## Recombinant Human VASPIN protein (GST Tag)

#### Catalog Number: PDEH100802

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description	
Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human VASPIN protein Asn52-Arg143, with an N-terminal GST
Calculated MW	35.0 kDa
Observed MW	35 kDa
Accession	Q8IW75
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity
Properties	
Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80
	°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of
	reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu m$ filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%
	Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of
	0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

#### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

# **Elabscience**®

Serpins are the largest and most diverse family of protease inhibitors. Most serpins control proteolytic cascades, certain serpins do not inhibit enzymes, but instead perform diverse functions such as storage (ovalbumin, in egg white), hormone carriage proteins (thyroxine-binding globulin, cortisol-binding globulin) and tumor suppressor genes (maspin). Most inhibitory serpins target chymotrypsin-like serine proteases. These enzymes are defined by the presence of a nucleophilic serine residue in their catalytic site. Some serpins inhibit other classes of protease. A number of such serpins have been shown to target cysteine proteases. These enzymes differ from serine proteases in that they are defined by the presence of a nucleophilic cysteine residue, rather than a serine residue, in their catalytic site. SerpinA 12, also known as OL-64, Visceral adipose tissue-derived serine protease inhibitor, Vaspin, Visceral adipose-specific serpin and SERPINA 12, is a secreted&nbsp,protein which belongs to the&nbsp,serpin family. SerpinA 12 / Vaspin is expressed in visceral adipose tissues. It may modulates insulin action conceivably only in the presence of its yet undefined target proteases in white adipose tissues. SerpinA 12 / Vaspin may be the compensatory molecule in the pathogenesis of metabolic syndrome and SerpinA 12 / Vaspin recombinant protein or vaspin-mimicking agents such as vaspin analogs, antibodies or small molecule agents may be the link to drug discovery and development.