

Product: **Recombinant Human Omentin**
Cat #: 300-213P
Powder

Description	Omentin is a member of the adipokine family of cytokines typically made and secreted by adipose tissue that surrounds internal organs and also by the small intestine. Omentin enhances insulin-stimulated glucose uptake in adipocytes and is considered to be a link between obesity and Type 2 Diabetes. Alternate names: Intelectin-1, ITLN-1
MW	Non-glycosylated protein, containing 313 amino acids, with a total molecular weight of 35 kDa.
Physical Appearance	Sterile filtered white lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Source	<i>E. coli</i>
Formulation	Recombinant human omentin is lyophilized with 10 mM Na ₂ PO ₄ , pH 7.5 and 5:1 mannitol to protein.
Reconstitution	Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting the product, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution. It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized product with sterile water at a concentration of 0.1 mg/mL, which can be further diluted into other aqueous solutions.
Stability	Lyophilized product is very stable at -20°C. Reconstituted material should be aliquoted and frozen at -20°C. It is recommended that a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA) is added for long term storage.
Biological Activity	There is no biological assay available at this time.
Endotoxin Level	Measured by kinetic LAL analysis and is typically ≤ 4 EU/μg protein.
AA Sequence	MNQLSFLFL IATTRGWSTD EANTYFKEWT CSSPSLPRS CKEIKDECPS AFDGLYFLRT ENGVYQTFC DMTSGGGGWT LVASVHENDM RGKCTVGDRW SSQQGSKADY PEGDGNWANY NTFGSAEAAT SDDYKNPGYY DIQAKDLGIW HVPNKSPMQH WRNSSLLRYR TDTGFLQTLG HNLFGIYQKY PVKYGEGKCW TDNGPVIPIV YDFGDAQKTA SYSPYGGQRE FTAGFVQFRV FNNERAANAL CAGMRVTGCN TEHHCIGGGG YFPEASPQQC GDFSGFDWSG YGTHVGYSSS REITEAAVLL FYR

Purity greater than 95% determined by Reducing and Non-reducing SDS-PAGE, UV spectroscopy at 280 nm.

Protein content determined by Reducing and Non-reducing SDS-PAGE, UV spectroscopy at 280 nm.

THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND IS NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS!