

PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

Catalog Number:	601-22
Source:	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 9.6 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 82 amino acids.
Quantity:	20µg/100µg/1000µg
AA Sequence:	VPIDIDKTKV QNIHPVESAK IEPDGTGLYY DEYLKQVIDV LETDKHFREK LQKADIEEIK SGRLSKELDL VSHHVRTKLD EL
Purity:	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The biological activity is tested by in vivo assay using healthy wild type male mice (C57BL/6J).
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin:	Less than 1 EU/µg of rHuNesfatin-1 as determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution:	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at ≤ -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
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. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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.
Usage:	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Human Nesfatin

Nesfatin is a metabolic polypeptide and is the N-terminal region of the precursor protein, Nucleobindin2 (encoded by NUCB2 gene). It is a naturally occurring protein and originally identified as a hypothalamic neuropeptide. Additionally, Nesfatin can be found in other areas of brain, and in pancreatic isletsβ-cells, gastric endocrine cells and adipocytes. It is responsible for regulating appetite and production of body fat. Excess nesfatin-1 in the brain leads to a loss of appetite, less frequent hunger, a 'sense of fullness', and a drop in body fat and weight. A lack of nesfatin-1 in the brain leads to an increase of appetite, more frequent episodes of hunger, an increase of body fat and weight, and the inability to 'feel full'.