

Datasheet for ABIN115515 **anti-Resistin antibody**

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Overview

Quantity:	0.1 mg
Target:	Resistin (RETN)
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Resistin antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Human Resistin (Source of antigen: E. coli)
Specificity:	The antibody recognizes human Resistin. Other species not tested.
Purification:	Immunoaffinity chromatography on a column with immobilized recombinant Human Resistin

Target Details

Target:	Resistin (RETN)
Alternative Name:	Resistin (RETN Products)
Background:	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 hydrophobic signal peptide is cleaved before its secretion. Resistin circulates in human blood as a dimeric protein consisting of two

Target Details

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. Synonyms: ADSF, Adipose tissue-specific secretory factor, C/EBP-epsilon-regulated myeloid-specific secreted cysteine-rich protein, Cysteine-rich secreted protein A12-alpha-like 2, Cysteine-rich secreted protein FIZZ3, FIZZ3, HXCP1, RETN, RSTN

Gene ID: 56729

NCBI Accession: [NP_001180303](#)

UniProt: [Q9HD89](#)

Pathways: [Feeding Behaviour](#), [Smooth Muscle Cell Migration](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: ELISA. Western blotting.
Other applications not tested.
Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

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.

Buffer: Lyophilized from 1 mg/mL in 0.05 M phosphate buffer, 0.1 M NaCl, pH 7.2, AZIDE FREE

Preservative: Sodium azide

Handling

Precaution of Use:	Do Not Use Sodium Azide as Preservative.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Dilute only prior to immediate use
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store vial at 2-8 °C prior to restoration. For extended storage add glycerol to 50% and then aliquot contents and freeze at -20 °C or below. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This antibody is stable for one month at 2-8 °C as an undiluted liquid.