2, RETN, FIZZ3, HXCP1, RSTN, UNQ407/PRO1199

Research topic  
Animal studies, Diabetology - Other Relevant Products, Energy metabolism and body weight regulation

Preparation  
The antibody was raised in goat by immunization with the recombinant Human Resistin.

Species Reactivity  
Human  
Not yet tested in other species.

Purification Method  
Immunoaffinity chromatography on a column with immobilized recombinant Human Resistin.

Antibody Content  
0.1 mg (determined by BCA method, BSA was used as a standard)

Formulation  
Sterile filtered and lyophilized from 1 mg/ml in 0.05 M phosphate buffer, 0.1 M NaCl, pH 7.2. AZIDE FREE.

Reconstitution  
Add 0.1 ml of deionized water and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Slight turbidity may occur after reconstitution, which does not affect activity of the antibody. In this case clarify the solution by centrifugation.

Shipping  
At ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store the product at the temperature recommended below.

Storage/Stability  
The lyophilized antibody remains stable and fully active until the expiry date when stored at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles and store frozen at -80°C. Reconstituted antibody can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show decline in activity after two weeks at 4°C.

Expiration  
See vial label.

Lot Number  
See vial label.

Quality Control Test  
Indirect ELISA - to determine titer of the antibody  
SDS PAGE - to determine purity of the antibody

Applications  
Immunohistochemistry, Western blotting
Introduction to the Molecule

Resistin, a product of the RSTN gene, is a peptide hormone belonging to the class of cysteine-rich secreted proteins which is termed the RELM family, and is also described as ADSF (Adipose Tissue-Specific Secretory Factor) and FIZZ3 (Found in Inflammatory Zone). Human resistin contains 108 amino acids as a prepeptide, and its hydrofobic signal peptide is cleaved before its secretion. Resistin circulates in human blood as a dimeric protein consisting of two 92 amino acid polypeptides, which are disulfide-linked via Cys26. Resistin may be an important link between obesity and insulin resistance. Mouse resistin, specifically produced and secreted by adipocyte, acts on skeletal muscle myocytes, hepatocytes and adipocytes themselves so that it reduces their sensitivity to insulin. Steppan et al. have suggested that resistin suppresses the ability of insulin to stimulate glucose uptake. They have also suggested that resistin is present at elevated levels in blood of obese mice, and is down regulated by fasting and antidiabetic drugs. Way et al., on the other hand, have found that resistin expression is severely suppressed in obesity and is stimulated by several antidiabetic drugs. Other studies have shown that mouse resistin increases during the differentiation of adipocytes, but it also seems to inhibit adipogenesis. In contrast, the human adipogenic differentiation is likely to be associated with a down regulation of resistin gene expression. Recent studies have shown that human resistin is expressed also in macrophages and may be a novel link between inflammation and insulin resistance.

Note

This product is for research use only.