

Recombinant Human FABP3 Protein

Catalog Number: PKSH030830

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

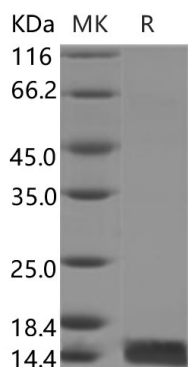
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human FABP3 protein Met 1-Ala 133
Calculated MW	14.9 kDa
Accession	P05413
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, 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 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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).

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017