

DESCRIPTION

Source Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived
Asp32-Glu143, with a C-terminal 6-His tag
Accession # Q8NAU1

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Asp32

Predicted Molecular Mass 13 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 15-37 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its ability to induce p38 MAPK activation in 3T3-L1 mouse embryonic fibroblast adipose-like cells.
1 µg/mL of Recombinant Human Irisin can effectively induce p38 MAPK activation.

Endotoxin Level <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in MOPS, NaCl and TCEP with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

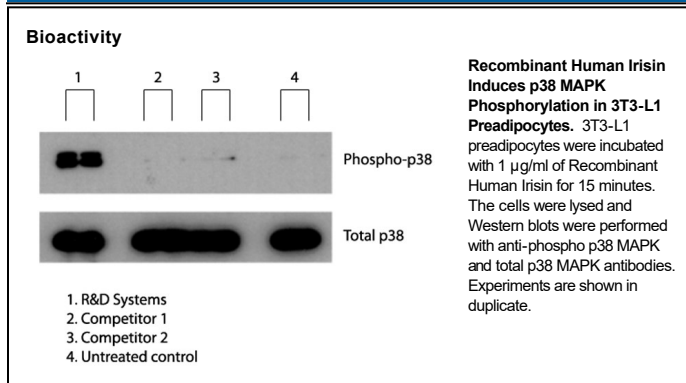
Reconstitution Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

DATA



BACKGROUND

Irisin (also known as FNDC5) is a 12 kDa glycosylated polypeptide hormone that regulates energy metabolism, stem cell differentiation, and neuronal development (1, 2). Human Irisin is synthesized as a 212 amino acid (aa) precursor encoding a type 1 transmembrane protein with a 121 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa transmembrane domain, and a 39 aa cytoplasmic domain. The ECD of Irisin contains a fibronectin type III domain and multiple glycosylation sites. The ECD is proteolytically cleaved to release the 112 aa soluble Irisin hormone into circulation (2-5). Mature human, mouse, and rat Irisin share 100% sequence identity. Expression of Irisin is induced in skeletal muscle and subcutaneous adipose tissue during and shortly after exercise (2, 6). Irisin induces expression of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ co-activator 1 α (PGC1 α) and uncoupling protein-1 (UCP1), mitochondrial-associated metabolic proteins (7, 8). Irisin induces the transition of white adipose tissue into more metabolically active beige adipose tissue. In mice, expression of Irisin has been shown to regulate obesity and diabetes (1, 2). A similar function in humans is suggested (9). Irisin also regulates neuronal cell differentiation and neurite outgrowth in the brain and is involved in the differentiation of osteoblasts (10-14).

References:

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