

Resistin Human (64-110)

Resistin (64-110) Human Recombinant

CYK0507

Product Overview

Name	Resistin Human (64-110)
Accession(Primary)	Q9HD89
Description	Resistin (64-110) Human Recombinant

Target information (Q9HD89)

Gene Name

About Gene Symbol

Background

Human resistin is an adipokine primarily secreted by adipose tissue, mainly in response to obesity and inflammatory conditions. Resistin Function Resistin takes part in insulin resistance, which can be the cause of the development of type 2 diabetes. Resistin can also affect glucose metabolism and insulin signalling. Regulation Levels of resistin are influenced by factors such as inflammation, obesity and certain hormones. It tends to increase in conditions associated with obesity and metabolic syndrome. Clinical Relevance Elevated levels of resistin have been associated with obesity-related conditions, cardiovascular diseases, and metabolic disorders. Resisting is considered as a potential biomarker for these conditions. Resistin Mechanism Resistin promotes insulin resistance through different pathways such as the modulation of inflammatory processes and the inhibition of insulin signaling in target tissues like liver and muscle. Research Ongoing studies are exploring resistin's role in metabolic regulation, the exact mechanisms of action of resistin and its potential as a therapeutic target for treating metabolic diseases. Overall, resistin is a critical factor in metabolic health, mainly in the context of diabetes and obesity.

