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FABP2 Human, His

Catalog #:PRPS-676

For research use only.

Description:FABP2 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 132 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 17.3kDa. FABP2 is fused to a 20 aa His tag at N-terminus and purified by standard chromatography techniques.

Synonyms: Fatty acid-binding protein 2, IFABP, I-FABP, FABPI, FABP-2, Fatty acid-binding protein intestinal, FABP2, MGC133132.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless liquid formulation.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MAFDSTWKVD RSENYDKFME KMGVNIVKRK LAAHDNLKLT ITQEGNKFTV KESSAFRNIE VVFELGVTFN YNLADGTELR GTWSLEGNKL IGKFKRTDNG NELNTVREII GDELVQTYVY EGVEAKRIFK KD.

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
FABP2 His-Tag is supplied in 20mM Tris-HCl pH 8 and 10% glycerol.

Stability:
Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time.Please avoid freeze thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
FABP multigene family has almost 20 known members. FABPs are divided into 3 different types: hepatic, intestinal and cardiac which form 14-15 kDa proteins that take part in the uptake, intracellular metabolism and/or transport of long-chain fatty acids. FABPs are involved in the modulation of cell growth and proliferation. Intestinal FABP (FABP2) gene has a polymorphism at codon 54 that identified an alanine-encoding allele and a threonine-encoding allele. Thr-54 protein is associated with increased fat oxidation and insulin resistance. High serum levels of FABP2 is ulcerative colitis indicates ileitis. FABP2 is has part in triglyceride-rich lipoprotein synthesis. FABP2 binds saturated long-chain fatty acids with a high affinity, but binds with a lower affinity to unsaturated long- chain fatty acids. FABP2 helps maintain energy homeostasis by functioning as a lipid sensor.

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