



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human FABP3 Protein

RPES2677

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2677

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: E. coli

Uniprot: P05413

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 14.9 kDa

AP Molecular Mass:

Tag:

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 95 % as determined by reducing 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 50mM Tris, pH 8.0

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

Application:

Synonyms: Fatty Acid-Binding Protein Heart; Fatty Acid-Binding Protein 3; Heart-Type Fatty Acid-Binding Protein; H-FABP; Mammary-Derived Growth Inhibitor; MDGIMuscle Fatty Acid-Binding Protein; M-FABP; FABP3; FABP11; MDGI;H-FABP;O-FABP

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Ala 133

Background:

Fatty acid binding protein 3 (FABP3, also termed heart-type fatty acid binding protein) is a member of the intracellular lipid-binding protein family that may be essential in fatty acid transport, cell growth, cellular signaling and gene transcription. Previously FABP3 was involved in apoptosis-associated congenital cardiac malformations. FABP3 knockdown exhibited significant toxic effects on cardiac development and mitochondrial function, which may be responsible for the knockdown of FABP3-induced apoptosis. FABP3 as a candidate gene underlying the etiology of congenital heart defects. Overexpression of FABP3 inhibited cell growth and proliferation via negative regulation of the cell cycle and down-regulation of cell growth factors, but enhances cell survival in hypoxic or ischemic conditions. FABPs are known to be carrier proteins for transporting fatty acids and other lipophilic substances from the cytoplasm to the nucleus, where these lipids are released to a group of nuclear receptors such as peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs).