

## Product datasheet for **DP2022**

### Resistin (RETN) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>ELISA.</b> <b>Western blotting.</b> <b>Immunohistochemistry.</b>
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human Resistin (Source of antigen: E. coli)
Specificity:	The antibody recognizes human Resistin. Other species not tested.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from 1 mg/ml in 0.05 M phosphate buffer, 0.1 M NaCl, pH 7.2 <b>AZIDE FREE</b> State: Aff - Purified State: Sterile filtered, lyophilized purified Ig fraction Preservative: None
Reconstitution Method:	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.
Concentration:	1 mg/ml (after reconstitution)
Purification:	Immunoaffinity chromatography on a column with immobilized recombinant Human Resistin
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. 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.

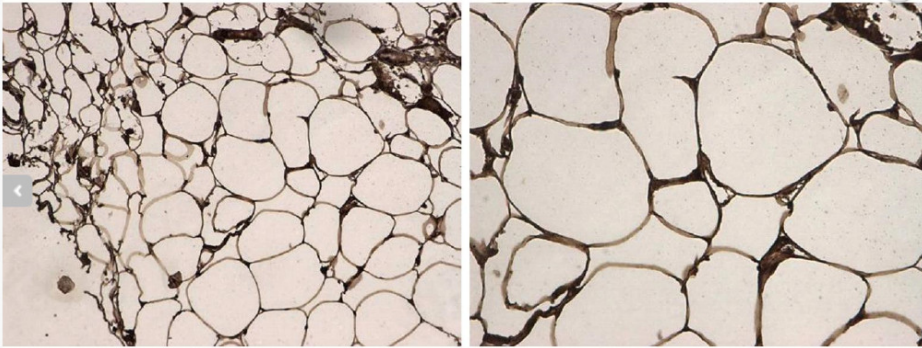
**Synonyms:**

RETN, FIZZ3, HXCP1, RSTN, ADSF

**Note:**
**Quality Control Test:**

Indirect ELISA - to determine titer of the antibody.

SDS PAGE - to determine purity of the antibody.

**Product images:**


Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded human Adipose tissue using DP2022 at 2 µg/ml.