



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human FABP4/A-FABP Protein (His Tag)

RPES2795

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2795

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: E. coli

Uniprot: P15090

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 16.88 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 15 kDa

Tag: N-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.

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

Application:

Synonyms: Fatty Acid-Binding Protein Adipocyte; Adipocyte Lipid-Binding Protein; ALBP; Adipocyte-Type Fatty Acid-Binding Protein; A-FABP; AFABP; Fatty Acid-Binding Protein 4; aP2;HEL-S04

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Cys2-Ala132

Background:

Fatty Acid-Binding Protein 4 (FABP4) is a cytoplasm protein that belongs to the fatty-acid binding protein (FABP) family of calycin superfamily. Fatty acid binding proteins are a family of small, highly conserved, cytoplasmic proteins that bind long-chain fatty acids. FABP4 is expressed in a differentiation-dependent fashion in adipocytes and is a critical gene in the regulation of the biological function of these cells. FABP4 is thought to participate in Lipid transport protein in adipocytes. FABP4 binds to the long chain fatty acids and retinoic acid, delivers long-chain fatty acids and retinoic acid to their cognate receptors in the nucleus. FABP4 modulates inflammatory responses and cholesterol ester accumulation. FABP4 is a plasma marker of metabolic disturbances in HIV-infected patients, and therefore, could serve to guide therapeutic intervention in this group of patients.