## Recombinant human Adiponectin protein ab54482

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product name</strong></td>
<td>Recombinant human Adiponectin protein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological activity</strong></td>
<td>Determined by its ability to inhibit the proliferation of murine M1 cells. The expected ED50 for this effect is 1.0-3.0 μg/ml.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong></td>
<td>&gt; 95 % SDS-PAGE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt; 98% by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analysis.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Expression system</strong></td>
<td>Escherichia coli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accession</strong></td>
<td>Q15848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protein length</strong></td>
<td>Full length protein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Animal free</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nature</strong></td>
<td>Recombinant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Species</strong></td>
<td>Human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sequence</strong></td>
<td>MKGEPGEGAY VYRSAFSVGL ETVYTPNMP IRFTKFYNQ QNHVDGSTGK FHCNIPGLYY FAYHITVYMK DVKVSLFKKD KAMLFTYQY QENNVDQASG SYLVLHELVDG QVWLQVYGEQ ERNGLYADND NDSTFTGFL YHDTN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Predicted molecular weight</strong></td>
<td>17 kDa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amino acids</strong></td>
<td>101 to 244</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab54482** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

#### Applications
- SDS-PAGE
- Functional Studies

#### Form
- Lyophilised

### Preparation and Storage

**Stability and Storage**

- Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
- pH: 9.00
- Constituents: 0.164% Sodium phosphate, 0.385% DTT
Endotoxin level: < 2 EU per µg of gAcrp30.

This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.

### Reconstitution

Reconstitute in water to a concentration of 0.1-0.5mg/ml. This solution can be diluted in water or other buffer solutions.

### General Info

#### Function

Important adipokine involved in the control of fat metabolism and insulin sensitivity, with direct anti-diabetic, anti-atherogenic and anti-inflammatory activities. Stimulates AMPK phosphorylation and activation in the liver and the skeletal muscle, enhancing glucose utilization and fatty-acid combustion. Antagonizes TNF-alpha by negatively regulating its expression in various tissues such as liver and macrophages, and also by counteracting its effects. Inhibits endothelial NF-kappa-B signaling through a cAMP-dependent pathway. May play a role in cell growth, angiogenesis and tissue remodeling by binding and sequestering various growth factors with distinct binding affinities, depending on the type of complex, LMW, MMW or HMW.

#### Tissue specificity

Synthesized exclusively by adipocytes and secreted into plasma.

#### Involvement in disease

Defects in ADIPOQ are the cause of adiponectin deficiency (ADPND) [MIM:612556]. ADPND results in very low concentrations of plasma adiponectin. Genetic variations in ADIPOQ are associated with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) [MIM:125853]; also known as diabetes mellitus type 2. NIDDM is characterized by an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance, onset during adulthood and insulin resistance.

#### Sequence similarities

Contains 1 C1q domain.
Contains 1 collagen-like domain.

#### Domain

The C1q domain is commonly called the globular domain.

#### Post-translational modifications

Hydroxylated Lys-33 was not identified in PubMed:16497731, probably due to poor representation of the N-terminal peptide in mass fingerprinting. HMW complexes are more extensively glycosylated than smaller oligomers. Hydroxylation and glycosylation of the lysine residues within the collagen-like domain of adiponectin seem to be critically involved in regulating the formation and/or secretion of HMW complexes and consequently contribute to the insulin-sensitizing activity of adiponectin in hepatocytes. O-glycosylated. Not N-glycosylated. O-linked glycans on hydroxylsines consist of Glc-Gal disaccharides bound to the oxygen atom of post-translationally added hydroxyl groups. Sialylated to varying degrees depending on tissue. Thr-22 appears to be the major site of sialylation. Higher sialylation found in SGBS adipocytes than in HEK fibroblasts. Sialylation is not required neither for heterodimerization nor for secretion. Not sialylated on the glycosylated hydroxylsines. Desialylated forms are rapidly cleared from the circulation.

#### Cellular localization

Secreted.

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**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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