

Product datasheet

Recombinant human Adiponectin (gAcrp30/Adipolean Variant) protein ab50219

製品の概要

製品名	Recombinant human Adiponectin (gAcrp30/Adipolean Variant) protein
タンパク質長	Full length protein
製品の詳細	Recombinant human Adiponectin protein

製品の詳細

由来	Recombinant
由来	Escherichia coli
アミノ酸配列	
生物種	Human
配列	PGAEGPRGFP GIQGRKGEPG EGAYVYRSAF SVGLETYVTI PNMPIRFTKI FYNQNHYDG STGKFHCNIP GLYYFAYHIT VYMKDVKVSL FKKDKAMLFT YDQYQENNVD QASGSVLLHL EVGDQVWLQV YGEGERNGLY ADNDNDSTFT GFLLYHDTN
分子量	18 kDa
配列の追加情報	This naturally occurring variant of human gAcrp30/Adipolean is an 18.1 kDa protein, containing 14 extra amino acids extra at the N-terminus of human gAcrp30/Adipolean.

特性

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab50219** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

生理活性	Biological Activity : Determined by a cytotoxicity assay using M1 cells. The expected ED ₅₀ for this effect is 0.5-1.0 µg/ml.
アプリケーション	SDS-PAGE Functional Studies
エンドトキシン・レベル	< 0.100 Eu/µg
製品の状態	Lyophilised

備考	The gAcrp30 variant is a naturally occurring globular protein obtained by proteolytic processing of adiponectin. Adiponectin is produced and secreted exclusively by adipocytes, and is a relatively abundant plasma protein, accounting for up to 0.05% of total serum protein. Like Adiponectin, Acrp30 is capable of decreasing hyperglycemia and reversing insulin resistance. Additionally, gAcrp30 has been shown to be an important factor in promoting fat loss by signaling muscle to absorb and burn Free-Fatty Acids (FFAs). The signaling receptors for adiponectin and gAcrp30 have recently been identified and named AdipoR1 and AdipoR2. AdipoR2 is predominantly expressed in the liver.
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前処理および保存	
保存方法および安定性	Shipped at 4°C. The lyophilized protein is stable for a few weeks at room temperature. Store at -20°C long term. This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.
再構成	Reconstitute to 1mg/ml using sterile water.
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関連情報	
機能	Important adipokine involved in the control of fat metabolism and insulin sensitivity, with direct anti-diabetic, anti-atherogenic and anti-inflammatory activities. Stimulates AMPK phosphorylation and activation in the liver and the skeletal muscle, enhancing glucose utilization and fatty-acid combustion. Antagonizes TNF-alpha by negatively regulating its expression in various tissues such as liver and macrophages, and also by counteracting its effects. Inhibits endothelial NF-kappa-B signaling through a cAMP-dependent pathway. May play a role in cell growth, angiogenesis and tissue remodeling by binding and sequestering various growth factors with distinct binding affinities, depending on the type of complex, LMW, MMW or HMW.
組織特異性	Synthesized exclusively by adipocytes and secreted into plasma.
関連疾患	Defects in ADIPOQ are the cause of adiponectin deficiency (ADPND) [MIM:612556]. ADPND results in very low concentrations of plasma adiponectin. Genetic variations in ADIPOQ are associated with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) [MIM:125853]; also known as diabetes mellitus type 2. NIDDM is characterized by an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance, onset during adulthood and insulin resistance.
配列類似性	Contains 1 C1q domain. Contains 1 collagen-like domain.
ドメイン	The C1q domain is commonly called the globular domain.
翻訳後修飾	Hydroxylated Lys-33 was not identified in PubMed:16497731, probably due to poor representation of the N-terminal peptide in mass fingerprinting. HMW complexes are more extensively glycosylated than smaller oligomers. Hydroxylation and glycosylation of the lysine residues within the collagen-like domain of adiponectin seem to be critically involved in regulating the formation and/or secretion of HMW complexes and consequently contribute to the insulin-sensitizing activity of adiponectin in hepatocytes. O-glycosylated. Not N-glycosylated. O-linked glycans on hydroxylysines consist of Glc-Gal disaccharides bound to the oxygen atom of post-translationally added hydroxyl groups. Sialylated to varying degrees depending on tissue. Thr-22 appears to be the major site of sialylation. Higher sialylation found in SGBS adipocytes than in HEK fibroblasts. Sialylation is not required neither for heterodimerization nor for secretion. Not sialylated on the glycosylated hydroxylysines. Desialylated forms are rapidly cleared from the circulation.

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