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# Visfatin, human recombinant protein

**PBEF, Pre-B cell colony-enhancing factor, Nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase NAmPRTase, Nampt, M**

**Catalog # PBV10478r**

## Specification

### Visfatin, human recombinant protein - Product info

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Accession | P43490 |
| Calculated MW | **55.0 kDa KDa** |

### Visfatin, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

| | |
|---|---|
| Gene ID | **10135** |
| Gene Symbol | **NAMPT** |

**Other Names**
PBEF, Pre-B cell colony-enhancing factor, Nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase NAmPRTase, Nampt, MGC117256, DKFZP666B131, 1110035O14Rik.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gene Source | **Human** |
| Source | **E. coli** |
| Assay&Purity | **SDS-PAGE; ≥95%** |
| Assay2&Purity2 | **HPLC;** |
| Recombinant | **Yes** |

**Application Notes**
Reconstitute in PBS to the concentration of 0.1-1 mg/ml.

**Format**
Lyophilized protein

**Storage**
-20°C; Lyophilized with no additives.

### Visfatin, 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

### Visfatin, human recombinant protein - Images

### Visfatin, human recombinant protein - Background

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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.

**Visfatin, human recombinant protein - References**

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