



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse CRABP2 Protein (His Tag)

RPES1423

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1423

Size: 20µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: E. coli

Uniprot: P22935

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 17.1 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 18 kDa

Tag: N-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 96 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: Please contact us for more information.

Storage: 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°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: A1893628;Crabp-2;CrabpII

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Pro 2-Glu 138

Background:

Cellular retinoic acid-binding protein 2, also known as Cellular retinoic acid-binding protein II, CRABP-II and CRABP2, is a protein which belongs to the calycin superfamily and Fatty-acid binding protein (FABP) family. Cellular retinoic acid binding proteins (CRABP) are low molecular weight proteins whose precise function remains unknown. The predicted amino acid sequences of human CRABP1 and CRABP2 demonstrated a 99.3% and 93.5% identity to mouse CRABP1 and CRABP2, respectively. CRABP2 forms a beta-barrel structure that accommodates hydrophobic ligands in its interior. Expression of CRABP2, but not CRABP1 mRNA, was markedly increased (greater than 15-fold) by retinoic acid treatment of fibroblasts cultured from human skin, whereas no significant induction of CRABP2 mRNA was observed in human lung fibroblasts. CRABP2 transports retinoic acid to the nucleus. It regulates the access of retinoic acid to the nuclear retinoic acid receptors. CRABP2 is necessary for elastin induction by All-trans retinoic acid (ATRA) in MRC-5 cells. It is expressed at low levels in emphysema fibroblasts. This alteration in the retinoic acid signalling pathway in lung fibroblasts may contribute to the defect of alveolar repair in human pulmonary emphysema.