

## 32-1849: Visfatin Recombinant Protein

**Alternative Name :** PBEF, Pre-B cell colony-enhancing factor, Nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase  
**Name :** NAMPRTase, Nampt, MGC117256, DKFZP666B131, 1110035O14Rik.

### Description

Source : Escherichia Coli. Visfatin Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 466 amino acids. The total molecular mass is 52.6kDa (calculated). The Visfatin is purified by Flag-affinity chromatography. Excess adiposity is the most important risk in the development of insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). Adipose tissue produces several proteins (adipocytokines) such as leptin, adiponectin, resistin, tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , and IL-6, that modulate insulin sensitivity and appear to play an important role in the pathogenesis of insulin resistance, diabetes, dyslipidemia, inflammation, and atherosclerosis. However, the mechanisms by which fat tissue induces insulin resistance and the role of adipocytokines in the pathogenesis of T2DM have not been well established. Visfatin, also known as pre-B cell colony-enhancing factor (PBEF), is a cytokine that is highly expressed in visceral fat and was originally isolated as a secreted factor that synergizes with IL-7 and stem cell factors to promote the growth of B cell precursors. Visfatin homologs have been identified in carp, invertebrate mollusks, and bacteria, as well as in vertebrates, including humans and the mouse. It has been postulated to play a role in innate immunity. Visfatin exerts insulin-mimetic effects that are dose-dependent and quantitatively similar to those of insulin in stimulating muscle and adipocyte glucose transport, and in inhibiting hepatocyte glucose production. Intravenous injection of recombinant visfatin in mice decreased plasma glucose in a dose-dependent fashion. In keeping with its insulin-mimetic effects, visfatin was as effective as insulin in reducing hyperglycemia in insulin-deficient diabetic mice. Visfatin was also found to be bound to and activate insulin receptor, causing receptor phosphorylation and the activation of downstream signaling molecules. However, visfatin and insulin did not compete for binding to the insulin receptor, indicating that the two proteins were recognized by different regions of the receptor. Thus, visfatin might play a role in glucose homeostasis and dysregulation in biosynthesis or signal transduction, and might contribute to the pathogenesis of diabetes.

### Product Info

**Amount :** 25  $\mu$ g  
**Purification :** Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.  
**Content :** Visfatin was lyophilized with no additives.  
**Storage condition :** Lyophilized Visfatin although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Upon reconstitution Visfatin should be stored at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$  between 2-7 days and for future use below  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ . For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.  
**Amino Acid :** MPPNTSKVYS YFECREKkte NSKLRKVkyE ETVFYGLQYI LNKYLKGKVV TKEKIQEAKD VYKEHFQDDV FNEKGWNYIL EKYDGHLPIE IKAVPEGFVI PRGNVLFVTE NTDPECYWLT NWIETILVQS WYPITVATNS REQKILAKY LLETSGNLDG LEYKLDHDFGY RGVSSQETAG IGASAHLVNF KGTDTVAGLA LIKYYGTKD PVPGYSPAA EHSTITAWGK DHEKDAFEHI VTQFSSVPVS VVSDSYDIYN ACEKIWGEDL RHLIVSRSTQ APLIIRPD SG NPLDVT LKVL EILGKKFPVT ENSKGYKLLP PYLRVIQGDG VDINTLQEI V EGMKQKMWSI ENIAFGSGGG LLQKLTRDLL NCSFKCSYVV TNGLGINVFK DPVADPNKRS KKGRLSLHRT PAGNFVTL EE GKGDL EEYGQ DLLHTVFKNG KVTKSYSFDE IRKNAQLNIE LEAAHH.

### Application Note

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 20 mM HCl at a concentration of 0.1 mg/mL, which can be further diluted into other aqueous solutions. Wait several minutes for full reconstitution and solubility. The activity is determined by its ability to induce IL-6, IL-1 beta and TNF alpha production from human PBMCs at

100ng/ml.

