

## Product datasheet for DP2020

### Resistin (RETN) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA. Western Blot.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human Resistin produced from E.Coli
Specificity:	This antibody reacts to Resistin.
Formulation:	0.05 M phosphate buffer, 0.1 M NaCl, pH 7.2. AZIDE FREE State: Aff - Purified State: Lyophilized purified IgG
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 0.1 ml of deionized water
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Immunoaffinity chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store lyophilized (preferably in a desiccator) at -20°C and in aliquots 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. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	resistin
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 56729 Human Q9HD89</a>



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**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 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:**

RETN, FIZZ3, HXCP1, RSTN, ADSF