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# Resistin Human (64-110)

*Resistin (64-110) Human Recombinant*
*CYK0507*

## Product Overview

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|---|---|
| Name | Resistin Human (64-110) |
| **Description** | |
| Resistin (64-110) Human Recombinant | |
| Accession (Primary) | Q9HD89 |
| **Synonyms** | |
| Cysteine-rich secreted protein FIZZ3, Adipose tissue-specific secretory factor, ADSF. | |
| **Source** | |
| Escherichia Coli. | |
| **Physical Appearance** | |
| Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder. | |
| **Formulation** | |
| Each mg was lyophilized with 1xPBS, 0.4% SDS and 4mM DTT. | |
| **Stability** | |
| Store lyophilized Resistin at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show any change after two weeks at 4°C. | |
| **Purity** | |
| Greater than 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE. | |
| **Solubility** | |
| It is recommended to add deionized water to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Product is not sterile! Please filter the product by an appropriate sterile filter before using it on cell culture. | |
| **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.

**Precautions**

Resistin Human (64-110) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Target Information: ( Q9HD89 )

## Background

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