



Resistin (ELISA)

The missing link between diabetes and obesity?

Resistin is a member of the newly discovered cysteine-rich secretory protein family. The polypeptide is expressed in adipose tissue which plays an important role in the genesis of hypertension and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease. Resistin represents the newest of the so called adipokines and was named for its ability to promote insulin resistance. The molecule increases the expression of the adhesion molecules VCAM-1 and ICAM-1, upregulates the monocyte chemoattractant chemokine-1, and promotes endothelial cell activation via endothelin-1 release.

The administration of anti-resistin antibodies to mice with diet-induced obesity, insulin resistance and hyperglycemia partially corrected their blood glucose levels and improved their sensitivity to exogenous insulin. These data suggest that the raised circulating resistin levels might contribute to the hyperglycemia and insulin resistance seen in this model.

Recently it was found that resistin is expressed in islets and up-regulated in insulin resistance and thereby shed new light on the role of resistin in mice and humans.

Resistin may be related to the maturation of children during pubertal development as Gerber et al. (2005) conclude in their recent publication.

Indications

- Hypertension
- Atherosclerosis
- Diabetes
- Lipometabolism
- Maturation of children during pubertal development

Resistin ELISA:

Sample volume	100 µl
Matrix	Urine, Serum, Plasma
Detection limit	0.068 ng/ml
Calibrators	0.2 - 16 ng/ml
Incubation time	3 h, 1 h, 30 min
Test principle	ELISA
Tests	96
Art. No. Resistin	K 8029

Specificity Resistin

Relaxin	100 %
Insulin	< 1 %

References

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