Recombinant METRL protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549235
Synonyms	Subfatin
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q641Q3
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 31.62 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 32 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	46-311
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 46-311 aa (Q641Q3) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human Meteorin-like protein (METRNL), also known as Subfatin, is a hormone fragment (amino acids 46-311) that plays a key role in energy expenditure, browning of white adipose tissue, and glucose tolerance regulation. This stable, soluble fragment is ideal for structural studies and metabolic research applications. Meteorin-like protein is a secreted hormone in humans, induced by exercise or cold exposure to promote energy expenditure. It enhances glucose tolerance and stimulates the browning of white fat depots, primarily through immune cell activation—such as eosinophil-dependent IL4 expression and alternative macrophage polarization—rather than direct adipocyte action. This mechanism supports thermogenic gene programs and anti-inflammatory responses in adipose tissue, highlighting its role in metabolic adaptation to cold temperatures.