

Adiponectin, human recombinant protein
Acrp-30, GBP-28, Apm-1
Catalog # PBV10472r**Specification**

Adiponectin, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession [O15848](#)
Calculated MW **30 kDa** KDa

Adiponectin, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID **9370**
Gene Symbol **ADIPOQ**

Other Names

Acrp-30, GBP-28, Apm-1, 30 kDa adipocyte complement-related protein, Adipocyte complement-related 30 kDa protein, Adipocyte, C1q and collagen domain-containing protein, Adipose most abundant gene transcript 1 protein, Gelatin-binding protein

Gene Source **Human**
Source **E. coli**
Assay&Purity **SDS-PAGE; ≥90%**
Assay2&Purity2 **HPLC;**
Recombinant **Yes**

Application Notes

Reconstitute in water containing at least 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. This stock solution can then be diluted into other aqueous buffers and stored at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for future use.

Format

Lyophilized protein

Storage

-20°C; Sterile filtered and lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in 25 mM Tris, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.4 containing 50 µg of bovine serum albumin (BSA) per 1 µg of adiponectin.

Adiponectin, human recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Adiponectin, human recombinant protein - Images

Adiponectin, human recombinant protein - Background

Adiponectin (also called Acrp30, AdipoQ) is an adipocyte specific secreted protein that circulates in the plasma. It is induced during adipocyte differentiation and its secretion is stimulated by insulin. Human adiponectin shares about 83% amino acid identity with that of mouse and about 90% with that of rat. Adiponectin plays a role in various physiological processes such as energy homeostasis and obesity. Plasma levels of adiponectin are reduced in obese humans, and decreased levels are associated with insulin resistance and hyperinsulinemia.